

Poetical Works of
ROBERT BRIDGES

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Poetical Works of
ROBERT BRIDGES

with
The Testament of Beauty
but excluding the
eight dramas



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ROBERT SEYMOUR BRIDGES

Born, Walmer, 23 October 1844

Died, Chilswell, 21 April 1930

The second edition of the Poetical Works of Robert Bridges (excluding the dramas) was first included in the Oxford Standard Authors series in 1936 and reprinted in 1942, 1944, and 1947. Reissued in 1953 with The Testament of Beauty added and reprinted in 1959.

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Note to Second Edition

THE first edition of this book consisted of the Poems and Masks (as apart from the Dramas) contained in the collected editions of the Poetical Works of Robert Bridges, together with two groups of Later Poems, and Poems in Classical Prosody which were then published or collected for the first time.

To these are now added another piece in Classical Prosody, reprints of two later volumes of verse (*October and other Poems* and *New Verse*), and two pieces hitherto not included in any collection.

A record of the previous publication of the poems will be found in the bibliographical notes prefixed to the various sections of the present book.

The spelling of certain words is not uniform throughout the poems. This is due to observance of the text of the earlier editions of different dates, in the notes to which the author's justification of these peculiarities was given.

Contents

NOTE TO SECOND EDITION	v
PROMETHEUS THE FIREGIVER. <i>A Mask</i> <i>in the Greek Manner</i>	1
DEMETER. <i>A Mask</i>	49
EROS AND PSYCHE	87
THE GROWTH OF LOVE	185
SHORTER POEMS	
<i>Book I</i>	225
<i>Book II</i>	242
<i>Book III</i>	264
<i>Book IV</i>	281
<i>Book V</i>	301
NEW POEMS	321
LATER POEMS	365
POEMS IN CLASSICAL PROSODY	407
OCTOBER AND OTHER POEMS	475
NEW VERSE	505
TWO PIECES WRITTEN AFTER THE WAR	553
THE TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY	565
PUBLISHER'S NOTE ON THE TEXT OF THE TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY	700
INDEX OF TITLES AND FIRST LINES	701

PROMETHEUS THE FIREGIVER

A Mask in the Greek Manner



PREVIOUS EDITIONS

1. *Private Press of H. Daniel.* Oxford, 1883.
2. *Chiswick Press.* G. Bell & Sons, 1884.
3. *Clarendon Press.* Smith, Elder & Co. Vol. I, 1898.

ARGUMENT

Prometheus coming on earth to give fire to men appears before the palace of Inachus in Argos on a festival of Zeus. He interrupts the ceremony by announcing fire and persuades Inachus to dare the anger of Zeus and accept the gift. Inachus fetching Argeia his wife from the palace has in turn to quiet her fears. He asks a prophecy of Prometheus who foretells the fate of Io their daughter. Prometheus then setting flame to the altar and writing his own name thereon in the place of Zeus disappears.

The Chorus sing (1) a Hymn to Zeus with the stories of the birth of Zeus and the marriage of Hera with the dances of the Curetes and the Hesperides, (2) their anticipation of fire with an Ode on Wonder, (3) a Tragic Hymn on the lot of man, (4) a Fire-chorus, (5) a final Chorus in praise of Prometheus.

All the characters are good. Prometheus prologizes. He carries a long reed.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

PROMETHEUS.

INACHUS.

ARGEIA.

SERVANT.

IO (*persona muta*).

CHORUS: *Youths and maidens of the house of Inachus.*

*The SCENE is in ARGOS before the palace of Inachus.
An altar inscribed to Zeus is at the
centre of the stage.*

PROMETHEUS THE FIREGIVER

PROMETHEUS.

FROM high Olympus and the ætherial courts,
Where mighty Zeus our angry king confirms
The Fates' decrees and bends the wills of the gods,
I come : and on the earth step with glad foot.

This variegated ocean-floor of the air,
The changeful circle of fair land, that lies
Heaven's dial, sisterly mirror of night and day :
The wide o'er-wandered plain, this nether world
My truant haunt is, when from jealous eyes
I steal, for hither 'tis I steal, and here 10
Unseen repair my joy : yet not unseen
Methinks, nor seen unguessed of him I seek.
Rather by swath or furrow, or where the path
Is walled with corn I am found, by trellised vine
Or olive set in banks or orchard trim :
I watch all toil and tilth, farm, field and fold,
And taste the mortal joy ; since not in heaven
Among our easeful gods hath facile time
A touch so keen, to wake such love of life
As stirs the frail and careful being, who here, 20
The king of sorrows, melancholy man,
Bows at his labour, but in heart erect
A god stands, nor for any gift of god
Would barter his immortal-hearted prime.

Could I but win this world from Zeus for mine,
With not a god to vex my happy rule,
I would inhabit here and leave high heaven :
So much I love it and its race of men,

Prometheus

Even as he hates them, hates both them, and me
For loving what he hates, and would destroy me, 30
Outcast in the scorn of all his cringing crew,
For daring but to save what he would slay :
And me must first destroy. Thus he denieth
My heart's wish, thus my counsel sets at naught,
Which him saved once, when all at stake he stood
Uprisen in rebellion to overthrow
The elderseated Titans, for I that day
Gave him the counsels which his foes despised.
Unhappy they, who had still their blissful seats
Preserved and their Olympian majesty, 40
Had they been one with me. Alas, my kin !

But he, when he had taken the throne and chained
His foes in wasteful Tartarus, said no more
Where is Prometheus our wise counsellor ?
What saith Prometheus ? tell us, O Prometheus,
What Fate requires ! but waxing confident
And wanton, as a youth first tasting power,
He wrecked the timeless monuments of heaven,
The witness of the wisdom of the gods,
And making all about him new, beyond 50
Determined to destroy the race of men,
And that create afresh or else have none.

Then his vain mind imagined a device,
And at his bidding all the opposèd winds
Blew, and the scattered clouds and furlèd snows,
From every part of heaven together flying,
He with brute hands in huge disorder heaped :
They with the winds' weight and his angry breath
Were thawed : in cataracts they fell, and earth
In darkness deep and whelmèd tempest lay, 60
Drowned 'neath the waters. Yet on the mountain-tops
Some few escaped, and some, thus warned by me,
Made shift to live in vessels which outrode
The season and the fury of the flood.

The Firegiver

And when his rain was spent and from clear skies
Zeus looking down upon the watery world,
Beheld these few, the remnant of mankind,
Who yet stood up and breathed ; he next withdrew
The seeds of fire, that else had still lain hid
In withered branch and the blue flakes of flint
For man to exact and use, but these withdrawn,
Man with the brutes degraded would be man
No more ; and so the tyrant was content.

70

But I, despised again, again upheld
The weak, and pitying them sent sweet Hope,
Bearer of dreams, enchantress fond and kind,
From heaven descending on the unhindered rays
Of every star, to cheer with visions fair
Their unamending pains. And now this day
Behold I come bearing the seal of all
Which Hope had promised : for within this reed
A prisoner I bring them stolen from heaven,
The flash of mastering fire, and it have borne
So swift to earth, that when yon noontide sun
Rose from the sea at morning I was by,
And unperceived of Hêlios plunged the point
I' the burning axle, and withdrew a tongue
Of breathing flame, which lives to leap on earth
For man the father of all fire to come.

80

And hither have I brought it even to Argos
Unto king Inachus, him having chosen
Above all mortals to receive my gift :
For he is hopeful, careful, wise, and brave.

90

He first, when first the floods left bare the land,
Grew warm with enterprise, and gathered men
Together, and disposed their various tasks
For common weal combined ; for soon were seen
The long straight channels dwindling on the plain,
Which slow from stagnant pool and wide morass
The pestilent waters to the rivers bore :

100

Prometheus

Then in the ruined dwellings and old tombs
He dug, unbedding from the wormèd ooze
Vessels and tools of trade and husbandry;
Wherewith, all seasonable works restored,
Oil made he and wine anew, and taught mankind
To live not brutally though without fire,
Tending their flocks and herds and weaving wool,
Living on fruit and milk and shepherds' fare,
Till time should bring back flame to smithy and hearth,
Or Zeus relent. Now at these gates I stand, 110
At this mid hour, when Inachus comes forth
To offer sacrifice unto his foe.
For never hath his faithful zeal forborne
To pay the power, though hard, that rules the world
The smokeless sacrifice; which first to-day
Shall smoke, and rise at heaven in flame to brave
The baffled god. See here a servant bears
For the cold altar ceremonial wood:
My shepherd's cloak will serve me for disguise.

SERVANT.

With much toil have I hewn these sapless logs. 120

PR. But toil brings health, and health is happiness.

SERV. Here's one I know not—nay, how came he here
Unseen by me? I pray thee, stranger, tell me
What wouldst thou at the house of Inachus?

PR. Intruders, friend, and travellers have glib tongues,
Silence will question such.

SERV. If 'tis a message,
To-day is not thy day—who sent thee hither?

PR. The business of my leisure was well guessed:
But he that sent me hither is I that come.

SERV. I smell the matter—thou wouldst serve the house?

PR. 'Twas for that very cause I fled my own. 131

SERV. From cruelty or fear of punishment?

PR. Cruel was my master, for he slew his father.

The Firegiver

His punishments thou speakest of are crimes.

SERV. Thou dost well flying one that slew his father.

PR. Thy lord, they say, is kind.

SERV. Well, thou wilt see.

Thou may'st at once begin—come, give a hand.

PR. A day of freedom is a day of pleasure :

And what thou doest have I never done,

And understanding not might mar thy work.

140

SERV. Ay true—there is a right way and a wrong
In laying wood.

PR. Then let me see thee lay it :

The sight of a skill'd hand will teach an art.

SERV. Thou seest this faggot which I now unbind,
How it is packed within.

PR. I see the cones

And needles of the fir, which by the wind

In melancholy places ceaselessly

Sighing are strewn upon the tufted floor.

SERV. These took I from a sheltered bank, whereon

The sun looks down at noon ; for there is need

150

The things be dry. These first I spread ; and then
Small sticks that snap i' the hand.

PR.

Such are enough

To burden the slow flight of labouring rooks,

When on the leafless tree-tops in young March

Their glossy herds assembling soothe the air

With cries of solemn joy and cawings loud.

And such the long-necked herons will bear to mend

Their airy platform, when the loving spring

Bids them take thought for their expected young.

SERV. See even so I cross them and cross them so : 160

Larger and by degrees a steady stack

Have built, whereon the heaviest logs may lie :

And all of sun-dried wood : and now 'tis done.

PR. And now 'tis done, what means it now 'tis done?

SERV. Well, thus 'tis rightly done : but why 'tis so

Prometheus

I cannot tell, nor any man here knows ;
Save that our master when he sacrificeth,
As thou wilt hear anon, speaketh of fire ;
And fire he saith is good for gods and men ;
And the gods have it and men have it not : 170
And then he prays the gods to send us fire ;
And we, against they send it, must have wood
Laid ready thus as I have shewn thee here.

PR. To-day he sacrificeth ?

SERV. Ay, this noon.

Hark ! hear'st thou not ? they come. The solemn flutes
Warn us away ; we must not here be seen
In these our soiled habits, yet may stand
Where we may hear and see and not be seen.

[*Exeunt R.*

Enter CHORUS, and from the palace INACHUS bearing cakes : he comes to stand behind the altar.

CHORUS.

God of Heaven !
We praise thee, Zeus most high, 180
To whom by eternal Fate was given
The range and rule of the sky ;
When thy lot, first of three
Leapt out, as sages tell,
And won Olympus for thee,
Therein for ever to dwell :
But the next with the barren sea
To grave Poseidôn fell,
And left fierce Hades his doom, to be
The lord and terror of hell. 190

(2) Thou sittest for aye
Encircled in azure bright,
Regarding the path of the sun by day,
And the changeful moon by night :

The Firegiver

Attending with tireless ears
To the song of adoring love,
With which the separate spheres
Are voiced that turn above :
And all that is hidden under
The clouds thy footing has furl'd 200
Fears the hand that holdeth the thunder,
The eye that looks on the world.

Semichorus of youths.

Of all the isles of the sea
Is Crete most famed in story :
Above all mountains famous to me
Is Ida and crowned with glory.
There guarded of Heaven and Earth
Came Rhea at fall of night
To hide a wondrous birth
From the Sire's unfathering sight. 210
The halls of Cronos rang
With omens of coming ill,
And the mad Curêtes danced and sang
Adown the slopes of the hill.

Then all the peaks of Gnosus kindled red
Beckoning afar unto the sinking sun,
He thro' the vaporous west plunged to his bed,
Sunk, and the day was done.
But they, though he was fled,
Such light still held, as oft 220
Hanging in air aloft,
At eve from shadowed ship
The Egyptian sailor sees :
Or like the twofold tip
That o'er the topmost trees
Flares on Parnassus, and the Theban dames
Quake at the ghostly flames.

Prometheus

Then friendly night arose
To succour Earth, and spread
Her mantle o'er the snows 230
And quenched their rosy red ;
But in the east upsprings
Another light on them,
Seléné with white wings
And hueless diadem.
Little could she befriend
Her father's house and state,
Nor her weak beams defend
Hypérion from his fate.
Only where'er she shines, 240
In terror looking forth,
She sees the wailing pines
Stoop to the bitter North :
Or searching twice or thrice
Along the rocky walls,
She marks the columned ice
Of frozen waterfalls :
But still the darkened cave
Grew darker as she shone,
Wherein was Rhea gone 250
Her child to bear and save.

[*They dance.*

Then danced the Dactyls and Curêtes wild,
And drowned with yells the cries of mother and child ;
Big-armed Damnameneus gan prance and shout :
And burly Acmon struck the echoes out :
And Kermis leaped and howled : and Titias pranced
And broad Cyllenus tore the air and danced :
While deep within the shadowed cave at rest
Lay Rhea, with her babe upon her breast.

The Firegiver

INACHUS.

If any here there be whose impure hands 260
Among pure hands, or guilty heart among
Our guiltless hearts be stained with blood or wrong,
Let him depart !

If there be any here in whom high Zeus
Seeing impiety might turn away,
Now from our sacrifice and from his sin
Let him depart !

Semichorus of maidens.

I have chosen to praise
Hêra the wife, and bring
A hymn for the feast on marriage days 270
To the wife of the gods' king.
How on her festival
The gods had loving strife,
Which should give of them all
The fairest gift to the wife.
But Earth said, Fair to see
Is mine and yields to none,
I have grown for her joy a sacred tree,
With apples of gold thereon.

Then Hêra, when she heard what Earth had given, 280
Smiled for her joy, and longed and came to see :
On doveswings flying from the height of heaven,
Down to the golden tree :
As tired birds at even
Come flying straight to house
On their accustomed boughs.
'Twas where, on tortured hands
Bearing the mighty pole.
Devoted Atlas stands :
And round his bowed head roll 290

Prometheus

Day-light and night, and stars unmingled dance,
Nor can he raise his glance.

She saw the rocky coast
Whereon the azured waves
Are laced in foam, or lost
In water-lighted caves ;
The olive island where,
Amid the purple seas,
Night unto Darkness bare
The four Hesperides : 300
And came into the shade
Of Atlas, where she found
The garden Earth had made
And fenced with groves around.
And in the midst it grew
Alone, the priceless stem,
As careful, clear and true
As graving on a gem.
Nature had kissed Art
And borne a child to stir 310
With jealousy the heart
Of heaven's Artificer.
From crown to swelling root
It mocked the goddess' praise,
The green enamelled sprays,
The emblazoned golden fruit.

[*They dance*

And 'neath the tree, with hair and zone unbound,
The fair Hesperides aye danced around,
And Ægle danced and sang 'O welcome, Queen !'
And Erytheia sang 'The tree is green !' 320
And Hestia danced and sang 'The fruit is gold !'
And Arethusa sang 'Fair Queen, behold !'
And all joined hands and danced about the tree,
And sang 'O Queen, we dance and sing for thee !'

The Firegiver

IN. If there be any here who has complaint
Against our rule or claim or supplication,
Now in the name of Zeus let it appear,
Now let him speak !

Prometheus re-enters.

PR. All hail, most worthy king, such claim have I.

IN. May grace be with thee, stranger ; speak thy mind.

PR. To Argos, king of Argos, at thy house 331
I bring long journeying to an end this hour,
Bearing no idle message for thine ears.
For know that far thy fame has reached, and men
That ne'er have seen thee tell that thou art set
Upon the throne of virtue, that goodwill
And love thy servants are, that in thy land
Joy, honour, trust and modesty abide
And drink the air of peace, that kings must see
Thy city, would they know their peoples' good 340
And stablish them therein by wholesome laws.
But one thing mars the tale, for o'er thy lands
Travelling I have not seen from morn till eve,
Either from house or farm or labourer's cot,
In any village, nor this town of Argos
A blue-wreathed smoke arise : the hearths are cold,
This altar cold : I see the wood and cakes
Unbaken—O king, where is the fire ?

IN. If hither, stranger, thou wert come to find
That which thou findest wanting, join with us 350
Now in our sacrifice, take food within,
And having learnt our simple way of life
Return unto thy country whence thou camest.
But hast thou skill or knowledge of this thing,
How best it may be sought, or by what means
Hope to be reached, O speak ! I wait to hear.

PR. There is, O king, fire on the earth this day.

IN. On earth there is fire thou sayest !

PR.

There is fire.

Prometheus

IN. On earth this day !

PR. There is fire on earth this day.

IN. This is a sacred place, a solemn hour, 360
Thy speech is earnest : yet even if thou speak truth,
O welcome messenger of happy tidings,
And though I hear aright, yet to believe
Is hard : thou canst not know what words thou speakest
Into what ears : they never heard before
This sound but in old tales of happier times,
In sighs of prayer and faint unhearsed hope :
Maybe they heard not rightly, speak again !

PR. There is, O king, fire on the earth this day.

IN. Yes, yes, again. Now let sweet Music blab 370
Her secret and give o'er ; here is a trumpet
That mocks her method. Yet 'tis but the word.
Maybe thy fire is not the fire I seek ;
Maybe though thou didst see it, now 'tis quenched,
Or guarded out of reach : speak yet again
And swear by heaven's truth is there fire or no ;
And if there be, what means may make it mine.

PR. There is, O king, fire on the earth this day :
But not as thou dost seek it to be found.

IN. How seeking wrongly shall I seek aright ? 380

PR. Thou prayest here to Zeus, and him thou callest
Almighty, knowing he could grant thy prayer :
That if 'twere but his will, the journeying sun
Might drop a spark into thine outstretched hand :
That at his breath the splashing mountain brooks
That fall from Orneæ, and cold Lernè's pool
Would change their element, and their chill streams
Bend in their burning banks a molten flood :
That at his word so many messengers
Would bring thee fire from heaven, that not a hearth 390
In all thy land but straight would have a god
To kneel and fan the flame : and yet to him,
It is to him thou prayest.

The Firegiver

IN. Therefore to him.

PR. Is this thy wisdom, king, to sow thy seed
Year after year in this unsprouting soil?
Hast thou not proved and found the will of Zeus
A barren rock for man with prayer to plough?

IN. His anger be averted! we judge not god
Evil, because our wishes please him not.
Oft our shortsighted prayers to heaven ascending 400
Ask there our ruin, and are then denied
In kindness above granting: were't not so,
Scarce could we pray for fear to pluck our doom
Out of the merciful withholding hands.

PR. Why then provokest thou such great goodwill
In long denial and kind silence shown?

IN. Fie, fie! Thou lackest piety: the god's denial
Being nought but kindness, there is hope that he
Will make that good which is not:—or if indeed
Good be withheld in punishment, 'tis well 410
Still to seek on and pray that god relent.

PR. O Sire of Argos, Zeus will not relent.

IN. Yet fire thou say'st is on the earth this day.

PR. Not of his knowledge nor his gift, O king.

IN. By kindness of what god then has man fire?

PR. I say but on the earth unknown to Zeus.

IN. How boastest thou to know, not of his knowledge?

PR. I boast not: he that knoweth not may boast.

IN. Thy daring words bewilder sense with sound.

PR. I thought to find thee ripe for daring deeds. 420

IN. And what the deed for which I prove unripe?

PR. To take of heaven's fire.

IN. And were I ripe,
What should I dare, beseech you?

PR. The wrath of Zeus,

IN. Madman, pretending in one hand to hold
The wrath of god and in the other fire.

PR. Thou meanest rather holding both in one.

Prometheus

IN. Both impious art thou and incredible.

PR. Yet impious only till thou dost believe.

IN. And what believe? Ah, if I could believe!

It was but now thou saidst that there was fire, 430
And I was near believing; I believed:
Now to believe were to be mad as thou.

CHORUS. He may be mad and yet say true—maybe
The heat of prophecy like a strong wine
Shameth his reason with exultant speech.

PR. Thou say'st I am mad, and of my sober words
Hast called those impious which thou fearest true,
Those which thou knowest good, incredible.
Consider ere thou judge: be first assured
All is not good for man that seems god's will. 440
See, on thy farming skill, thy country toil
Which bends to aid the willing fruits of earth,
And would promote the seasonable year,
The face of nature is not always kind:
And if thou search the sum of visible being
To find thy blessing featured, 'tis not there:
Her best gifts cannot brim the golden cup
Of expectation which thine eager arms
Lift to her mouthèd horn—what then is this
Whose wide capacity outbids the scale 450
Of prodigal beauty, so that the seeing eye
And hearing ear, retiring unamazed
Within their quiet chambers, sit to feast
With dear imagination, nor look forth
As once they did upon the varying air?
Whence is the fathering of this desire
Which mocks at fated circumstance? nay though
Obstruction lie as cumbrous as the mountains,
Nor thy particular hap hath armed desire
Against the brunt of evil,—yet not for this 460
Faints man's desire: it is the unquenchable
Original cause, the immortal breath of being:

The Firegiver

Nor is there any spirit on Earth astir,
Nor 'neath the airy vault, nor yet beyond
In any dweller in far-reaching space,
Nobler or dearer than the spirit of man :
That spirit which lives in each and will not die,
That wooeth beauty, and for all good things
Urgeth a voice, or in still passion sigheth,
And where he loveth draweth the heart with him. 470
Hast thou not heard him speaking oft and oft,
Prompting thy secret musings and now shooting
His feathered fancies, or in cloudy sleep
Piling his painted dreams? O hark to him !
For else if folly shut his joyous strength
To mope in her dark prison without praise,
The hidden tears with which he wails his wrong
Will sour the fount of life. O hark to him !
Him may'st thou trust beyond the things thou seest.
For many things there be upon this earth 480
Unblest and fallen from beauty, to mislead
Man's mind, and in a shadow justify
The evil thoughts and deeds that work his ill ;
Fear, hatred, lust and strife, which, if man question
The heavenborn spirit within him, are not there.
Yet are they bold of face, and Zeus himself,
Seeing that Mischief held her head on high,
Lest she should go beyond his power to quell
And draw the inevitable Fate that waits
On utmost ill, himself preventing Fate 490
Hasted to drown the world, and now would crush
Thy little remnant : but among the gods
Is one whose love and courage stir for thee ;
Who being of manlike spirit, by many shifts
Has stayed the hand of the enemy, who crieth
Thy world is not destroyed, thy good shall live :
Thou hast more power for good than Zeus for ill,
More courage, justice, more abundant art,

Prometheus

More love, more joy, more reason : though around thee
Rank-rooting evil bloom with poisonous crown, 500
Though wan and dolorous and crooked things
Have made their home with thee, thy good shall live.
Know thy desire : and know that if thou seek it,
And seek, and seek, and fear not, thou shalt find.

SEM. (*youths*). Is this a god that speaketh thus ?

SEM. (*maidens*). He speaketh as a man
In love or great affliction yields his soul.

IN. Thou, whencesoe'er thou comest, whoe'er thou art,
Who breakest on our solemn sacrifice
With solemn words, I pray thee not depart 510
Till thou hast told me more. This fire I seek
Not for myself, whose thin and silvery hair
Tells that my toilsome age nears to its end,
But for my children and the aftertime,
For great the need thereof, wretched our state ;
Nay, set by what has been, our happiness
Is very want, so that what now is not
Is but the measure of what yet may be.
And first are barest needs, which well I know
Fire would supply, but I have hope beyond, 520
That Nature in recovering her right
Would kinder prove to man who seeks to learn
Her secrets and unfold the cause of life.
So tell me, if thou knowest, what is fire ?
Doth earth contain it ? or, since from the sun
Fire reaches us, since in the glimmering stars
And pallid moon, in lightning, and the glance
Of tracking meteors that at nightfall show
How in the air a thousand sightless things
Travel, and ever on their windswift course 530
Flame when they list and into darkness go,—
Since in all these a fiery nature dwells,
Is fire an airy essence, a thing of heaven,
That could we poise it, were an alien power

The Firegiver

To make our wisdom less, our wonder more?

PR. Thy wish to know is good, and happy is he
Who thus from chance and change has launched his mind
To dwell for ever with undisturbèd truth.
This high ambition doth not prompt his hand
To crime, his right and pleasure are not wronged 540
By folly of his fellows, nor his eye
Dimmed by the griefs that move the tears of men.
Son of the earth, and citizen may be
Of Argos or of Athens and her laws,
But still the eternal nature, where he looks,
O'errules him with the laws which laws obey,
And in her heavenly city enrolls his heart.

IN. Thus ever have I held of happiness,
The child of heavenly truth, and thus have found it
In prayer and meditation and still thought, 550
And thus my peace of mind based on a floor
That doth not quaver like the joys of sense :
Those I possess enough in seeing my slaves
And citizens enjoy, having myself
Tasted for once and put their sweets away.
But of that heavenly city, of which thou sayest
Her laws o'errule us, have I little learnt,
For when my wandering spirit hath dared alone
The unearthly terror of her voiceless halls,
She hath fallen from delight, and without guide 560
Turned back, and from her errand fled for fear.

PR. Think not that thou canst all things know, nor deem
Such knowledge happiness : the all-knowing Fates
No pleasure have, who sit eternally
Spinning the unnumbered threads that Time hath woven,
And weaves, upgathering in his furthest house
To store from sight ; but what 'tis joy to learn
Or use to know, that may'st thou ask of right.

IN. Then tell me, for thou knowest, what is fire?

PR. Know then, O king, that this fair earth of men, 570

Prometheus

The Olympus of the gods, and all the heavens
Are lesser kingdoms of the boundless space
Wherein Fate rules ; they have their several times,
Their seasons and the limit of their thrones,
And from the nature of eternal things
Springing, themselves are changed ; even as the trees
Or birds or beasts of earth, which now arise
To being, now in turn decay and die.

The heaven and earth thou seest, for long were held
By Fire, a raging power, to whom the Fates 580
Decreed a slow diminishing old age,
But to his daughter, who is that gentle goddess,
Queen of the clear and azure firmament,
In heaven called Hygra, but by mortals Air,
To her, the child of his slow doting years,
Was given a beauteous youth, not long to outlast
His life, but be the pride of his decay,
And win to gentler sway his lost domains.

And when the day of time arrived, when Air
Took o'er from her decrepit sire the third 590
Of the Sun's kingdoms, the one-mooned earth,
Straight came she down to her inheritance.

Gaze on the sun with thine unshaded eye
And shrink from what she saw. Forests of fire
Whose waving trunks, sucking their fuel, reared
In branched flame roaring, and their torrid shades
Aye underlit with fire. The mountains lifted
And fell and followed like a running sea,
And from their swelling flanks spumed froth of fire ;
Or, like awakening monsters, mighty mounds 600
Rose on the plain awhile.

SEM. (*maidens*). He discovers a foe.

SEM. (*youths*). An enemy he paints.

PR. These all she quenched,
Or charmed their fury into the dens and bowels
Of earth to smoulder, there the vital heat

The Firegiver

To hold for her creation, which then—to her aid
Summoning high Reason from his home in heaven,—
She wrought anew upon the temperate lands.

SEM. (*maidens*). 'Twas well Air won this kingdom of her
sire.

SEM. (*youths*). Now say how made she green this home
of fire.

PR. The waters first she brought, that in their streams
And pools and seas innumerable things 611
Brought forth, from whence she drew the fertile seeds
Of trees and plants, and last of footed life,
That wandered forth, and roaming to and fro,
The rejoicing earth peopled with living sound.
Reason advised, and Reason praised her toil;
Which when she had done she gave him thanks, and said,
'Fair comrade, since thou praisest what is done,
Grant me this favour ere thou part from me :
Make thou one fair thing for me, which shall suit 620
With what is made, and be the best of all.'

'Twas evening, and that night Reason made man.

SEM. (*maidens*). Children of Air are we, and live by fire.

SEM. (*youths*). The sons of Reason dwelling on the
earth.

SEM. (*maidens*). Folk of a pleasant kingdom held
between

Fire's reign of terror and the latter day
When dying, soon in turn his child must die.

SEM. (*youths*). Having a wise creator, above time
Or youth or change, from whom our kind inherit
The grace and pleasure of the eternal gods. 630

IN. But how came gods to rule this earth of Air?

PR. They also were her children who first ruled,
Cronos, Iapetus, Hypérion,
Theia and Rhea, and other mighty names
That are but names—whom Zeus drove out from heaven,
And with his tribe sits on their injured thrones.

Prometheus

IN. There is no greater god in heaven than he.

PR. Nor none more cruel nor more tyrannous.

IN. But what can man against the power of god?

PR. Doth not man strive with him? thyself dost pray.

IN. That he may pardon our contrarious deeds. 641

PR. Alas! alas! what more contrarious deed,

What greater miracle of wrong than this,

That man should know his good and take it not?

To what god wilt thou pray to pardon this?

In vain was reason given, if man therewith

Shame truth, and name it wisdom to cry down

The unschooled promptings of his best desire.

The beasts that have no speech nor argument

Confute him, and the wild hog in the wood 650

That feels his longing, hurries straight thereto,

And will not turn his head.

IN. How mean'st thou this?

PR. Thou hast desired the good, and now canst feel
How hard it is to kill the heart's desire.

IN. Shall Inachus rise against Zeus, as he
Rose against Cronos and made war in heaven?

PR. I say not so, yet, if thou didst rebel,
The tongue that counselled Zeus should counsel thee.

SEM. (*maidens*). This is strange counsel.

SEM. (*youths*). He is not
A counsellor for gods or men. 660

IN. O that I knew where I might counsel find,

That one were sent, nay, were't the least of all

The myriad messengers of heaven, to me!

One that should say 'This morn I stood with Zeus,
He hath heard thy prayer and sent me: ask a boon,
What thing thou wilt, it shall be given thee.'

PR. What wouldst thou say to such a messenger?

IN. No need to ask then what I now might ask,
How 'tis the gods, if they have care for mortals,
Slubber our worst necessities—and the boon, 670

Prometheus

I take thy gift ; nor hast thou stood more firm
To every point of thy strange chequered tale,
Revealing, threatening, offering more and more,
And never all, than I to this resolve.

PR. I knew thy heart would fail not at the hour.

IN. Nay, failed I now, what were my years of toil
More than the endurance of a harnessed brute,
Flogged to his daily work, that cannot view 710
The high design to which his labour steps ?
And I of all men were dishonoured most
Shrinking in fear, who never shrank from toil,
And found abjuring, thrusting stiffly back,
The very gift for which I stretched my hands.
What though I suffer ? are these wintry years
Of growing desolation to be held
As cherishable as the suns of spring ?
Nay, only joyful can they be in seeing
Long hopes accomplished, long desires fulfilled. 720
And since thou hast touched ambition on the side
Of nobleness, and stirred my proudest hope,
And wilt fulfil this, shall I count the cost ?
Rather decay will triumph, and cold death
Be lapped in glory, seeing strength arise
From weakness, from the tomb go forth a flame.

PR. 'Tis well ; thou art exalted now, the grace
Becomes thy valiant spirit.

IN. Lo ! on this day
Which hope despaired to see, hope manifests
A vision bright as were the dreams of youth ; 730
When life was easy as a sleeper's faith
Who swims in the air and dances on the sea ;
When all the good that scarce by toil is won,
Or not at all is won, is as a flower
Growing in plenty to be plucked at will :
Is it a dream again or is it truth,
This vision fair of Greece inhabited ?

The Firegiver

A fairer sight than all fair Iris sees,
Footing her airy arch of colours spun
From Ida to Olympus, when she stays 740
To look on Greece and thinks the sight is fair ;
Far fairer now, clothed with the works of men.

PR. Ay, fairer far : for nature's varied pleasaunce
Without man's life is but a desert wild,
Which most, where most she mocks him, needs his aid.
She knows her silence sweeter when it girds
His murmurous cities, her wide wasteful curves
Larger beside his economic line ;
Or what can add a mystery to the dark,
As doth his measured music when it moves 750
With rhythmic sweetness through the void of night ?
Nay, all her loveliest places are but grounds
Of vantage, where with geometric hand,
True square and careful compass he may come
To plan and plant and spread abroad his towers,
His gardens, temples, palaces and tombs.

And yet not all thou seest, with tranced eye
Looking upon the beauty that shall be,
The temple-crownèd heights, the wallèd towns,
Farms and cool summer seats, nor the broad ways 760
That bridge the rivers and subdue the mountains,
Nor all that travels on them, pomp or war
Or needful merchandise, nor all the sails
Piloting over the wind-dappled blue
Of the summer-soothed Ægean, to thy mind
Can picture what shall be : these are the face
And form of beauty, but her heart and life
Shall they be who shall see it, born to shield
A happier birthright with intrepid arms,
To tread down tyranny and fashion forth 770
A virgin wisdom to subdue the world,
To build for passion an eternal song,
To shape her dreams in marble, and so sweet

Prometheus

Their speech, that envious Time hearkening shall stay
In fear to snatch, and hide his rugged hand.
Now is the birthday of thy conquering youth,
O man, and lo ! thy priest and prophet stand
Beside the altar and have blessed the day.

IN. Ay, blessed be this day. Where is thy fire ?
Or is aught else to do, ere I may take ? 780

PR. This was my message, speak and there is fire.

IN. There shall be fire. Await me here awhile.
I go to acquaint my house, and bring them forth.

[Exit.

CHORUS.

Hearken, O Argos, hearken !
There will be fire.
And thou, O Earth, give ear !
There will be fire.

SEM. (*maidens*). Who shall be sent to fetch this fire for
the king ?

SEM. (*youths*). Shall we put forth in boats to reap,
And shall the waves for harvest yield 790
The rootless flames that nimbly leap
Upon their ever-shifting field ?

SEM. (*maidens*). Or we in olive-groves go shake
And beat the fruiting sprays, till all
The silv'ry glitter which they make
Beneath into our baskets fall ?

SEM. (*youths*). To bind in sheaves and bear away
The white unshafted darts of day ?

SEM. (*maidens*). And from the shadow one by one
Pick up the playful oes of sun ? 800

SEM. (*youths*). Or wouldst thou mine a passage deep
Until the darksome fire is found,
Which prisoned long in seething sleep
Vexes the caverns underground ?

SEM. (*maidens*). Or bid us join our palms perchance,

The Firegiver

To cup the slant and chinkèd beam,
Which mounting morn hath sent to dance
Across our chamber while we dream?

SEM. (*youths*). Say whence and how shall we fetch this
fire for the king?

Our hope is impatient of vain debating. 810

SEM. (*maidens*). My heart is stirred at the name of the
wondrous thing,
And trembles awaiting.

ODE.

A coy inquisitive spirit, the spirit of wonder,
Possesses the child in his cradle, when mortal things
Are new, yet a varied surface and nothing under.
It busies the mind on trifles and toys and brings
Her grasp from nearer to further, from smaller to greater,
And slowly teaches flight to her fledgeling wings.

Where'er she flutters and falls surprises await her :
She soars, and beauty's miracles open in sight, 820
The flowers and trees and beasts of the earth ; and later
The skies of day, the moon and the stars of night ;
'Neath which she scarcely venturing goes demurely,
With mystery clad, in the awe of depth and height.

O happy for still unconscious, for ah ! how surely,
How soon and surely will disenchantment come,
When first to herself she boasts to walk securely,
And drives the master spirit away from his home ;

Seeing the marvellous things that make the morning
Are marvels of every-day, familiar, and some 830
Have lost with use, like earthly robes, their adorning,
As earthly joys the charm of a first delight,
And some are fallen from awe to neglect and scorning ;
Until—

O tarry not long, dear needed sprite !

Prometheus

Till thou, though uninvited, with fancy returnest
To hallow beauty and make the dull heart bright :
To inhabit again thy gladdened kingdom in earnest ;
Wherein—

from the smile of beauty afar forecasting
The pleasure of god, thou livest at peace and yearnest
With wonder everlasting.

840

SECOND PART

Re-enter from the palace INACHUS, with ARGEIA and IO.

INACHUS.

THAT but a small and easy thing now seems,
Which from my house when I came forth at noon
A dream was and beyond the reach of man.
'Tis now a fancy of the will, a word,
Liberty's lightest prize. Yet still as one
Who loiters on the threshold of delight,
Delaying pleasure for the love of pleasure,
I dally—Come, Argeia, and share my triumph !
And set our daughter by thee ; though her eyes
Are young, there are no eyes this day so young
As shall forget this day—while one thing more
I ask of thee ; this evil, will it light
On me or on my house or on mankind ?

850

PR. Scarce on mankind, O Inachus, for Zeus
A second time failing will not again
Measure his spite against their better fate.
And now the terror, which awhile o'er Earth
Its black wings spread, shall up to Heaven ascend
And gnaw the tyrant's heart : for there is whispered
A word gone forth to scare the mighty gods ;
How one must soon be born, and born of men,

860

The Firegiver

Who shall drive out their impious host from heaven,
And from their skyey dwellings rule mankind
In truth and love. So scarce on man will fall
This evil, nay, nor on thyself, O king ;
Thy name shall live an honoured name in Greece.

IN. Then on my house 'twill be. Know'st thou no more ?

PR. Know I no more ? Ay, if my purpose fail
'Tis not for lack of knowing : if I suffer,
'Tis not that poisonous fear hath slurred her task, 870
Or let brave resolution walk unarmed.
My ears are callous to the threats of Zeus,
The direful penalties his oath hath laid
On every good that I in heart and hand
Am sworn to accomplish, and for all his threats,
Lest their accomplishment should outrun mine,
Am bound the more. Nay, nor his evil minions,
Nor force, nor strength, shall bend me to his will.

ARGEIA.

Alas, alas, what heavy words are these,
That in the place of joy forbid your tongue, 880
That cloud and change his face, while desperate sorrow
Sighs in his heart ? I came to share a triumph :
All is dismay and terror. What is this ?

IN. True, wife, I spake of triumph, and I told thee
The winter-withering hope of my whole life
Has flower'd to-day in amaranth : what the hope
Thou knowest, who hast shared ; but the condition
I told thee not and thou hast heard : this prophet,
Who comes to bring us fire, hath said that Zeus
Wills not the gift he brings, and will be wroth 890
With us that take it.

AR. O doleful change, I came
In pious purpose, nay, I heard within
The hymn to glorious Zeus : I rose and said,
The mighty god now bends, he thrusts aside

Prometheus

His heavenly supplicants to hear the prayer
Of Inachus his servant ; let him hear.
O let him turn away now lest he hear.
Nay, frown not on me ; though a woman's voice
That counsels is but heard impatiently,
Yet by thy love, and by the sons I bare thee, 900
By this our daughter, our last ripening fruit,
By our long happiness and hope of more,
Hear me and let me speak.

IN. Well, wife, speak on.

AR. Thy voice forbids more than thy words invite :
Yet say whence comes this stranger. Know'st thou not ?
Yet whencesoe'er, if he but wish us well,
He will not bound his kindness in a day.
Do nought in haste. Send now to Sicyon
And fetch thy son Phorôneus, for his stake
In this is more than thine, and he is wise. 910
'Twere well Phorôneus and Ægialeus
Were both here : maybe they would both refuse
The strange conditions which this stranger brings.
Were we not happy too before he came ?
Doth he not offer us unhappiness ?
Bid him depart, and at some other time,
When you have well considered, then return.

IN. 'Tis his conditions that we now shall hear.

AR. O hide them yet ! Are there not tales enough
Of what the wrathful gods have wrought on men ? 920
Nay, 'twas this very fire thou now wouldst take,
Which vain Salmoneus, son of Æolus,
Made boast to have, and from his rattling car
Threw up at heaven to mock the lightning. Him
The thunderer stayed not to deride, but sent
One blinding fork, that in the vacant sky
Shook like a serpent's tongue, which is but seen
In memory, and he was not, or for burial
Rode with the ashes of his royal city

The Firegiver

Upon the whirlwind of the riven air. 930
And after him his brother Athamas,
King of Orchomenos, in frenzy fell
For Hera's wrath, and raving killed his son ;
And would have killed fair Ino, but that she fled
Into the sea, preferring there to woo
The choking waters, rather than that the arm
Which had so oft embraced should do her wrong.
For which old crimes the gods yet unappeased
Demand a sacrifice, and the king's son
Dreads the priest's knife, and all the city mourns. 940
Or shall I say what shameful fury it was
With which Poseidon smote Pasiphaë,
But for neglect of a recorded vow :
Or how Actæon fared of Artemis
When he surprised her, most himself surprised :
And even while he looked his boasted bow
Fell from his hands, and through his veins there ran
A strange oblivious trouble, darkening sense
Till he knew nothing but a hideous fear
Which bade him fly, and faster, as behind 950
He heard his hounds give tongue, that through the wood
Were following, closing, caught him and tore him down.
And many more thus perished in their prime ;
Lycaon and his fifty sons, whom Zeus
In their own house spied on, and unawares
Watching at hand, from his disguise arose.
And overset the table where they sat
Around their impious feast and slew them all :
Alcyonè and Ceyx, queen and king,
Who for their arrogance were changed to birds : 960
And Cadmus now a serpent, once a king :
And saddest Niobe, whom not the love
Of Leto aught availed, when once her boast
Went out, though all her crime was too much pride
Of heaven's most precious gift, her children fair.

Prometheus

Six daughters had she, and six stalwart sons ;
But Leto bade her two destroy the twelve.
And somewhere now, among lone mountain rocks
On Sipylus, where couch the nymphs at night
Who dance all day by Achelous' stream, 970
The once proud mother lies, herself a rock,
And in cold breast broods o'er the goddess' wrong.

IN. Now hush thy fear. See how thou tremblest still.
Or if thou fear, fear passion ; for the freshes
Of tenderness and motherly love will drown
The eye of judgment : yet, since even excess
Of the soft quality fits woman well,
I praise thee ; nor would ask thee less to aid
With counsel, than in love to share my choice.
Tho' weak thy hands to poise, thine eye may mark 980
This balance, how the good of all outweighs
The good of one or two, though these be us.
Let not reluctance shame the sacrifice
Which in another thou wert first to praise.

AR. Alas for me, for thee and for our children,
Who, being our being, having all our having,
If they fare ill, our pride lies in the dust.

IN. O deem not a man's children are but those
Out of his loins engendered—our spirit's love
Hath such prolific consequence, that Virtue 990
Cometh of ancestry more pure than blood,
And counts her seed as sand upon the shore.
Happy is he whose body's sons proclaim
Their father's honour, but more blest to whom
The world is dutiful, whose children spring
Out of all nations, and whose pride the proud
Rise to regenerate when they call him sire.

AR. Thus, husband, ever have I bought and buy
Nobleness cheaply being linked with thee.
Forgive my weakness ; see, I now am bold ; 1000
Tell me the worst I'll hear and wish 'twere more.

The Firegiver

IN. Retire—thy tears perchance may stir again.

AR. Nay, I am full of wonder and would hear.

PR. Bid me not tell if ye have fear to hear ;

But have no fear. Knowledge of future things
Can nothing change man's spirit : and though he seem
To aim his passion darkly, like a shaft
Shot toward some fearful sound in thickest night,
He hath an owl's eye, and must blink at day.

The springs of memory, that feed alike 1010

His thought and action, draw from furthest time
Their constant source, and hardly brook constraint
Of actual circumstance, far less attend
On glassed futurity ; nay, death itself,
His fate unquestioned, his foretasted pain,
The certainty foreknown of things unknown,
Cannot discourage his habitual being
In its appointed motions, to make waver
His eager hand, nor loosen the desire
Of the most feeble melancholy heart 1020
Even from the unhopefullest of all her dreams.

IN. Since then I long to know, now something say
Of what will come to mine when I am gone.

PR. And let the maid too hear, for 'tis of her
I speak, to tell her whither she should turn
The day ye drive her forth from hearth and home.

IN. What say'st thou? drive her out? and we? from
home?

Banish the comfort of our eyes? Nay rather
Believe that these obedient hands will tear
The heart out of my breast, ere it do this. 1030

PR. When her wild cries arouse the house at night,
And, running to her bed, ye see her set
Upright in tranced sleep, her starting hair
With deathly sweat bedewed, in horror shaking,
Her eyeballs fixed upon the unbodied dark,
Through which a draping mist of luminous gloom

Prometheus

Drifts from her couch away,—when, if asleep,
She walks as if awake, and if awake
Dreams, and as one who nothing hears or sees,
Lives in a sick and frantic mood, whose cause 1040
She understands not or is loth to tell—

AR. Ah, ah, my child, my child!—Dost thou feel aught?
Speak to me—nay, 'tis nothing—hearken not.

PR. Ye then distraught with sorrow, neither knowing
Whether to save were best or lose, will seek
Apollo's oracle.

IN. And what the answer?
Will it discover nought to avert this sorrow?

PR. Or else thy whole race perish root and branch.

IN. Alas! alas!

PR. Yet shall she live though lost; from human form
Changed, that thou wilt not know thy daughter more. 1051

IN. Woe, woe! my thought was praying for her death.

PR. In Hera's temple shall her prison be
At high Mycenæ, till from heaven be sent
Hermes, with song to soothe and sword to slay
The beast whose hundred eyes devour the door.

IN. Enough, enough is told, unless indeed,
The beast once slain, thou canst restore our child.

PR. Nay, with her freedom will her wanderings
Begin. Come hither, child—nay, let her come: 1060
What words remain to speak will not offend her,
And shall in memory quicken, when she looks
To learn where she should go;—for go she must,
Stung by the venomous fly, whose angry flight
She still will hear about her, till she come
To lay her sevenfold-carried burden down
Upon the Æthiop shore where he shall reign.

IN. But say—say first, what form—

PR. In snow-white hide
Of those that feel the goad and wear the yoke. 1069

IN. Round-hoofed, or such as tread with cloven foot?

The Firegiver

PR. Wide-horned, large-eyed, broad-fronted, and the feet
Cloven which carry her to her far goal.

IN. Will that of all these evils be the term?

PR. Ay, but the journey first which she must learn.
Hear now, my child ; the day when thou art free,
Leaving the lion-gate, descend and strike
The Trétan road to Nemea, skirting wide
The unhunted forest o'er the watered plain
To walled Cleônæ, whence the traversed stream
To Corinth guides : there enter not, but pass 1080
To narrow Isthmus, where Poseidon won
A country from Apollo, and through the town
Of Crommyon, till along the robber's road
Pacing, thy left eye meet the westering sun
O'er Geraneia, and thou reach the hill
Of Megara, where Car thy brother's babe
In time shall rule ; next past Eleusis climb
Stony Panactum and the pine-clad slopes
Of Phyle ; shun the left-hand way, and keep
The rocks ; the second day thy feet shall tread 1090
The plains of Græa, whence the roadway serves
Aulis and Mycalessus to the point
Of vext Euripus : fear not then the stream,
Nor scenting think to taste, but plunging in
Breast its salt current to the further shore.
For on this island mayst thou lose awhile
Thy maddening pest, and rest and pasture find,
And from the heafs of bold Macistus see
The country left and sought : but when thou feel
Thy torment urge, move down, recross the flood, 1100
And west by Harma's fenced gap arrive
At seven-gated Thebes : thy friendly goddess
Ongan Athenè has her seat without.

CHOR. Now if she may not stay thy toilsome destined
steps,
I pray that she may slay for thee the maddening fly.

Prometheus

PR. Keep not her sanctuary long, but seek
Bœotian Ascra, where the Muses' fount,
Famed Aganippè, wells : Ocalea
Pass, and Tilphusa's northern steeps descend
By Alalcomenæ, the goddess' town. 1110
Guard now the lake's low shore, till thou have crossed
Hyrcana and Cephissus, the last streams
Which feed its reedy pools, when thou shalt come
Between two mountains that enclose the way
By peakèd Abæ to Hyampolis.
The right-hand path that thither parts the vale
Opes to Cyrtonè and the Locrian lands ;
Toward Elateia thou, where o'er the marsh
A path with stones is laid ; and thence beyond
To Thronium, Tarphe, and Thermopylæ, 1120
Where rocky Lamia views the Maliac gulf.

CHOR. If further she should go, will she not see
That other Argos, the Dodonian land ?

PR. Crossing the Phthian hills thou next shalt reach
Pharsalus, and Olympus' peakèd snows
Shall guide thee o'er the green Pelasgic plains
For many a day, but to Argissa come
Let old Peneius thy slow pilot be
Through Tempè, till they turn upon his left
Crowning the wooded slopes with splendours bare. 1130
Thence issuing forth on the Pierian shore
Northward of Ossa thou shalt touch the lands
Of Macedon.

CHOR. Alas, we wish thee speed,
But bid thee here farewell ; for out of Greece
Thou goest 'mongst the folk whose chattering speech
Is like the voice of birds, nor home again
Wilt thou return.

PR. Thy way along the coast
Lies till it southward turn, when thou shalt seek
Where wide on Strymon's plain the hindered flood

The Firegiver

Spreads like a lake ; thy course to his oppose 1140
And face him to the mountain whence he comes :
Which doubled, Thrace receives thee : barbarous names
Of mountain, town and river, and a people
Strange to thine eyes and ears, the Agathyrsi,
Of pictured skins, who owe no marriage law,
And o'er whose gay-spun garments sprent with gold
Their hanging hair is blue. Their torrent swim
That measures Europe in two parts, and go
Eastward along the sea, to mount the lands
Beyond man's dwelling, and the rising steeps 1150
That face the sun untrodden and unnamed.—

Know to earth's verge remote thou then art come,
The Scythian tract and wilderness forlorn,
Through whose rude rocks and frosty silences
No path shall guide thee then, nor my words now.
There as thou toilest o'er the treacherous snows,
A sound then thou shalt hear to stop thy breath,
And prick thy trembling ears ; a far-off cry,
Whose throat seems the white mountain and its passion
The woe of earth. Flee not, nor turn not back : 1160
Let thine ears drink and guide thine eyes to see
That sight whose terrors shall assuage thy terror,
Whose pain shall kill thy pain. Stretched on the rock,
Naked to scorching sun, to pinching frost,
To wind and storm and beaks of wingèd fiends
From year to year he lies. Refrain to ask
His name and crime—nay, haply when thou see him
Thou wilt remember—'tis thy tyrant's foe,
Man's friend, who pays his chosen penalty.
Draw near, my child, for he will know thy need, 1170
And point from land to land thy further path.

CHORUS.

O miserable man, hear now the worst.
O weak and tearful race,

Prometheus

Born to unhappiness, see now thy cause
Doomed and accurst !

It surely were enough, the bad and good
Together mingled, against chance and ill
To strive, and prospering by turns,
Now these, now those, now folly and now skill,
Alike by means well understood
Or 'gainst all likelihood ;
Loveliness slaving to the unlovely will
That overrides the right and laughs at law.

1180

But always all in awe
And imminent dread :
Because there is no mischief thought or said,
Imaginable or unguessed,
But it may come to be ; nor home of rest,
Nor hour secure : but anywhere,
At any moment ; in the air,
Or on the earth or sea,
Or in the fair
And tender body itself it lurks, creeps in,
Or seizes suddenly,
Torturing, burning, withering, devouring,
Shaking, destroying ; till tormented life
Sides with the slayer, not to be,
And from the cruel strife
Falls to fate overpowering.

1190

Or if some patient heart,
In toilsome steps of duty tread apart,
Thinking to win her peace within herself,
And thus awhile succeed :
She must see others bleed,
At others' misery moan,
And learn the common suffering is her own,
From which it is no freedom to be freed :

1200

The Firegiver

Nay, Nature, her best nurse,
Is tender but to breed a finer sense,
Which she may easier wound, with smart the worse 1210
And torture more intense.

And no strength for thee but the thought of duty,
Nor any solace but the love of beauty.
O Right's toil unrewarded !
O Love's prize unaccorded !

I say this might suffice,
O tearful and unstable
And miserable man,
Were't but from day to day
Thy miserable lot, 1220
This might suffice, I say,
To term thee miserable.
But thou of all thine ills too must take thought,
Must grow familiar till no curse astound thee,
With tears recall the past,
With tears the times forecast ;
With tears, with tears thou hast
The scapeless net spread in thy sight around thee.

How then support thy fate,
O miserable man, if this befall, 1230
That he who loves thee and would aid thee, daring
To raise an arm for thy deliverance,
Must for his courage suffer worse than all ?

IN. Bravest deliverer, for thy prophecy
Has torn the veil which hid thee from my eyes,
If thyself art that spirit, of whom some things
Were darkly spoken,—nor can I doubt thou art,
Being that the heaven its fire withholds not from thee
Nor time his secrets,—tell me now thy name,
That I may praise thee rightly ; and my late 1240

Prometheus

Unwitting words pardon thou, and these who still
In blinded wonder kneel not to thy love.

PR. Speak not of love. See, I am moved with hate,
And fiercest anger, which will sometimes spur
The heart to extremity, till it forget
That there is any joy save furious war.

Nay, were there now another deed to do,
Which more could hurt our enemy than this,
Which here I stand to venture, here would I leave thee
Conspiring at his altar, and fly off 1250
To plunge the branding terror in his soul.
But now the rising passion of my will
Already jars his reaching sense, already
From heaven he bids his minion Hermes forth
To bring his only rebel to his feet.
Therefore no more delay, the time is short.

IN. I take, I take. 'Tis but for thee to give.

PR. O heavenly fire, life's life, the eye of day,
Whose nimble waves upon the starry night
Of boundless ether love to play, 1260
Carrying commands to every gliding sprite
To feed all things with colour, from the ray
Of thy bright-glancing, white
And silver-spinning light :
Unweaving its thin tissue for the bow
Of Iris, separating countless hues
Of various splendour for the grateful flowers
To crown the hasting hours,
Changing their special garlands as they choose.

O spirit of rage and might, 1270
Who canst unchain the links of winter stark,
And bid earth's stubborn metals flow like oil.
Her porphyrous heart-veins boil ;
Whose arrows pierce the cloudy shields of dark ;
Let now this flame, which did to life awaken

The Firegiver

Beyond the cold dew-gathering veils of morn,
And thence by me was taken,
And in this reed was borne,
A smothered theft and gift to man below,
Here with my breath revive, 1280
Restore thy lapsed realm, and be the sire
Of many an earthly fire.

O flame, flame bright and live,
Appear upon the altar as I blow.

CHOR. 'Twas in the marish reed.
See to his mouth he sets its hollow flute
And breathes therein with heed,
As one who from a pipe with breathings mute
Will music's voice evoke.—
See, the curl of a cloud. 1290

IN. The smoke, the smoke !

SEMICHORUS. Thin clouds mounting higher.

IN. 'Tis smoke, the smoke of fire.

SEMICHORUS. Thick they come and thicker,

Quick arise and quicker,

Higher still and higher.

Their wreaths the wood enfold.

—I see a spot of gold.

They spring from a spot of gold,

Red gold, deep among 1300

The leaves : a golden tongue.

O behold, behold,

Dancing tongues of gold,

That leaping aloft flicker,

Higher still and higher.

IN. 'Tis fire, the flame of fire !

SEMICHORUS. The blue smoke overhead

Is turned to angry red.

The fire, the fire, it stirs.

Hark, a crackling sound, 1310

Prometheus

As when all around
Ripened pods of furze
Split in the parching sun
Their dry caps one by one,
And shed their seeds on the ground.

—Ah! what clouds arise.

Away! O come away.

The wind-wafted smoke,
Blowing all astray,
Blinds and pricks my eyes.

Ah! I choke, I choke.

—All the midst is rent:

See, the twigs are all
By the flaming spent
White and gold, and fall.

How they writhe, resist,
Blacken, flake, and twist,
Snap in gold and fall.

—See the stars that mount,

Momentary bright

Flitting specks of light

More than eye can count.

Insects of the air,

As in summer night

Show a fire in flying

Flickering here and there,

Waving past and dying.

—Look, a common cone

Of the mountain pine

Solid gold is grown;

Till its scales outshine,

Standing each alone

In the spiral rows

Of their fair design,

All the brightest shows

Of the sun's decline.

[PROMETHEUS,
after writing his
name on the al-
tar, goes out un-
observed.]

1330

1340

The Firegiver

—Hark, there came a hiss,
Like a startled snake
Sliding through the brake.
Oh, and what is this? 1350
Smaller flames that flee
Sidelong from the tree,
Hark, they hiss, they hiss.
—How the gay flames flicker,
Spurting, dancing, leaping
Quicker yet and quicker,
Higher yet and higher,
—Flaming, flaring, fuming,
Cracking, crackling, creeping,
Hissing and consuming : 1360
Mighty is the fire.

IN. Stay, stay, cease your rejoicings. Where is he,
The prophet,—nay, what say I,—the god, the giver?

CHOR. He is not here—he is gone.

IN. Search, search around.
Search all, search well.

CHOR. He is gone,—he is not here.

IN. The palace gate lies open : go, Argeia,
Maybe he went within : go seek him there.

[*Exit AR.*

Look down the sea road, down the country road :
Follow him if ye see him.

CHOR. He is not there.

IN. Strain, strain your eyes : look well : search everywhere.
Look townwards—is he there?

Part of CHORUS returning. He is not there.— 1371

Other part returning. He is not there.

Argeia re-entering.

AR. He is not there.

CHOR. O see !

CHOR. See where?

Prometheus

CHOR. See on the altar—see!

CHOR. What see ye on the altar?

CHOR. Here in front

Words newly writ.

CHOR. What words?

CHOR. A name—

IN. Ay true—

There is the name. How like a child was I,
That I must wait till these dumb letters gave
The shape and soul to knowledge : when the god
Stood here so self-revealed to ears and eyes
That, 'tis a god I said, yet wavering still, 1380
Doubting what god,—and now, who else but he?
I knew him, yet not well ; I knew him not :
Prometheus—ay, Prometheus. Know ye, my children,
This name we see was writ by him we seek.
'Tis his own name, his own heart-stirring name,
Feared and revered among the immortal gods :
Divine Prometheus : see how here the large
Cadmeian characters run, scoring out
The hated title of his ancient foe,—
To Zeus 'twas made,—and now 'tis to Prometheus— 1390
Writ with the charred reed—thrift upon theft.
He hath stolen from Zeus his altar, and with his fire
Hath lit our sacrifice unto himself.
Ió Prometheus, friend and firegiver,
For good or ill thy thefts and gifts are ours.
We worshipped thee unknowing.

CHOR. But now where is he?

IN. No need to search—we shall not see him more.
We look in vain. The high gods when they choose
Put on and off the solid visible shape
Which more deceives our hasty sense, than when 1400
Seeing them not we judge they stand aloof.
And he, he now is gone ; his work is done :
'Tis ours to see it be not done in vain.

The Firegiver

CHOR. What is to do? speak, bid, command, we fly.

IN. Go some and fetch more wood to feed the fire;
And some into the city to proclaim
That fire is ours: and send out messengers
To Corinth, Sicyon, Megara and Athens
And to Mycenæ, telling we have fire:
And bid that in the temples they prepare
Their altars, and send hither careful men
To learn of me what things the time requires.

1410

[*Exit part of CHORUS.*]

The rest remain to end our feast; and now
Seeing this altar is no more to Zeus,
But shall for ever be with smouldering heat
Fed for the god who first set fire thereon,
Change ye your hymns, which in the praise of Zeus
Ye came to sing, and change the prayer for fire
Which ye were wont to raise, to high thanksgiving,
Praising aloud the giver and his gift.

1420

Part of CHORUS. Now our happy feast hath ending,
While the sun in heaven descending
Sees us gathered round a light
Born to cheer his vacant night.
Praising him to-day who came
Bearing far his heavenly flame:
Came to crown our king's desire
With his gift of golden fire.

SEMICHORUS. My heart, my heart is freed.
Now can I sing. I loose a shaft from my bow,
A song from my heart to heaven, and watch it speed.
It revels in the air, and straight to its goal doth go.

1430

I have no fear. I praise distinguishing duly:
I praise the love that I love and I worship truly.
Goodness I praise, not might,
Nor more will I speak of wrong,

Prometheus

But of lovingkindness and right ;
And the god of my love shall rejoice at the sound of my song.

I praise him whom I have seen :
As a man he is beautiful, blending prime and youth, 1440
Of gentle and lovely mien,
With the step and the eyes of truth,
As a god,—O were I a god, but thus to be man !
As a god, I set him above
The rest of the gods ; for his gifts are pledges of love,
The words of his mouth rare and precious,
His eyes' glance and the smile of his lips are love.

He is the one
Alone of all the gods, — — —
Of righteous Themis the lofty-spirited son, 1450
Who hates the wrongs they have done.
He is the one I adore.
For if there be love in heaven with evil to cope,—
And he promised us more and more,—
For what may we not hope?

ODE.

My soul is drunk with joy, her new desire
In far forbidden places wanders away.
Her hopes with free bright-coloured wings of fire
Upon the gloom of thought
Are sailing out. 1460
Awhile they rise, awhile to rest they softly fall,
Like butterflies, that flit
Across the mountains, or upon a wall
Winking their idle fans at pleasure sit.

O my vague desires !
Ye lambent flames of the soul, her offspring fires :
That are my soul herself in pangs sublime
Rising and flying to heaven before her time :

The Firegiver

What doth tempt you forth
To melt in the south or shiver in the frosty north? 1470
What seek ye or find ye in your random flying,
For ever soaring aloft, soaring and dying?
Joy, the joy of
They ~~live~~
Gone *"Dreams & the light imaginings of men"*
Foll



Thes
Coul
My s.

WRITTEN FOR THE LADIES AT

Leave other part of CHORUS.
Part of CHOR. Here is wood to feed the fire—
Never let its flames expire.
Sing ye still while we advance
Round the fire in measured dance,
While the sun in heaven descending
Sees our happy feast have ending.
Weave ye still your joyous song,
While we bear the wood along.

SEMICHORUS. But O return,
Return, thou flower of the gods! 1490
Remember the limbs that toil and the hearts that yearn,
Remember, and soon return!
To prosper with peace and skill
Our hands in the works of pleasure, beauty and use.
Return, and be for us still
Our shield from the anger of Zeus.

And he, if he raise his arm in anger to smite thee,
And think for the good thou hast done with pain to requite
thee,
Vengeance I heard thee tell,
And the curse I take for my own, 1500
That his place is prepared in hell,

Prometheus

And a greater than he shall hurl him down from his throne.

Down, down from his throne !

For the god who shall rule mankind from the deathless
skies

f gentle and lovely mien,

With the step and the eyes of truth,

As a god,—O were I a god, but thus to be man !

As a god, I set him above

The rest of the gods ; for his gifts are pledges of love,

His words of his mouth rare and precious,

1510

His eyes' glance and the smile of his lips are love.

He is the one

DEMETER

A Mask

"Dreams & the light imaginings of men"



WRITTEN FOR THE LADIES AT

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE

& ACTED BY THEM

AT THE INAUGURATION OF THEIR NEW BUILDING

IN 1904



PREVIOUS EDITION

Oxford : at the Clarendon Press, 1905

ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY

The scene is in the flowery valley below Enna. Hades prologizes, and tells how he has come with consent of Zeus to carry off Persephone to be his queen. The Chorus of Ocean nymphs entering praise Sicily and the spring. Persephone enters with Athena and Artemis to gather flowers for the festival of Zeus. Persephone being left alone is carried off by Hades.

In the second act, which is ten days later, the Chorus deplore the loss of Persephone. Demeter entering upbraids them in a choric scene and describes her search for Persephone until she learnt her fate from Helios. Afterwards she describes her plan for compelling Zeus to restore her. Hermes brings from Zeus a command to Demeter that she shall return to Olympus. She sends defiance to Zeus, and the Chorus end the scene by vowing to win Poseidon to aid Demeter.

In the third act, which is a year later, the Chorus, who have been summoned by Demeter to witness the restoration of Persephone, lament Demeter's anger. Demeter narrates the Eleusian episode of her wanderings, until Hermes enters leading Persephone. After their greeting Demeter hears from Hermes the terms of Persephone's restoration; she is reconciled thereto by Persephone, and invites her to Eleusis. The Chorus sing and crown Persephone with flowers.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

HADES.	}	ARTEMIS.	}
DEMETER.	}	HERMES.	}
PERSEPHONE.		Chorus of	
ATHENA.		OCEANIDES.	

DEMETER

HADES.

I AM the King of Hell, nor prone to vex
Eternal destiny with weak complaint ;
Nor when I took my kingdom did I mourn
My lot, from heav'n expell'd, deny'd to enjoy
Its radiant revelry and ambrosial feast,
Nor blamed our mighty Sisters, that not one
Would share my empire in the shades of night.

But when a younger race of gods arose,
And Zeus set many sons on heav'nly seats,
And many daughters dower'd with new domain, 10
And year by year were multiply'd on earth
Their temples and their statu'd sanctities,
Mirrors of man's ideas that grow apace,
Yea, since man's mind was one with my desire
That Hell should have a queen,—for heav'n hath queens
Many, nor on all earth reigns any king
In unkind isolation like to me,—
I claimed from Zeus that of the fair immortals
One should be given to mè to grace my throne.

Willing he was, and quick to praise my rule, 20
And of mere justice thêre had granted me
Whome'er I chose : but 'Brother mine,' he said,
'Great as my power among the gods, this thing
I cannot compass, that a child of mine,
Who once hath tasted of celestial life,
Should all forgo, and destitute of bliss
Descend into the shades, albeit to sit
An equal on thy throne. Take whom thou wilt ;

Demeter

But by triumphant force persuade, as erst
I conquer'd heav'n.' Said I 'My heart is set : 30
I take Demeter's child Persephone ;
Dost thou consent ?' Whereto he gave his nod.
And I am come to-day with hidden powers,
Ev'n unto Enna's fair Sicilian field,
To rob her from the earth. 'Tis here she wanders
With all her train : nor is this flow'ry vale
Fairer among the fairest vales of earth,
Nor any flower within this flow'ry vale
Fair above other flowers, as she is fairest
Among immortal goddesses, the daughter 40
Of gentle-eyed Demeter ; and her passion
Is for the flowers, and every tenderness
That I have long'd for in my fierce abodes.
But she hath always in attendant guard
The dancing nymphs of Ocean, and to-day
The wise Athena and chaste Artemis
Indulge her girlish fancy, gathering flowers
To deck the banner of my golden brother,
Whose thought they guess not, tho' their presence here
Affront his will and mine. If once alone 50
I spy her, I can snatch her swiftly down ;
And after shall find favour for my fault,
When I by gentle means have won her love.
I hear their music now. Hither they come :
I'll to my ambush in the rocky cave. [Exit.

Demeter

A C T I

Enter Chorus of Oceanides, with baskets.

OCEANIDES.

Gay and lovely is earth, man's decorate dwelling ;
With fresh beauty ever varying hour to hour.
As now bathed in azure joy she awakeneth
With bright morn to the sun's life-giving effluence,
Or sunk into solemn darkness aneath the stars 60
In mysterious awe slumbereth out the night,
Then from darkness again plunging again to day ;
Like dolphins in a swift herd that accompany
Poseidon's chariot when he rebukes the waves.
But no country to me 'neath the enarching air
Is fair as Sicily's flowery fruitful isle :
Always lovely, whether winter adorn the hills
With his silvery snow, or generous summer
Outpour her heavy gold on the river-valleys.
Her rare beauty giveth gaiety unto man, 70
A delite dear to immortals.

2

And one season of all chiefly deliteth us,
When fair Spring is afield. O happy is the Spring !
Now birds early arouse their pretty minstreling ;
Now down its rocky hill murmureth ev'ry rill ;
Now all bursteth anew, wantoning in the dew
Their bells of bonny blue, their chalices honey'd.
Unkind frost is away ; now sunny is the day ;
Now man thinketh aright, Life it is all delite.
Now maids playfully dance o'er enamel'd meadows, 80
And with goldy blossom deck forehead and bosom ;
While old Pan rollicketh thro' the budding shadows.
Voicing his merry reed, laughing aloud to lead
The echoes madly rejoicing.

Demeter

[I

3

We be Océanids, Persephone's lovers,
Who all came hurrying joyfully from the sea
Ere daybreak to obey her belovèd summons.
At her fancy to pluck these violets, lilies,
Windflow'rs and daffodils, all for a festival
Whereat shé will adorn Zeuses honour'd banner. 90
And with Persephone there cometh Artemis
And grave Pallas . . . Hilloo ! already they approach !
Haste, haste ! stoop to gather ! seem busy ev'ryone !
Crowd all your wicker arcs with the meadow-lilies ;
Lest our disreverenc'd deity should rebuke
The divine children of Ocean.

[Enter ATHENA, PERSEPHONE, and ARTEMIS. *Persephone has
a basket half fill'd with gather'd flowers.*]

ATHENA.

These then are Enna's flowery fields, and here
In midmost isle the garden of thy choice ?

PERSEPHONE.

Is not all as I promist ? Feel ye not
Your earthborn ecstasy concentr'd here ? 100
Tell me, Athena, of thy wisdom, whence
Cometh this joy of earth, this penetrant
Palpitant exultation so unlike
The balanc't calm of high Olympian state ?
Is 't in the air, the tinted atmosphere
Whose gauzy veil, thrown on the hills, will paint
Their features, changing with the gradual day,
Rosy or azure, clouded now, and now
Again afire ? Or is it that the sun's
Electric beams—which shot in circling fans 110
Whirl all things with them—as they strike the earth
Excite her yearning heart, till stir'd beneath

The rocks and silent plains, she cannot hold
 Her fond desires, but sends them bursting forth
 In scents and colour'd blossoms of the spring?—
 Breathes it not in the flowers?

ATH. Fair are the flowers,
 Dear child ; and yet to me far lovelier
 Than all their beauty is thy love for them.
 Whate'er I love, I contemplate my love
 More than the object, and am so rejoic'd. 120
 For life is one, and like a level sea
 Life's flood of joy. Thou wond'rest at the flowers,
 But I would teach thee wonder of thy wonder :
 Would shew thee beauty in the desert-sand,
 The worth of things unreckt of, and the truth
 That thy desire and love may spring of evil
 And ugliness, and that Earth's ecstasy
 May dwell in darkness also, in sorrow and tears.

PER. I'd not believe it : why then should we pluck
 The flowers and not the stalks without the flowers? 130
 Or do thy stones breathe scent? Would not men laugh
 To see the banner of almighty Zeus
 Adorn'd with ragged roots and straws?—Dear Artemis,
 How lovest thou the flowers?

ARTEMIS.

I'll love them better
 Ever for thy sake, Cora ; but for me
 The joy of Earth is in the breath of life
 And animal motions : nor are flowery sweets
 Dear as the scent of life. This petal'd cup,
 What is it by the wild fawn's liquid eye
 Eloquent as love-music 'neath the moon? 140
 Nay, not a flower in all thy garden here,
 Nor wer't a thousand-thousand-fold enhanc't
 In every charm, but thou wouldst turn from it
 To view the antler'd stag, that in the glade

Demeter

[I

With the coy gaze of his majestic fear
Faced thee a moment ere he turn'd to fly.

PER. But why, then, hunt and kill what thou so lovest?

AR. Dost thou not pluck thy flowers?

PER. 'Tis not the same.

Thy victims fly for life : they pant, they scream.

AR. Were they not mortal, sweet, I could not kill them.

They kill each other in their lust for life ; 151

Nay, cruelly persecute their blemisht kin :

And they that thus are exiled from the herd

Slink heart-brok'n to sepulchral solitudes,

Defenceless and dishonour'd ; there to fall

Prey to the hungry glutton of the cave,

Or stand in mute pain lingering, till they drop

In their last lair upon the ancestral bones.

PER. What is it that offends me ?

ATH. 'Tis Pity, child,

The mortal thought that clouds the brow of man 160

With dark reserve, or poisoning all delite

Drives him upon his knees in tearful prayer

To avert his momentary qualms : till Zeus

At his reiterated plaint grows wrath,

And burdens with fresh curse the curse of care.

And they that haunt with men are apt to take

Infection of his mind : thy mighty mother

Leans to his tenderness.

PER. How should man, dwelling

On earth that is so gay, himself be sad ?

Is not earth gay ? Look on the sea, the sky, 170

The flowers !

ATH. 'Tis sad to him because 'tis gay.—

For whether he consider how the flowers,

—Thy miracles of beauty above praise,—

Are wither'd in the moment of their glory,

So that of all the mounting summer's wealth

The show is chang'd each day, and each day dies,

Of no more count in Nature's estimate
 Than crowded bubbles of the fighting foam :
 Or whether 'tis the sea, whose azure waves
 Play'd in the same infinity of motion 180
 Ages ere he beheld it, and will play
 For ages after him ;—alike 'tis sad
 To read how beauty dies and he must die.

PER. Were I a man, I would not worship thee,
 Thou cold essential wisdom. If, as thou say'st,
 Thought makes men sorrowful, why help his thought
 To quench enjoyment, who might else as I
 Revel among bright things, and feast his sense
 With beauty well-discern'd? Nay, why came ye
 To share my pastime? Ye love not the flowers. 190

ATH. Indeed I love thee, child ; and love thy flowers,—
 Nor less for loving wisely. All emotions,
 Whether of gods or men, all loves and passions,
 Are of two kinds ; they are either inform'd by wisdom,
 To reason obedient,—or they are uncondacted,
 Flames of the burning life. The brutes of earth
 And Pan their master know these last ; the first
 Are seen in me : betwixt the extremes there lie
 Innumerable alloys and all of evil.

PER. Nay, and I guess your purpose with me well : 200
 I am a child, and ye would nurse me up
 A pupil in your school. I know ye twain
 Of all the immortals are at one in this ;
 Ye wage of cold disdain a bitter feud
 With Aphrodite, and ye fear for me,
 Lest she should draw me to her wanton way.
 Fear not : my party is taken. Hark ! I'll tell
 What I have chosen, what mankind shall hold
 Devote and consecrate to me on earth :
 It is the flowers : but only among the flowers 210
 Those that men love for beauty, scent, or hue,
 Having no other uses : I have found

Demeter, my good mother, heeds them not.—
She loves vines, olives, orchards, 'the rich leas
Of wheat, rye, barley, vetches, oats, and peas,'
But for the idle flowers she hath little care :
She will resign them willingly. And think not,
Thou wise Athena, I shall go unhonour'd,
Or rank a meaner goddess unto man.
His spirit setteth beauty before wisdom, 220
Pleasures above necessities, and thus
He ever adoreth flowers. Nor this I guess
Where rich men only and superfluous kings
Around their palaces reform the land
To terraces and level lawns, whereon
Appointed slaves are told, to tend and feed
Lilies and roses and all rarest plants
Fetch'd from all lands ; that they—these lordly men—
'Twixt flaunting avenues and wafted odours
May pace in indolence : this is their bliss ; 230
This first they do : and after, it may be,
Within their garden set their academe :—
But in the poorest villages, around
The meanest cottage, where no other solace
Comforts the eye, some simple gaiety
Of flowers in tended garden is seen ; some pinks,
Tulips, or crocuses that edge the path ;
Where oft at eve the grateful labourer
Sits in his jasmin'd porch, and takes the sun :
And even the children, that half-naked go, 240
Have posies in their hands, and of themselves
Will choose a queen in whom to honour Spring,
Dancing before her garlanded with may.
The cowslip makes them truant, they forget
The hour of hunger and their homely feast
So they may cull the delicate primrose,
Sealing their birthright with the touch of beauty ;
With unconsider'd hecatombs assuring

Their dim sense of immortal mystery.—

Yea, rich and poor, from cradle unto grave

250

All men shall love me, shall adore my name,

And heap my everlasting shrine with flowers.

ATH. Thou sayest rightly thou art a child. May Zeus

Give thee a better province than thy thought.

[*Music heard.*

AR. Listen! the nymphs are dancing. Let us go!

[*They move off.*

Come, Cora; wilt thou learn a hunting dance?

I'll teach thee.

PER. Can I learn thy hunter-step

Without thy bare legs and well-buskin'd feet?

AR. Give me thy hand.

PER. Stay! stay! I have left my flowers.

I follow.

[*Exeunt Athena and Artemis.*

[*Persephone returning to right slowly.*

They understand not—Now, praise be to Zeus,

261

That, tho' I sprang not from his head, I know

Something that Pallas knows not.

[*She has come to where her basket lies. In stooping towards it she kneels to pluck a flower: and then comes to sit on a bank with the basket in hand on her knees, facing the audience.*]

Thou tiny flower!

Art thou not wise?

Who taught thee else, thou frail anemone,

Thy starry notion, thy wind-wavering motion,

Thy complex of chaste beauty, unimagined

Till thou art seen?—And how so wisely, thou,

Indifferent to the number of thy rays,

270

While others are so strict? This six-leaved tulip,

—He would not risk a seventh for all his worth,—

He thought to attain unique magnificence

By sheer simplicity—a pointed oval

Bare on a stalk erect: and yet, grown old

He will his young idea quite abandon,

In his dishevel'd fury wantoning
 Beyond belief . . . Some are four-leaved : this poppy
 Will have but four. He, like a hurried thief,
 Stuffs his rich silks into too small a bag— 280
 I think he watch'd a summer-butterfly
 Creep out all crumpled from his winter-case,
 Trusting the sun to smooth his tender tissue
 And sleek the velvet of his painted wings :—
 And so doth he.—Between such different schemes,
 Such widely varied loveliness, how choose ?
 Yet loving all, one should be most belov'd,
 Most intimately mine ; to mortal men
 My emblem : tho' I never find in one
 The sum of all distinctions.—Rose were best : 290
 But she is passion's darling, and unkind
 To handle—set her by.—Choosing for odour,
 The violet were mine—men call her modest,
 Because she hides, and when in company
 Lacks manner and the assertive style of worth :—
 While this narcissus here scorns modesty,
 Will stand up what she is, tho' something prim :
 Her scent, a saturation of one tone,
 Like her plain symmetry, leaves nought to fancy :—
 Whereas this iris,—she outvieth man's 300
 Excellent artistry ; elaboration
 Confounded with simplicity, till none
 Can tell which sprang of which. Could I but find
 A scented iris, I should be content :
 Yet men would call me proud : Iris is Pride.—
 To-day I'll favour thee, sweet violet ;
 Thou canst live in my bosom. I'll not wrong thee
 Wearing thee in Olympus.—Help ! help ! Ay me !

[Persephone rises to her feet, and amidst a contrivance of confused darkness Hades is seen rushing from behind. He seizes her and drags her backward. Her basket is thrown up and the flowers scattered.]

A C T II

*CHORUS.*I (*a*)

Bright day succeedeth unto day—

Night to pensive night—

310

With his towering ray

Of all-fathering light—

With the solemn trance

Of her starry dance.—

Nought is new or strange

In the eternal change.—

As the light clouds fly

O'er the tree-tops high,

So the days go by.—

Ripples that arrive

320

On the sunny shore,

Dying to their live

Music evermore.—

Like pearls on a thread,—

Like notes of a song,—

Like the measur'd tread

Of a dancing throng.—

(*β*)

Ocëanides are we,

Nereids of the foam,

But we left the sea

330

On the earth to roam

With the fairest Queen

That the world hath seen.—

Why amidst our play
Was she sped away?—
Over hill and plain
We have sought in vain;
She comes not again.—
Not the Naiads knew
On their dewy lawns :—
Not the laughing crew
Of the leaping Fauns.—
Now, since she is gone,
All our dance is slow,
All our joy is done,
And our song is woe.—

340

II

Saw ye the mighty Mother, where she went
Searching the land?
Nor night nor day resting from her lament,
With smoky torch in hand.
Her godhead in the passion of a sorrow spent
Which not her mind could suffer, nor heart withstand?—

350

Enlanguor'd like a fasting lioness,
That prowls around
Robb'd of her whelps, in fury comfortless
Until her lost be found :
Implacable and terrible in her wild distress ;
And thro' the affrighted country her roars resound.—

But lo ! what form is there ? Thine eyes awaken !
See ! see ! O say,
Is not that she, the furious, the forsaken ?
She cometh, lo ! this way ;
Her golden-rippling hair upon her shoulders shaken,
And all her visage troubled with deep dismay.

360

DEMETER (entering).

Here is the hateful spot, the hollow rock
Whence the fierce ravisher sprang forth—

(seeing the nymphs) Ah! ye!

I know you well: ye are the nymphs of Ocean.

Ye, graceful as your watery names

And idle as the mimic flames

That skip upon his briny floor,

370

When the hot sun smiteth thereo'er;

Why did ye leave your native waves?

Did false Poseidon, to my hurt

Leagued with my foe, bid you desert

Your opalescent pearly caves,

Your dances on the shelly strand?

CH. Poseidon gave us no command,

Lady; it was thy child Persephone,

Whose beauty drew us from the sea.

DEM. Ill company ye lent, ill-fated guards!

380

How was she stolen from your distracted eyes?

CH. There, where thou standest now, stood she companion'd

By wise Athena and bright Artemis.

We in flower-gathering dance and idle song

Were wander'd off apart; we fear'd no wrong.

DEM. In heav'n I heard her cry: ye nothing heard?

CH. We heard no cry—How couldst thou hear in heaven?

Ask us not of her:—we have nought to tell.—

DEM. I seek not knowledge of you, for I know.

CH. Thou knowest? Ah, mighty Queen, deign then to tell
If thou hast found her. Tell us—tell us—tell!

391

DEM. Oh, there are calls that love can hear,

That strike not on the outward ear.

None heard save I: but with a dart

Of lightning-pain it pierc'd my heart,

That call for aid, that cry of fear.
It echo'd from the mountain-steeps
Down to the dark of Ocean-deeps ;
O'er all the isle, from ev'ry hill
It pierc'd my heart and echoes still, 400

Ay me ! Ay me !

CH. Where is she, O mighty Queen ?—Tell us—O tell !—

DEM. Swift unto earth, in frenzy led
By Cora's cry, from heav'n I sped.
Immortal terror froze my mind :
I fear'd, ev'n as I yearn'd to find
My child, my joy, faln from my care
Wrong'd or distrest, I knew not where,

Cora, my Cora !

Nor thought I whither first to fly, 410
Answ'ring the appeal of that wild cry :
But still it drew me till I came
To Enna, calling still her name,

Cora, my Cora !

CH. If thou hast found her, tell us, Queen, O tell !

DEM. Nine days I wander'd o'er the land.
From Enna to the eastern strand
I sought, and when the first night came
I lit my torch in Etna's flame.
But neither 'mid the chestnut woods 420
That rustle o'er his stony floods ;
Nor yet at daybreak on the meads
Where bountiful Symaethus leads
His chaunting boatmen to the main ;
Nor where the road on Hybla's plain
Is skirted by the spacious corn ;
Nor where embattled Syracuse
With lustrous temple fronts the morn ;
Nor yet by dolphin'd Arethuse ;
Nor when I crossed Anapus wide, 430
Where Cyane, his reedy bride,

Uprushing from her crystal well,
 Doth not his cold embrace repel ;
 Nor yet by western Eryx, where
 Gay Aphrodite high in air
 Beams gladness from her marble chair ;
 Nor 'mong the mountains that enfold
 Panormos in her shell of gold,
 Found I my Cora : no reply
 Came to my call, my helpless cry, 440
 Cora, my Cora !

CH. Hast thou not found her, then ? Tell us—O tell !

DEM. What wonder that I never found
 Her whom I sought on mortal ground,
 When she—(now will ye understand ?)—
 Dwelt in the land that is no land,
 The fruitless and unseason'd plain
 Where all lost things are found again ;
 Where man's distract imaginings
 Head-downward hang on bat-like wings, 450
 'Mid mummied hopes, sleep-walking cares,
 Crest-faln illusions and despairs,
 The tortur'd memories of crime,
 The outcasts of forgotten time ?

CH. Where is she, Queen ?—where ?—where ?

DEM. Nor had I known,
 Had not himself high Helios seen and told me.

CH. Alas ! Alas ! we cannot understand—
 We pray, dear Queen, may great Zeus comfort thee.

DEM. Yea, pray to Zeus ; but pray ye for yourselves,
 That he have pity on you, for there is need. 460
 Or let Zeus hear a strange, unwonted prayer
 That in his peril he will aid himself ;
 For I have said, nor could his Stygian oath
 Add any sanction to a mother's word,
 That, if he give not back my daughter to me,
 Him will I slay, and lock his pining ghost

In sleepy prisons of unhallowing hell.

CH. (*aside*). Alas ! alas ! she is distraught with grief.—
What comfort can we make?—How reason with her?— 469
(*to D.*) This could not be, great Queen. How could it be
That Zeus should be destroy'd, or thou destroy him ?

DEM. Yea, and you too : so make your prayer betimes.

CH. We pray thee, Lady, sit thou on this bank
And we will bring thee food ; or if thou thirst,
Water. We know too in what cooling caves
The sly Fauns have bestow'd their skins of wine.

DEM. Ye simple creatures, I need not these things,
And stand above your pity. Think ye me
A woman of the earth derang'd with grief?
Nay, nay : but I have pity on your pity, 480
And for your kindness I will ease the trouble
Wherewith it wounds your gentleness : attend !
Ye see this jewel here, that from my neck
Hangs by this golden chain.

[*They crowd near to see.*]

Look, 'tis a picture,

'Tis of Persephone.

CH. How ?—Is that she ?—
A crown she weareth.—She was never wont
Thus . . .—nor her robe thus—and her countenance
Hath not the smile which drew us from the sea.

DEM. Daedalus cut it, in the year he made
The Zibian Aphrodite, and Hephaestus 490
O'erlookt and praised the work. I treasure it
Beyond all other jewels that I have,
And on this chain I guard it. Say now : think ye
It cannot fall loose until every link
Of all the chain be broken, or if one
Break, will it fall ?

CH. Surely if one break, Lady,
The chain is broken and the jewel falls.

DEM. 'Tis so. Now hearken diligently. All life
Is as this chain, and Zeus is as the jewel.

The universal life dwells first in the Earth, 500
 The stones and soil ; therefrom the plants and trees
 Exhale their being ; and on them the brutes
 Feeding elaborate their sentient life,
 And from these twain mankind ; and in mankind
 A spirit lastly is form'd of subtler sort
 Whereon the high gods live, sustain'd thereby,
 And feeding on it, as plants on the soil,
 Or animals on plants. Now see ! I hold,
 As well ye know, one whole link of this chain :
 If I should kill the plants, must not man perish ? 510
 And if he perish, then the gods must die.

CH. If this were so, thou wouldst destroy thyself.

DEM. And therefore Zeus will not believe my word.

CH. Nor we believe thee, Lady : it cannot be
 That thou shouldst seek to mend a private fortune
 By universal ruin, and restore
 Thy daughter by destruction of thyself.

DEM. Ye are not mothers, or ye would not wonder.
 In me, who hold from great all-mother Rhea
 Heritage of essential motherhood, 520
 Ye would look rather for unbounded passion.
 Could I, the tenderness of Nature's heart,
 Exist, were I unheedful to protect
 From wrong and ill the being that I gave,
 The unweeting passions that I fondly nurtured
 To hopes of glory, the young confidence
 In growing happiness ? Shall I throw by
 As self-delusion the supreme ambition,
 Which I encourag'd till parental fondness
 Bore the prophetic blessing, on whose truth 530
 My spirit throve ? Oh never ! nay, nay, nay !
 That were the one disaster, and if aid
 I cannot, I can mightily avenge.
 On irremediable wrong I shrink not
 To pile immortal ruin, there to lie

Demeter

[II

As trophies on a carven tomb : nor less
For that no memory of my deed survive,
Nor any eye to see, nor tongue to tell.

CH. So vast injustice, Lady, were not good.

DEM. To you I seem unjust involving man.

540

CH. Why should man suffer in thy feud with Zeus ?

DEM. Let Zeus relent. There is no other way.

I will destroy the seeds of plant and tree :

Vineyard and orchard, oliveyard and cornland

Shall all withhold their fruits, and in their stead

Shall flourish the gay blooms that Cora loved.

There shall be dearth, and yet so gay the dearth

That all the land shall look in holiday

With mockery of foison ; every field

With splendour aflame. For wheat the useless poppy 550

In sheeted scarlet ; and for barley and oats

The blue and yellow weeds that mock men's toil,

Centaury and marigold in chequer'd plots :

Where seed is sown, or none, shall dandelions

And wretched ragwort vie, orchis and iris

And garish daisy, and for every flower

That in this vale she pluckt, shall spring a thousand.

Where'er she stept anemones shall crowd,

And the sweet violet. These things shall ye see.

—But I behold him whom I came to meet,

560

Hermes :—he, be he laden howsoe'er,

Will heavier-laden to his lord return.

HERMES (*entering*).

Mighty Demeter, Mother of the seasons,

Bountiful all-sustainer, fairest daughter

Of arch-ancestral Rhea,—to thee Zeus sendeth

Kindly message. He grieves seeing thy godhead

Offended wrongly at eternal justice,

'Gainst destiny ordain'd idly revolting.

Ever will he, thy brother, honour thee
 And willingly aid thee ; but since now thy daughter 570
 Is raised to a place on the tripartite throne,
 He finds thee honour'd duly and not injur'd.
 Wherefore he bids thee now lament no more,
 But with thy presence grace the courts of heav'n.

DEM. Bright Hermes, Argus-slayer, born of Maia,
 Who bearest empty words, the mask of war,
 To Zeus make thine own words, that thou hast found me
 Offended,—that I still lament my daughter,
 Nor heed his summons to the courts of heav'n.

HER. Giv'st thou me nought but these relentless words?

DEM. I send not words, nor dost thou carry deeds. 581
 But know, since heav'n denies my claim, I take
 Earth for my battle-field. Curse and defiance
 Shall shake his throne, and, readier then for justice,
 Zeus will enquire my terms : thou, on that day,
 Remember them ; that he shall bid thee lead
 Persephone from Hades by the hand,
 And on this spot, whence she was stol'n, restore her
 Into mine arms. Execute that ; and praise
 Shall rise from earth and peace return to heav'n. 590

HER. How dare I carry unto Zeus thy threats?

DEM. Approach him with a gift : this little wallet.

[*Giving a little bag of seeds.*

I will not see thee again until the day
 Thou lead my daughter hither thro' the gates of Hell. [*Going.*

HER. Ah ! mighty Queen, the lightness of thy gift
 Is greater burden than thy weighty words.

[*Exeunt severally r. and l.*

CHORUS.

(1) Sisters ! what have we heard !
 Our fair Persephone, the flower of the earth,
 By Hades stolen away, his queen to be.

(*others*) Alas !—alas !—ay me !

600

- (2) And great Demeter's bold relentless word
To Hermes given,
Threatening mankind with dearth.

(*others*) Ay me ! alas ! alas !—

- (3 *or* 1) She in her sorrow strong
Fears not to impeach the King of Heaven,
And combat wrong with wrong.—

(*others confusedly*) What can we do ?—Alas !—
Back to our ocean-haunts return
To weep and mourn.—

610

What use to mourn ?—

Nay, nay !—Away with sorrow :

Let us forget to-day

And look for joy to-morrow :—

- [(1) Nay, nay ! hearken to me !]

Nay, how forget that on us too,—

Yea, on us all

The curse will fall.—

- [(1) Harken ! I say !]

What can we do ? Alas ! alas !

620

- (1) Harken ! There's nought so light,
Nothing of weight so small,
But that in even balance 'twill avail
Wholly to turn the scale.

Let us our feeble force unite,

And giving voice to tears,

Assail Poseidon's ears ;

Rob pleasure from his days,

Darken with sorrow all his ways,

Until his shift mind

Become to pity inclined,

And 'gainst his brother turn.

630

(*others*) 'Tis well, thou sayest well.

- (2) Yea ; for if Zeus should learn

That earth and sea were both combined

Against his cruel intent,

Sooner will he relent.

(*others*) 'Tis well—we do it—'tis well.—

(1) Come let us vow. Vow all with one accord

To harden every heart

640

Till we have won Poseidon to our part.

(*all*) We vow—we do it—we vow.

(1) Till we have conquer'd heav'n's almighty lord

And seen Persephone restored.

(*all*) We vow—we vow.

(1) Come then all ; and, as ye go,

Begin the song of woe.

Song.

Close up, bright flow'rs, and hang the head,

Ye beauties of the plain,

The Queen of Spring is with the dead,

650

Ye deck the earth in vain.

From your deserted vale we fly,

And where the salt waves mourn

Our song shall swell their burd'ning sigh

Until sweet joy return.

A C T III

CHORUS.

Song.

Lo where the virgin veiled in airy beams,

All-holy Morn, in splendor awakening,

Heav'n's gate hath unbarrèd, the golden

Aerial lattices set open.

With music endeth night's prisoning terror,

660

With flow'ry incense : Haste to salute the sun,

That for the day's chase, like a huntsman,

With flashing arms cometh o'er the mountain.

Demeter

[III

Inter se. That were a song for Artemis—I have heard
Men thus salute the rising sun in spring—
—See, we have wreaths enough and garlands plenty
To hide our lov'd Persephone from sight
If she should come.— But think you she will come?—
If one might trust the heavens, it is a morn
Promising happiness—'Tis like the day
That brought us all our grief a year ago.— 670

ODE.

O that the earth, or only this fair isle wer' ours
Amid the ocean's blue billows,
With flow'ry woodland, stately mountain and valley,
Cascading and liliated river ;
Nor ever a mortal envious, laborious,
By anguish or dull care opprest,
Should come polluting with remorseful countenance
Our haunt of easy gaiety.
For us the grassy slopes, the country's airiness, 680
The lofty whispering forest,
Where rapturously Philomel invoketh the night
And million eager throats the morn ;
With doves at evening softly cooing, and mellow
Cadences of the dewy thrush.
We love the gentle deer, the nimble antelope ;
Mice love we and springing squirrels ;
To watch the gaudy flies visit the blooms, to hear
On ev'ry mead the grasshopper.
All thro' the spring-tide, thro' the indolent summer, 690
(If only this fair isle wer' ours)
Here might we dwell, forgetful of the weedy caves
Beneath the ocean's blue billows.

Enter Demeter.

CH. Hail, mighty Mother !—Welcome, great Demeter !—
(1) This day bring joy to thee, and peace to man !

DEM. I welcome you, my loving true allies,
 And thank you, who for me your gentle tempers
 Have stiffen'd in rebellion, and so long
 Harass'd the foe. Here on this field of flowers
 I have bid you share my victory or defeat. 700
 For Hermes hath this day command from Zeus
 To lead our lost Persephone from Hell,
 Hither whence she was stolen.—And yet, alas !
 Tho' Zeus is won, some secret power thwarts me ;
 All is not won : a cloud is o'er my spirit.
 Wherefore not yet I boast, nor will rejoice
 Till mine eyes see her, and my arms enfold her,
 And breast to breast we meet in fond embrace.

CH. Well hast thou fought, great goddess, so to wrest
 Zeus from his word. We thank thee, call'd to share 710
 Thy triumph, and rejoice. Yet O, we pray,
 Make thou this day a day of peace for man !
 Even if Persephone be not restored,
 Whether Aidoneus hold her or release,
 Relent thou.—Stay thine anger, mighty goddess ;
 Nor with thy hateful famine slay mankind.

DEM. Say not that word 'relent' lest Hades hear !

CH. Consider rather if mankind should hear.

DEM. Do ye love man ?

CH. We have seen his sorrows, Lady . . .

DEM. And what can ye have seen that I know not ?—
 His sorrow ?—Ah my sorrow !—and ye bid 721
 Me to relent ; whose deeds of fond compassion
 Have in this year of agony built up
 A story for all time that shall go wand'ring
 Further than I have wander'd ;—whereto all ears
 Shall hearken ever, as ye will hearken now.

CH. Happy are we, who first shall hear the tale
 From thine own lips, and tell it to the sea.

DEM. Attend then while I tell.—

—Parting from Hermes hence, anger'd at heart, 730

Self-exiled from the heav'ns, forgone, alone,
 My anguish fasten'd on me, as I went
 Wandering an alien in the haunts of men.
 To screen my woe I put my godhead off,
 Taking the likeness of a worthy dame,
 A woman of the people well in years ;
 Till going unobserv'd, it irked me soon
 To be unoccupy'd save by my grief,
 While men might find distraction for their sorrows
 In useful toil. Then, of my pity rather
 Than hope to find their simple cure my own,
 I took resolve to share and serve their needs,
 And be as one of them.

746

CH. Ah, mighty goddess,
 Couldst thou so put thy dignities away,
 And suffer the familiar brunt of men ?

DEM. In all things even as they.—And sitting down
 One evening at Eleusis, by the well
 Under an olive-tree, likening myself
 Outwardly to some kindly-hearted matron,
 Whose wisdom and experience are of worth
 Either where childhood clamorously speaks
 The engrossing charge of Aphrodite's gifts,
 Or merry maidens in wide-echoing halls
 Want sober governance ;—to me, as there
 I sat, the daughters of King Keleos came,
 Tall noble damsels, as kings' daughters are,
 And, marking me a stranger, they drew from me
 A tale told so engagingly, that they
 Grew fain to find employment for my skill ;
 As men devise in mutual recompense,
 Hoping the main advantage for themselves ;—
 And so they bad me follow, and I enter'd
 The palace of King Keleos, and received
 There on my knees the youngest of the house,
 A babe, to nurse him as a mother would :

750

760

And in that menial service I was proud
To outrun duty and trust: and there I liv'd
Disguised among the maidens many months.

CH. Often as have our guesses aim'd, dear Lady,
Where thou didst hide thyself, oft as we wonder'd
What chosen work was thine, none ever thought
That thou didst deign to tend a mortal babe. 770

DEM. What life I led shall be for men to tell.
But for this babe, the nursling of my sorrow,
Whose peevish cry was my consoling care,
How much I came to love him ye shall hear.

CH. What was he named, Lady?

DEM. Demophoön.
Yea, ye shall hear how much I came to love him.
For in his small epitome I read
The trouble of mankind; in him I saw 780
The hero's helplessness, the countless perils
In ambush of life's promise, the desire
Blind and instinctive, and the will perverse.
His petty needs were man's necessities;
In him I nurst all mortal natur', embrac'd
With whole affection to my breast, and lull'd
Wailing humanity upon my knee.

CH. We see thou wilt not now destroy mankind.

DEM. What I could do to save man was my thought.
And, since my love was center'd in the boy, 790
My thought was first for him, to rescue him;
That, thro' my providence, he ne'er should know
Suffering, nor disease, nor fear of death.
Therefore I fed him on immortal food,
And should have gain'd my wish, so well he throve,
But by ill-chance it hapt, once, as I held him
Bathed in the fire at midnight (as was my wont),—
His mother stole upon us, and ascare
At the strange sight, screaming in loud dismay
Compel'd me to unmask, and leave for ever 800

The halls of Keleos, and my work undone.

CH. 'Twas pity that she came!—Didst thou not grieve to lose

The small Demophoön?—Coudst thou not save him?

DEM. I had been blinded. Think ye for yourselves . . .
What vantage were it to mankind at large
That one should be immortal,—if all beside
Must die and suffer misery as before?

CH. Nay, truly. And great envy borne to one
So favour'd might have more embitter'd all.

DEM. I had been foolish. My sojourn with men 810
Had warpt my mind with mortal tenderness.
So, questioning myself what real gift
I might bestow on man to help his state,
I saw that sorrow was his life-companion,
To be embrac't bravely, not weakly shun'd ;
That as by toil man winneth happiness,
Thro' tribulation he must come to peace.
How to make sorrow his friend then,—this my task
Here was a mystery . . . and how persuade
This thorny truth? . . . Ye do not hearken me. 820

CH. Yea, honour'd goddess, yea, we hearken still :
Stint not thy tale.

DEM. Ye might not understand.
My tale to you must be a tale of deeds—
How first I bade King Keleos build for me
A temple in Eleusis, and ordain'd
My worship, and the mysteries of my thought ;
Where in the sorrow that I underwent
Man's state is pattern'd ; and in picture shewn
The way of his salvation. . . . Now with me
—Here is a matter grateful to your ears— 830
Your lov'd Persephone hath equal honour,
And in the spring her festival of flowers :
And if she should return . . . [Listening.

Ah ! hark ! what hear I ?

CH. We hear no sound.

DEM. Hush ye! Hermes : he comes.

CH. What hearest thou?

DEM. Hermes ; and not alone.

She is there. 'Tis she : I have won.

CH. Where? where?

DEM. (*aside*). Ah! can it be that out of sorrow's night,
From tears, from yearning pain, from long despair,
Into joy's sunlight I shall come again?—

Aside! stand ye aside!

840

Enter Hermes leading Persephone.

HER. Mighty Demeter, lo! I execute
The will of Zeus and here restore thy daughter.

DEM. I have won.

PER. Sweet Mother, thy embrace is as the welcome
Of all the earth, thy kiss the breath of life.

DEM. Ah! but to me, Cora! Thy voice again . . .
My tongue is trammel'd with excess of joy.

PER. Arise, my nymphs, my Oceanides!
My Nereids all, arise! and welcome me!

Put off your strange solemnity! arise!

850

CH. Welcome! all welcome, fair Persephone!

(*r*) We came to welcome thee, but fell abash'd
Seeing thy purple robe and crystal crown.

PER. Arise and serve my pleasure as of yore.

DEM. And thou too doff thy strange solemnity,
That all may see thee as thou art, my Cora,
Restor'd and ever mine. Put off thy crown!

PER. Awhile! dear Mother—what thou say'st is true;
I am restor'd to thee, and evermore

Shall be restor'd. Yet am I none the less

860

Evermore Queen of Hades : and 'tis meet
I wear the crown, the symbol of my reign.

DEM. What words are these, my Cora! Evermore
Restor'd to me thou say'st . . . 'tis well—but then

Evermore Queen of Hades . . . what is this ?

I had a dark foreboding till I saw thee ;

Alas, alas ! it lives again : destroy it !

Solve me this riddle quickly, if thou mayest.

PER. Let Hermes speak, nor fear thou. All is well.

HER. Divine Demeter, thou hast won thy will, 870

And the command of Zeus have I obey'd.

Thy daughter is restor'd, and evermore

Shall be restor'd to thee as on this day.

But Hades holding to his bride, the Fates

Were kind also to him, that she should be

His queen in Hades as thy child on earth.

Yearly, as spring-tide cometh, she is thine

While flowers bloom and all the land is gay ;

But when thy corn is gather'd, and the fields

Are bare, and earth withdraws her budding life 880

From the sharp bite of winter's angry fang,

Yearly will she return and hold her throne

With great Aidoneus and the living dead :

And she hath eaten with him of such fruit

As holds her his true bride for evermore.

DEM. Alas ! alas !

PER. Rejoice, dear Mother. Let not vain lament

Trouble our joy this day, nor idle tears.

DEM. Alas ! from my own deed my trouble comes :

He gave thee of the fruit which I had curs'd : 890

I made the poison that enchanted thee.

PER. Repent not in thy triumph, but rejoice,

Who hast thy will in all, as I have mine.

DEM. I have but half my will, how hast thou more ?

PER. It was my childish fancy (thou rememb'rest),

I would be goddess of the flowers : I thought

That men should innocently honour me

With bloodless sacrifice and spring-tide joy.

Now Fate, that look'd contrary, hath fulfill'd

My project with mysterious efficacy :

900

And as a plant that yearly dieth down
 When summer is o'er, and hideth in the earth,
 Nor showeth promise in its wither'd leaves
 That it shall reawaken and put forth
 Its blossoms any more to deck the spring ;
 So I, the mutual symbol of my choice,
 Shall die with winter, and with spring revive.
 How without winter could I have my spring ?
 How come to resurrection without death ?
 Lo thus our joyful meeting of to-day, 910
 Born of our separation, shall renew
 Its annual ecstasy, by grief refresht :
 And no more pall than doth the joy of spring
 Yearly returning to the hearts of men.
 See then the accomplishment of all my hope :
 Rejoice, and think not to put off my crown.

DEM. What hast thou seen below to reconcile thee
 To the dark moiety of thy strange fate ?

PER. Where have I been, mother ? what have I seen ?
 The downward pathway to the gates of death : 920
 The skeleton of earthly being, stript
 Of all disguise : the sudden void of night :
 The spectral records of unwholesome fear :—
 Why was it given to me to see these things ?
 The ruin'd godheads, disesteem'd, condemn'd
 To toil of deathless mockery : conquerors
 In the reverse of glory, doom'd to rule
 The multitudinous army of their crimes :
 The naked retribution of all wrong :—
 Why was it given to me to see such things ? 930

DEM. Not without terror, as I think, thou speakest,
 Nor as one reconcil'd to brook return.

PER. But since I have seen these things, with salt and fire
 My spirit is purged, and by this crystal crown
 Terror is tamed within me. If my words
 Seem'd to be tinged with terror, 'twas because

Eros & Psyche

12

Then Psyche would have thank'd their service true,
But that she fear'd her echoing words might scare
Those sightless tongues ; and well by dream she knew
The voices of the messengers of prayer,
Which fly upon the gods' commandment, when
They answer the supreme desires of men,
Or for a while in pity hush their care.

13

'Twas fancy's consummation, and because
She would do joy no curious despite,
She made no wonder how the wonder was ;
Only concern'd to take her full delight.
So to the bath,—what luxury could be
Better enhanced by eyeless ministry ?—
She follows with the voices that invite.

14

There being deliciously refresht, from soil
Of earth made pure by water, fire, and air,
They clad her in soft robes of Asian toil,
Scented, that in her queenly wardrobe were ;
And led her forth to dine, and all around
Sang as they served, the while a choral sound
Of strings unseen and reeds the burden bare.

15

P athetic strains and passionate they wove,
U rgent in ecstasies of heavenly sense ;
R esponsive rivalries, that, while they strove
C ombined in full harmonious suspense,
E ntrancing wild desire, then fell at last
L ull'd in soft closes, and with gay contrast
L aunch'd forth their fresh unwearied excellence.

May

16

Now Psyche, when her twofold feast was o'er,
Would feed her eye ; and choosing for her guide
A low-voiced singer, bade her come explore
The wondrous house ; until on every side
As surfeited with beauty, and seeing nought
But what was rich and fair beyond her thought,
And all her own, thus to the voice she cried :

17

' Am I indeed a goddess, or is this
But to be dead : and through the gates of death
Passing unwittingly doth man not miss
Body nor memory nor living breath ;
Nor by demerits of his deeds is cast,
But, paid with the desire he holdeth fast,
Is help with all his heart imagineth ? '

18

But her for all reply the wandering tongue
Call'd to the chamber where her bed was laid
With flower'd broideries of linen hung :
And round the walls in painting were portray'd
Love's victories over the gods renown'd.
Ares and Aphrodite here lay bound
In the fine net that dark Hephæstus made :

19

Here Zeus, in likeness of a tawny bull,
Stoop'd on the Cretan shore his mighty knee,
While off his back Europa beautiful
Stept pale against the blue Carpathian sea ;
And here Apollo, as he caught amazed
Daphne, for lo ! her hands shot forth upraised
In leaves, her feet were rooted like a tree :

(109)

Eros & Psyche

20

Here Dionysos, springing from his car
At sight of Ariadne ; here uplept
Adonis to the chase, breaking the bar
Of Aphrodite's arm for love who wept :
He spear in hand, with leashed dogs at strain ;
A marvellous work. But Psyche soon grown fain
Of rest, betook her to her bed and slept.

21

Nor long had slept, when at a sudden stir
She woke ; and one, that thro' the dark made way,
Drew near, and stood beside ; and over her
The curtain rustl'd. Trembling now she lay,
Fainting with terror : till upon her face
A kiss, and with two gentle arms' embrace,
A voice that call'd her name in loving play.

22

Though for the darkness she could nothing see,
She wish'd not then for what the night denied :
This was the lover she had lack'd, and she,
Loving his loving, was his willing bride.
O'erjoy'd she slept again, o'erjoy'd awoke
At break of morn upon her love to look ;
When lo ! his empty place lay by her side.

23

So all that day she spent in company
Of the soft voices ; and ~~Of~~ right, they said,
~~Art thou our Lady now. Be happily~~
~~Thy bridal morrow by thy servants sped.~~
But she but long'd for night, if that might bring
Her lover back ; and he on secret wing
Came with the dark, and in the darkness fled.

May

24

And this was all her life ; for every night
He came, and though his name she never learn'd,
Nor was his image yielded to her sight
At morn or eve, she neither look'd nor yearn'd
Beyond her happiness : and custom brought
An ease to pleasure ; nor would Psyche's thought
Have ever to her earthly home return'd,

25

But that one night he said ' Psyche, my soul,
Sad danger threatens us : thy sisters twain
Come to the mountain top, whence I thee stole,
And thou wilt hear their voices thence complain.
Answer them not : for it must end our love
If they should hear or spy thee from above.'
And Psyche said ' Their cry shall be in vain.'

26

But being again alone, she thought 'twas hard
On her own blood ; and blamed her joy as thief
Of theirs, her comfort which their comfort barr'd ;
When she their care might be their care's relief.
All day she brooded on her father's woe,
And when at night her lover kisst her, lo !
Her tender face was wet with tears of grief.

27

Then question'd why she wept, she all confest ;
And begg'd of him she might but once go nigh
To set her sire's and sisters' fears at rest ;
Till he for pity coud not but comply :
' Only if they should ask thee of thy love
Discover nothing to their ears above.'
And Psyche said ' In vain shall be their cry.'

(III)

Eros & Psyche

28

And yet with day no sooner was alone,
Than she for loneliness her promise rued :
That having so much pleasure for her own,
'Twas all unshared and spent in solitude.
And when at night her love flew to his place,
More than afore she shamed his fond embrace,
And piteously with tears her plaint renew'd.

29

The more he now denied, the more she wept ;
Nor would in anywise be comforted,
Unless her sisters, on the Zephyr swept,
Should in those halls be one day bathed and fed,
And see themselves the palace where she reign'd.
And he, by force of tears at last constrain'd,
Granted her wish unwillingly, and said :

30

' Much to our peril hast thou won thy will ;
Thy sisters' love, seeing thee honour'd so,
Will sour to envy, and with jealous skill
Will pry to learn the thing that none may know.
Answer not, nor inquire ; for know that I
The day thou seest my face far hence shall fly,
And thou anew to bitterest fate must go.'

31

But Psyche said, ' Thy love is more than life ;
To have thee leaveth nothing to be won :
For should the noonday prove me to be wife
Even of the beauteous Eros, who is son
Of Cypris, I could never love thee more.'
Whereat he fondly kisst her o'er and o'er,
And peace was 'twixt them till the night was done.

SECOND QUARTER

S U M M E R

PSYCHE'S SISTERS • SNARING HER TO DES-
TRUCTION • ARE THEMSELVES DESTROYED

JUNE

I

AND truly need there was to the old King
For consolation : since the mournful day
Of Psyche's fate he took no comforting,
But only for a speedy death would pray ;
And on his head his hair grew silver-white.
—Such on life's topmost bough is sorrow's blight,
When the stout heart is cankering to decay.

2

Which when his daughters learnt, they both were quick
Comfort and solace to their sire to lend.
But as not seldom they who nurse the sick
Will take the malady from them they tend,
So happ'd it now ; for they who fail'd to cheer
Grew sad themselves, and in that palace drear
Increased the evil that they came to mend.

Eros & Psyche

27

'Didst think he, whom thou madest passion's prince,
No privy dart then for himself would poise?
Nay, by the cuckoo on my sceptre, since
'Twas love that made thee mother of his joys,
Art thou the foremost to his favour bound;
As thou shouldst be the last to think to sound
The heart, and least of all thy wanton boy's.'

28

But her Demeter, on whose stalwart arm
She lean'd, took up: 'If thou wilt hark to me,
This Psyche,' said she, 'hath the heavenly charm,
And will become immortal. And maybe
To marry with a woman is as well
As wed a god and live below in Hell:
As 'twas my lot in child of mine to see.'

29

Which things they both said, fearing in their hearts
That savage Eros, if they mockt his case,
Would kill their peace with his revengeful darts,
And bring them haply to a worse disgrace:
But Aphrodite, saying 'Good! my dames;
Behind this smoke I see the spite that flames,'
Left them, and on her journey went apace.

30

For having purposed she would hold no truce
With Psyche or her son, 'twas in her mind
To go forthwith unto the throne of Zeus,
And beg that Hermes might be sent to find
The wanderer; and secure that in such quest
He would not fail, she ponder'd but how best
She might inflict her vengeance long-design'd.

Eros & Psyche

OCTOBER

I

HEAVY meanwhile at heart, with bruised feet
Was Psyche wandering many nights and days
Upon the paths of hundred-citied Crete,
And chose to step the most deserted ways ;
Being least unhappy when she went unseen ;
Since else her secret sorrow had no screen
From the plain question of men's idle gaze.

2

Yet wheresoe'er she went one hope she had ;
Like mortal mourners, who 'gainst reason strong
Hope to be unexpectedly made glad
With sight of their dead friends, so much they long ;
So she for him, whom loss a thousandfold
Endear'd and made desired ; nor could she hold
He would not turn and quite forgive her wrong.

3

Wherefore her eager eyes in every place
Lookt for her lover ; and 'twixt hope and fear
She follow'd oft afar some form of grace,
In pain alike to lose or venture near.
And still this thought cheer'd her fatigue, that he,
Or on some hill, or by some brook or tree,
But waited for her coming to appear.

Eros & Psyche

4

And then for comfort many an old love-crost
And doleful ditty would she gently sing,
Writ by sad poets of a lover lost,
Now sounding sweeter for her sorrowing :
Echo, sweet Echo, watching up on high,
Say hast thou seen to-day my love go by,
Or where thou sittest by thy mossy spring?

5

Or say ye nymphs, that from the crystal rills,
When ye have bathed your limbs from morn till eve,
Flying at midnight to the bare-topt hills,
Beneath the stars your mazy dances weave,
Say, my deserter whom ye well may know
By his small wings, his quiver, and his bow,
Say, have ye seen my love, whose loss I grieve?

6

Till climb'd one evening on a rocky steep
Above the plain of Cisamos, that lay,
Robb'd of its golden harvest, in the deep
Mountainous shadows of the dying day,
She saw a temple, whose tall columns fair
Recall'd her home ; and ' O if thou be there,
My love,' she cried, ' fly not again away.'

7

Swiftly she ran, and entering by the door
She stood alone within an empty fane
Of great Demeter : and, behold, the floor
Was litter'd with thank-offerings of grain,
With wheat and barley-sheaves together heapt
In holy harvest-home of them that reap
The goddess plenteous gifts upon the plain ;

October

8

And on the tithe the tackle of the tithe
Thrown by in such confusion, as are laid
Upon the swath sickle, and hook, and scythe,
When midday drives the reapers to the shade.
And Psyche, since had come no priestess there
To trim the temple, in her pious care
Forgot herself, and lent her duteous aid.

9

She drew the offerings from the midst aside,
And piled the sheaves at every pillar's base ;
And sweeping therebetween a passage wide,
Made clear of corn and chaff the temple space :
As countrymen who bring their wheat to mart,
Set out their show along the walls apart
By their allotted stations, each in place ;

10

Thus she, and felt no weariness,—such strength
Hath duty to support our feeble frame,—
Till all was set in order, and at length
Up to the threshold of the shrine she came :
When lo ! before her face with friendly smile,
Tall as a pillar of the peristyle,
The goddess stood reveal'd, and call'd her name.

11

'Unhappy Psyche,' said she, 'know'st thou not
How Aphrodite to thy hurt is sworn ?
And thou, thy peril and her wrath forgot,
Spendest thy thought my temple to adorn.
Take better heed !'—And Psyche, at the voice
Even of so little comfort, gan rejoice,
And at her feet pour'd out this prayer forlorn.

Eros & Psyche

12

'O Gracious giver of the golden grain,
Hide me, I pray thee, from her wrath unkind ;
For who can pity as canst thou my pain,
Who wert thyself a wanderer, vex'd in mind
For loss of thy dear Corè once, whenas,
Ravisht to hell by fierce Agesilas,
Thou soughtest her on earth and couldst not find.

13

'How could thy feet bear thee to western night,
And where swart Libyans watch the sacred tree,
And thrice to ford o'er Achelous bright,
And all the streams of beauteous Sicily ?
And thrice to Enna cam'st thou, thrice, they tell,
Satest athirst by Callichorus' well,
Nor tookest of the spring to comfort thee.

14

'By that remember'd anguish of thine heart,
Lady, have pity even on me, and show
Where I may find my love ; and take my part
For peace, I pray, against my cruel foe :
Or if thou canst not from her anger shield,
Here let me lie among the sheaves conceal'd
Such time till forth I may in safety go.'

15

Demeter answer'd, 'Nay, though thou constrain
My favour with thy plea, my help must still
Be hidden, else I work for thee in vain
To thwart my mighty sister in her will.
Thou must fly hence: Yet though I not oppose,
Less will I aid her ; and if now I close
My temple doors to thee, take it not ill.'

October

16

Then Psyche's hope founder'd ; as when a ship,
The morrow of the gale can hardly ride
The swollen seas, fetching a deeper dip
At every wave, and through her gaping side
And o'er her shattered bulwark ever drinks,
Till plunging in the watery wild she sinks,
To scoop her grave beneath the crushing tide :

17

So with each word her broken spirit drank
Its doom ; and overwhelm'd with deep despair
She turn'd away, and coming forth she sank
Silently weeping on the temple stair,
In midmost night, forspent with long turmoil :
But sleep, the gracious pursuivant of toil,
Came swiftly down, and nursed away her care.

18

And when the sun awaked her with his beams
She found new hope, that still her sorrow's cure
Lay with the gods, who in her morning dreams
Had sent her comfort in a vision sure ;
Wherein the Cretan-born, almightiest god,
Cloud-gathering Zeus himself had seem'd to nod,
And bid her with good heart her woes endure.

19

So coming that same day unto a shrine
Of Hera, she took courage and went in :
And like to one that to the cell divine
For favour ventures or a suit to win,
She drew anigh the altar, from her face
Wiping the tears, ere to the heavenly grace,
As thus she pray'd, she would her prayer begin.

(149)

Eros & Psyche

20

'Most honour'd Lady, who from ancient doom
Wert made heaven's wife, and art on earth besought
With gracious happiness of all to whom
Thy holy wedlock hath my burden brought,
Save me from Aphrodite's fell pursuit,
And guard unto the birth Love's hapless fruit,
Which she for cruel spite would bring to nought.

21

'As once from her thou wert not shamed to take
Her beauty's zone, thy beauty to enhance ;
For which again Zeus loved thee, to forsake
His warlike ire in faithful dalliance ;
Show me what means may win my Love to me,
Or how that I may come, if so may be,
Within the favour of his countenance.

22

'If there be any place for tears or prayer,
If there be need for succour in distress,
Now is the very hour of all despair,
Here is the heart of grief and bitterness.
Motherly pity, bend thy face and grant
One beam of ruth to thy poor suppliant,
Nor turn me from thine altar comfortless.'

23

Even as she pray'd a cloud spread through the cell,
And 'mid the wreathings of the vapour dim
The goddess grew in glory visible,
Like some barbaric queen in festal trim ;
Such the attire and ornaments she wore,
When o'er the forged threshold of the floor
Of Zeus's house she stept to visit him.

October

24

From either ear, ring'd to its piercèd lobe
A triple jewel hung, with gold enchas't ;
And o'er her breasts her wide ambrosial robe
With many a shining golden clasp was brac't ;
The flowering on its smooth embroider'd lawn
Gather'd to colour where the zone was drawn
In fringe of golden tassels at her waist.

25

Her curling hair with plaited braid and braid,
Pendant or loop'd about her head divine,
Lay hidden half beneath a golden veil,
Bright as the rippling ocean in sunshine :
And on the ground, flashing whene'er she stept,
Beneath her feet the dazzling lightnings lept
From the gold network of her sandals fine.

26

Thus Hera stood in royal guise bedeckt
Before poor Psyche on the stair that knelt,
Whose new-nursed hope at that display was checkt
And all her happier thoughts gan fade and melt.
She saw no kindness in such haughty mien,
And venturing not to look upon the queen,
Bow'd down in woe to hear her sentence dealt.

27

And thus the goddess spake, 'In vain thou suest,
Most miserable Psyche ; though my heart
Be full of hate for her whose hate thou ruest,
And pride and pity move me to thy part :
Yet not till Zeus make known his will, coud I,
Least of the blameless gods that dwell on high,
Assist thee, wert thou worthier than thou art.

Eros & Psyche

28

‘ But know if Eros love thee, that thy hopes
Should rest on him ; and I would bid thee go
Where in his mother’s house apart he mopes
Grieving for loss of thee in secret woe :
For should he take thee back, there is no power
In earth or heaven will hurt thee from that hour,
Nay, not if Zeus himself should prove thy foe.’

29

Thus saying she was gone, and Psyche now
Surprised by comfort rose and went her way,
Resolved in heart, and only wondering how
’Twas possible to come where Eros lay ;
Since that her feet, however she might roam,
Coud never travel to the heavenly home
Of Love, beyond the bounds of mortal day :

30

Yet must she come to him. And now ’twas proved
How that to Lovers, as is told in song,
Seeking the way no place is far removed ;
Nor is there any obstacle so strong,
Nor bar so fix’d that it can hinder them :
And how to reach heaven’s gate by stratagem
Vex’d not the venturous heart of Psyche long.

31

To face her enemy might well avail :
Wherefore to Cypris’ shrine her steps she bent,
Hoping the goddess in her hate might hale
Her body to the skies for punishment,
Whate’er to be ; yet now her fiercest wrath
Seem’d happiest fortune, seeing ’twas the path
Whereby alone unto her love she went.

(152)

Eros & Psyche

NOVEMBER

I

BUT Aphrodite to the house of Zeus
Being bound, bade beckon out her milkwhite steeds,
Four doves, that ready to her royal use
In golden cages stood and peck'd the seeds :
Best of the nimble air's high-sailing folk
That wore with pride the marking of her yoke,
And cooed in envy of her gentle needs.

2

These drew in turn her chariot, when in state
Along the heaven with all her train she fared ;
And oft in journeying to the skiey gate
Of Zeus's palace high their flight had dared,
Which darkest vapour and thick glooms enshroud
Above all else in the perpetual cloud,
Wherethro' to mount again they stood prepared,

3

Sleeking their feathers, by her shining car ;
The same Hephæstos wrought for her, when he,
Bruised in his hideous fall from heaven afar,
Was nursed by Thetis, and Eurynomè,
The daughter of the ever-refluent main ;
With whom he dwelt till he grew sound again,
Down in a hollow cave beside the sea :

Eros & Psyche

4

And them for kindness done was prompt to serve,
Forging them brooches rich in make and mode,
Earrings, and supple chains of jointed curve,
And other trinkets, while he there abode :
And none of gods or men knew of his home,
But they two only ; and the salt sea-foam
To and fro past his cavern ever flow'd.

5

'Twas then he wrought this work within the cave,
Emboss'd with rich design, a moonèd car ;
And when return'd to heaven to Venus gave,
In form imagined like her crescent star ;
Which circling nearest earth, maketh at night
To wakeful mortal men shadow and light
Alone of all the stars in heaven that are.

6

Two slender wheels it had, with fretted tires
Of biting adamant, to take firm hold
Of cloud or ether ; and their whirling fires
Threw off the air in halo where they roll'd :
And either nave that round the axle turn'd
A ruby was, whose steady crimson burn'd
Betwixt the twin speed-mingling fans of gold.

7

Thereon the naked goddess mounting, shook
The reins ; whereat the doves their wings outspread,
And rising high their flight to heaven they took :
And all the birds, that in those courts were bred,
Of her broad eaves the nested families,
Sparrows and swallows, join'd their companies
Awhile and twitter'd to her overhead.

November

8

But onward she with fading tracks of flame
Sped swiftly, till she reacht her journey's end :
And when within the house of Zeus she came,
She pray'd the Sire of Heaven that he would lend
Hermes, the Argus-slayer, for her hest ;
And he being granted her at her request,
She went forthwith to seek him and to send.

9

Who happ'd within the palace then to wait
Upon the almighty pleasure ; and her tale
Was quickly told, and he made answer straight
That he would find the truant without fail ;
Asking the goddess by what signs her slave
Might best be known, and what the price she gave
For capture, or admitted for the bail.

10

All which he took his silver stile to write
In letters large upon a waxèd board ;
Her age and name, her colour, face and height,
Her home, and parentage, and the reward :
And then read o'er as 'twas to be proclaim'd.
And she took oath to give the price she named,
Without demur, when Psyche was restored.

11

Then on his head he closely set his cap
With earèd wings erect, and o'er his knee
He cross'd each foot in turn to prove the strap
That bound his wingèd sandals, and shook free
His chlamys, and gat up, and in his hand
Taking his fair white-ribbon'd herald's wand,
Lept forth on air, accoutred cap-a-pè.

Eros & Psyche

12

And piloting along the mid-day sky,
Held southward, till the narrow map of Crete
Lay like a fleck in azure 'neath his eye ;
When down he came, and as an eagle fleet
Drops in some combe, then checks his headlong stoop
With wide-flung wing, wheeling in level swoop
To strike the bleating quarry with his feet,

13

Thus he alighted ; and in every town
In all the isle before the close of day
Had cried the message, which he carried down,
Of Psyche, Aphrodite's runaway ;
That whosoever found the same and caught,
And by such time unto her temple brought,
To him the goddess would this guerdon pay :

14

SIX HONIED KISSES FROM HER ROSY MOUTH
WOULD CYTHEREA GIVE, AND ONE BESIDE
TO QUENCH AT HEART FOR AYE LOVE'S MORTAL DROUTH :
BUT UNTO HIM THAT HID HER, WOE BETIDE !
Which now was on all tongues, and Psyche's name
Herself o'erheard, or ever nigh she came
To Aphrodite's temple where she hied.

15

When since she found her way to heaven was safe,
She only wisht to make it soon and sure ;
Nor fear'd to meet the goddess in her chafe,
So she her self-surrender might secure,
And not be given of other for the price ;
Nor was there need of any artifice
Her once resplendent beauty to obscure.

November

16

For now so changed she was by heavy woe,
That for the little likeness that she bore
To her description she was fear'd to go
Within the fane ; and when she stood before
The priestess, scarce coud she with oath persuade
That she was Psyche, the renownèd maid,
Whom men had left the temple to adore.

17

But when to Hermes she was shown and given,
He took no doubt, but eager to be quit,
And proud of speed, return'd with her to heaven,
And left her with the proclamation writ,
Hung at her neck, the board with letters large,
At Aphrodite's gate with those in charge ;
And up whence first he came made haste to flit.

18

But hapless Psyche fell, for so it chanced,
To moody SYNETHËA's care, the one
Of Aphrodite's train whom she advanced
To try the work abandon'd by her son.
Who by perpetual presence made ill end
Of good or bad ; though she coud both amend,
And merit praise for work by her begun.

19

But she to better thought her heart had shut,
And proved she had a spite beyond compare :
Nor coud the keenest taunts her anger glut,
Which she when sour'd was never wont to spare :
And now she mock'd at Psyche's shame and grief,
As only she might do, and to her chief
Along the courtyard dragg'd her by the hair.

(157)

Eros & Psyche

20

Nor now was Aphrodite kinder grown :
Having her hated rival in her power,
She laught for joy, and in triumphant tone
Bade her a merry welcome to her bower :
'Tis fit indeed daughters-in-law should wait
Upon their mothers ; but thou comest late,
Psyche ; I lookt for thee before this hour.

21

'And yet,' thus gave she rein to jeer and gibe,
'Forgive me if I held thee negligent,
Or if accustom'd vanity ascribe
An honour to myself that was not meant.
Thy lover is it, who so dearly prized
The pretty soul, then left her and despised ?
To him more like thy heavenward steps were bent :

22

'Nor without reason : Zeus, I tell thee, swoon'd
To hear the story of the drop of oil,
The revelation and the ghastly wound :
My merriment is but my fear's recoil.
But if my son was unkind, thou shalt see
How kind a goddess can his mother be
To bring thy tainted honour clear of soil.'

23

And so, to match her promise with her mirth,
Two of her ministers she call'd in ken,
That work the melancholy of the earth ;
MERIMNA that with care perplexes, when
The hearts of mortals have the gods forgot,
And LYPÈ, that her sorrow spares them not,
When mortals have forgot their fellow men.

November

24

These, like twin sharks that in a fair ship's wake
Swim constant, showing 'bove the water blue
Their shearing fins, and hasty ravin make
Of overthrow or offal, so these two
On Aphrodite's passing follow hard ;
And now she offer'd to their glut's regard
Sweet Psyche, with command their wont to do.

25

But in what secret chamber their foul task
These soul-tormentors plied, or what their skill,
Pity of tender nature may not ask,
Nor poet stain his rhyme with such an ill.
But they at last themselves turn'd from their rack,
Weary of cruelty, and led her back,
Saying that further torture were to kill.

26

Then when the goddess saw her, more she mockt
'Art thou the woman of the earth,' she said,
'That hast in sorceries mine Eros lockt,
And stood thyself for worship in my stead?
Looking that I should pity thee, or care
For what illicit offspring thou may'st bear;
Or let thee to that god my son be wed?

27

'I know thy trick ; and thou art one of them
Who steal love's favour in the gentle way,
Wearing submission for a diadem,
Patience and suffering for thy rich array :
Thou wilt be modest, kind, implicit, so
To rest thy wily spirit out of show
That it may leap the livelier into play :

Eros & Psyche

28

·Devout at doing nothing, if so be
The grace become thee well ; but active yet
Above all others be there none to see
Thy business, and thine eager face asweat.
Lo ! I will prove thy talent : thou may'st live,
And all that thou desirest will I give,
If thou perform the task which I shall set.'

29

She took her then aside, and bade her heed
A heap of grains piled high upon the floor,
Millet and mustard, hemp and poppy seed,
And fern-bloom's undistinguishable spore,
All kinds of pulse, of grasses, and of spice,
Clover and linseed, rape, and corn, and rice,
Dodder, and sesame, and many more.

30

'Sort me these seeds' she said ; 'it now is night.
I will return at morning ; if I find
That thou hast separated all aright,
Each grain from other grain after its kind,
And set them in unmingl'd heaps apart,
Then shall thy wish be granted to thine heart.
Whereat she turn'd, and closed the door behind.

FOURTH QUARTER

W I N T E R

PSYCHE'S TRIALS AND RECEPTION INTO HEAVEN

DECEMBER

I

A SINGLE lamp there stood beside the heap,
And shed thereon its mocking golden light;
Such as might tempt the weary eye to sleep
Rather than prick the nerve of taskèd sight.
Yet Psyche, not to fail for lack of zeal,
With good will sat her down to her ordeal,
Sorting the larger seeds as best she might.

2

When lo ! upon the wall, a shadow past
Of doubtful shape, across the chamber dim
Moving with speed : and seeing nought that cast
The shade, she bent her down the flame to trim :
And there the beast itself, a little ant,
Climb'd up in compass of the lustre scant,
Upon the bowl of oil ran round the rim.

{ 161 }

Eros & Psyche

3

Smiling to see the creature of her fear
So dwarf'd by truth, she watcht him where he crept,
For mere distraction telling in his ear
What straits she then was in, and telling wept.
Whereat he stood and trim'd his horns ; but ere
Her tale was done resumed his manner scare,
Ran down, and on his way in darkness kept.

4

But she intent drew forth with dextrous hand
The larger seeds, or push'd the smaller back,
Or light from heavy with her breathing fan'd.
When suddenly she saw the floor grow black,
And troops of ants, flowing in noiseless train,
Moved to the hill of seeds, as o'er a plain
Armies approach a city for attack ;

5

And gathering on the grain, began to strive
With grappling horns : and each from out the heap
His burden drew, and all their motion live
Struggled and slid upon the surface steep.
And Psyche wonder'd, watching them, to find
The creatures separated kind from kind :
Till dizzied with the sight she fell asleep.

6

And when she woke 'twas with the morning sound
Of Aphrodite's anger at the door,
Whom high amaze stay'd backward, as she found
Her foe asleep with all her trouble o'er :
And round the room beheld, in order due,
The piles arranged distinct and sorted true,
Grain with grain, seed with seed, and spore with spore.

December

7

She fiercely cried 'Thou shalt not thus escape;
For to this marvel dar'st thou not pretend.
There is but one that coud this order shape,
Demeter,—but I knew her not thy friend.
Therefore another trial will I set,
In which she cannot aid thee nor abet,
But thou thyself must bring it fair to end.'

8

Thereon she sped her to the bounds of Thrace,
And set her by a river deep and wide,
And said 'To east beyond this stream, a race
Of golden-fleeced sheep at pasture bide.
Go seek them out ; and this thy task, to pull
But one lock for me of their precious wool,
And give it in my hands at eventide :

9

'This do and thou shalt have thy heart's desire.'
Which said, she fled and left her by the stream :
And Psyche then, with courage still entire,
Had plunged therein ; but now of great esteem
Her life she rated, while it lent a spell
Wherein she yet might hope to quit her well,
And in one winning all her woes redeem.

10

There as she stood in doubt, a fluting voice
Rose from the flood, 'Psyche, be not afraid
To hear a reed give tongue, for 'twas of choice
That I from mortal flesh a plant was made.
My name is Syrinx ; once from mighty Pan
Into the drowning river as I ran,
A fearful prayer my steps for ever stay'd.

Eros & Psyche

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So dwarf'd by truth, she watcht him where he crept,
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A fearful prayer my steps for ever stay'd.

Eros & Psyche

11

'But by that change in many climes I live :
And Pan, my lover, who to me alone
Is true and does me honour, I forgive—
Nor if I speak in sorrow is't my own :
Rather for thee my voice I now uplift
To warn thee plunge not in the river swift,
Nor seek the golden sheep to men unknown.

12

'If thou should cross the stream, which may not be,
Thou couldst not climb upon the hanging rocks,
Nor ever, as the goddess bade thee, see
The pasture of the yellow-fleeced flocks :
Or if thou could, their herded horns would gore
And slay thee on the crags, or thrust thee o'er
Ere thou couldst rob them of their golden locks.

13

'The goddess means thy death. But I can show
How thy obedience yet may thwart her will.
At noon the golden flocks descend below,
Leaving the scented herbage of the hill,
And where the shelving banks to shallows fall,
Drink at the rippling water one and all,
Nor back return till they have drawn their fill.

14

'I will command a thornbush, that it stoop
Over some ram that steppeth by in peace.
And him in all its prickles firmly coop,
Making thee seizure of his golden fleece :
So without peril of his angry horns
Shalt thou be quit : for he upon the thorns
Must leave his ransom ere he win release.'

December

15

Then Psyche thank't her for her kind befriending,
And hid among the rushes looking east ;
And when noon came she saw the flock descending
Out of the hills ; and lo ! one golden beast
Caught in a thornbush ; and the mighty brute
Struggl'd and tore it from its twisted root
Into the stream, or e'er he was releas't.

16

And when they water'd were and gone, the breeze
Floated the freighted thorn where Psyche lay :
Whence she unhook'd the golden wool at ease,
And back to heaven for passage swift gan pray.
And Hermes, who was sent to be her guide
Ifso she lived, came down at eventide,
And bore her thither ere the close of day.

17

But when the goddess saw the locks of gold
Held to her hands, her heart with wrath o'erran :
'Most desperate thou, and by abetting bold,
That dost outwit me, prove thee as I can.
Yet this work is not thine : there is but one
Of all the gods who coud the thing have done.
Hast thou a friend too in the lusty Pan ?

18

'I'll give thee trial where he cannot aid.'

Which said, she led her to a torrid land,
Level and black, but not with flood or shade,
For nothing coud the mighty heat withstand,
Which aye from morn till eve the naked sun
Pour'd on that plain, where never foot had run,
Nor any herb sprung on its molten sand.

Eros & Psyche

19

Far off a gloomy mountain rose alone :
And Aphrodite, thither pointing, said
' There lies thy task. Out of the topmost stone
Of yonder hill upwells a fountain head.
Take thou this goblet ; brimming must thou bring
Its cup with water from that sacred spring,
If ever to my son thou wouldst be wed.'

20

Saying, she gave into her hands a bowl
Cut of one crystal, open, broad and fair ;
And bade her at all hazard keep it whole,
For heaven held nought beside so fine or rare.
Then was she gone ; and Psyche on the plain
Now doubted if she ever should regain
The love of Eros, strove she howsoe'er.

21

Yet as a helmsman, at the word to tack,
Swiftly without a thought puts down his helm,
So Psyche turn'd to tread that desert black,
Since was no fear that could her heart o'erwhelm ;
Nor knew she that she went the fount to seek
Of cold Cocytus, springing to the peak,
Secretly from his source in Pluto's realm.

22

All night and day she journey'd, and at last
Come to the rock gazed up in vain around :
Nothing she saw but precipices vast
O'er ruined scarps, with rugged ridges crown'd :
And creeping to a cleft to rest in shade,
Or e'er the desperate venture she assay'd,
She fell asleep upon the stony ground.

December

23

A dream came to her, thus : she stood alone
Within her palace in the high ravine ;
Where nought but she was changed, but she to stone.
Worshippers throng'd the court, and still were seen
Folk flying from the peak, who, ever more
Flying and flying, lighted on the floor,
Hail ! cried they, *wife of Eros, adorèd queen !*

24

A hurtling of the battl'd air disturb'd
Her sunken sense, and waked her eyes to meet
The kingly bird of Zeus, himself that curb'd
His swooping course, alighting at her feet ;
With motion gentle, his far-darting eye
In kindness dim'd upon her, he drew nigh,
And thus in words unveil'd her foe's deceit :

25

' In vain, poor Psyche, hast thou hither striven
Across the fiery plain toiling so well ;
Cruelly to destruction art thou driven
By her, whose hate thou canst not quit nor quell
No mortal foot may scale this horrid mount,
And those black waters of its topmost fount
Are guarded by the hornèd snakes of hell.

26

' Its little rill is an upleaping jet
Of cold Cocytus, which for ever licks
Earth's base, and when with Acheron 'tis met,
Its waters with that other cannot mix,
Which holds the elemental air dissolved ;
But with it in its ceaseless course revolved
Issues unmingl'd in the lake of Styx.

Eros & Psyche

27

'The souls of murderers, in guise of fish,
Scream as they swim therein and wail for cold,
Their times of woe determined by the wish
Of them they murder'd on the earth of old :
Whom each five years they see, whene'er they make
Their passage to the Acherusian lake,
And there release may win from pains condoled.

28

'For if the pitying ear of them they slew
Be haply piercèd by their voices spare,
Then are they freed from pain ; as are some few ;
But, for the most, again they forward fare
To Tartarus obscene, and outcast thence
Are hurried back into the cold intense,
And with new company their torments share.

29

'Its biting lymph may not be touch'd of man
Or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd ;
Nor coud I in thy favour break the ban,
Nor pass the dragons that thereby are chain'd,
Didst thou not bear the sacred cup of Zeus ;
Which, for thy peril lent, shall turn to use,
And truly do the service which it feign'd.'

30

Thus as he spake, his talons made he ring
Around the crystal bowl, and soaring high
Descended as from heaven upon the spring :
Nor dared the hornèd snakes of hell deny
The minister of Zeus, that bore his cup,
To fill it with their trusted water up,
Thence to the King of heaven therewith to fly.

December

31

But he to Psyche bent his gracious speed,
And bidding her to mount his feather'd back
Bore her aloft as once young Ganymede ;
Nor ever made his steady flight to slack,
Ere that he set her down beside her goal,
And gave into her hands the crystal bowl
Unspill'd, o'erbrimming with the water black.

JANUARY

I

BUT Eros now recover'd from his hurt,
Felt other pangs ; for who would not relent
Weighing the small crime and unmatch'd desert
Of Psyche with her cruel punishment ?
And shamed he grew to be so near allied
To her, who by her taunts awoke his pride,
As his compassion by her spite unspen.

2

Which Aphrodite seeing, wax'd more firm
That he should never meet with Psyche more ;
And had in thought already set the term
To their communion with that trial sore,
Which sent her forth upon a quest accurst,
And not to be accomplisht, that of thirst
She there might perish on hell's torrid shore.

Eros & Psyche

3

And now it chanced that she had called her son
Into her presence-chamber, to unfold
Psyche's destruction, that her fate might stun
What love remained by duty uncontrol'd;
And he to hide his tears' rebellious storm
Was fled; when in his place another form
Rose 'neath the golden lintel; and behold

4

Psyche herself, in slow and balanced strain,
Poising the crystal bowl with fearful heed,
Her eyes at watch upon the steadied plane,
And whole soul gather'd in the single deed.
Onward she came, and stooping to the floor
Set down the cup unspill'd and brimming o'er
At Aphrodite's feet, and rose up freed.

5

Surprise o'ercame the goddess, and she too
Stood like a statue, but with passion pale:
Till, when her victim nothing spake, she threw
Some kindness in her voice, and bade her hail;
But in the smiling judge 'twas plain to see—
Saying 'What water bringst thou here to me?'—
That justice over hate should not prevail.

6

Then Psyche said 'This is the biting flood
Of black Cocytus, silver'd with the gleam
Of souls, that guilty of another's blood
Are pent therein, and as they swim they scream.
The hornèd snakes of hell, upon the mount
Enchain'd, for ever guard the livid fount:
And but the Fates can grant to touch the stream.'

January

7

'Wherefore,' the goddess cried, 'tis plain that none
But one I wot of coud this thing have wrought.
That which another doth may well be done,
Nor thou the nearer to my promise brought.
Thou buildest on a hope to be destroy'd,
If thou accept conditions, and avoid
Thy parcel, nor thyself accomplish aught.

8

'Was it not kindness in me, being averse
To all thy wish, to yield me thus to grant
Thy heart's desire,—and nothing loathe I worse,—
If thou wouldst only work as well as want?
See, now I will not yet be all denial,
But offer thee one last determining trial:
And let it be a mutual covenant:

9

'This box,' and in her hands she took a pyx
Square-cut, of dark obsidian's rarest green,
'Take; and therewith beyond Tartarean Styx
Go thou, and entering Hades' house obscene,
Say to Persephonè, *If 'tis thy will*
To shew me so much favour, prithee fill
This little vase with beauty for Love's queen.

10

'*She begs but what shall well o'erlast a day;*
For of her own was much of late outspent
In nursing of her son, in bed who lay
Wounded by me, who for the gift am sent.
Then bring me what she gives, and with all speed;
For truth to say I stand, thou seest, in need
Of some such charm in my disparagement.

(171)

Eros & Psyche

11

'If thou return to me with that acquist,
Having thyself the journey made, I swear
That day to give thee whatsoe'er thou list,
An be it my son. Now, Psyche, wilt thou dare?'
And Psyche said 'If this thou truly mean,
I will go down to Tartarus obscene,
And beg of Hades' queen thy beauty there.

12

'Show me the way.' But Aphrodite said,
'That may'st thou find. Yet I will place thee whence
A way there is : mortals have on it sped ;
Ay, and return'd thereby : so let us hence.'
Then swift to earth her willing prey she bore,
And left her on the wide Laconian shore,
Alone, at midnight, in the darkness dense.

13

'Twas winter ; and as shivering Psyche sat
Waiting for morn, she question'd in her mind
What place the goddess meant, arriv'd whereat
She might descend to hell, or how should find
The way which Gods to living men deny.
'No Orpheus, nay, nor Hercules am I,'
Said she, 'to loosen where the great Gods bind.'

14

And when at length the long-delaying dawn
Broke on the peaks of huge Taygetus,
And Psyche through the skirts of dark withdrawn
Look'd on that promontory mountainous,
And saw high-crested Taleton in snow,
Her heart sank, and she wept with head bent low
The malice of her foe dispiteous.

January

15

And seeing near at hand an ancient tower,
Deserted now, but once a hold of men,
She came thereto, and, though 'twas all her power,
Mounted its steep unbroken stair again.
' Surely,' she said, for now a second time
She thought to die—'this little height I climb
Will prove my shortest road to Pluto's den.

16

'Hence must I come to Tartarus ; once there
Turn as I may,' and straight to death had sprung ;
When in the mossy tower the imprison'd air
Was shaken, and the hoary stones gave tongue,
'Stand firm ! Stand firm !' that rugged voice outcried ;
'Of such as choose despondency for guide
Hast thou not heard what bitterest fate is sung ?

17

'Hearken ; for I the road and means can teach
How thou may'st come to hell and yet escape.
And first must thou, that upper gate to reach,
Along these seagirt hills thy journey shape,
To where the land in sea dips furthest South
At Tænarus and Hades' earthly mouth,
Hard by Poseidon's temple at the cape.

18

'Thereby may one descend : but they that make
That passage down must go provided well.
So take in either hand a honey-cake
Of pearlèd barley mix'd with hydromel ;
And in thy mouth two doits, first having bound
The pyx beneath thy robe enwrap'd around :
Thus set thou forth ; and mark what more I tell.

Eros & Psyche

19

‘When thou hast gone alone some half thy road
Thou wilt o’ertake a lame outwearied ass ;
And one that beats him, tottering ’neath his load
Of loosely bundl’d wood, will cry *Alas ;*
Help me, kind friend, my faggots to adjust !
But thou that silly cripple’s words mistrust ;
’Tis planted for thy death. Note it and pass.

20

‘And when thy road the Stygian river joins,
Where woolly Charon ferries o’er the dead,
He will demand his fare : one of thy coins
Force with thy tongue between thy teeth, thy head
Offering instead of hand to give the doit.
His fingers in this custom are adroit,
And thine must not set down the barleybread.

21

Then in his crazy bark as, ferrying o’er
The stream, thou sittest, one that seems to float
Rather than swim, midway ’twixt shore and shore,
Will stretch his fleshless hand upon the boat,
And beg thee of thy pity take him in.
Shut thy soft ear unto his clamour thin,
Nor for a phantom deed thyself devote.

22

‘Next, on the further bank when thou art stept,
Three wizen’d women weaving at the woof
Will stop, and pray thee in their art adept
To free their tangl’d threads. Hold thou aloof ;
For this and other traps thy foe hath plan’d
To make thee drop the cakes out of thy hand,
Putting thy prudence to perpetual proof.

January

23

‘For by one cake thou comest into Hell,
And by one cake departest ; since the hound
That guards the gate is ever pleasèd well
To taste man’s meal, or sweeten’d grain unground.
Cast him a cake ; for that thou may’st go free
Even to the mansion of Persephonè,
Withouten stay or peril, safe and sound.

24

‘She will receive thee kindly ; thou decline
Her courtesies, and make the floor thy seat ;
Refusing what is offer’d, food or wine ;
Save only beg a crust of bread to eat.
Then tell thy mission, and her present take ;
Which when thou hast, set forth with pyx and cake,
One in each hand, while yet thou may’st retreat.

25

‘Giving thy second cake to Cerberus,
The coin to Charon, and that way whereby
Thou camest following, thou comest thus
To see again the starry choir on high.
But guard thou well the pyx, nor once uplift
The lid to look on Persephassa’s gift ;
Else ’tis in vain I bid thee now not die.’

26

Then Psyche thank’d the tower, and stoopt her
mouth
To kiss the stones upon his rampart hoary ;
And coming down his stair went hasting south,
Along the steep Tænarian promontory ;
And found the cave and temple by the cape,
And took the cakes and coins, and made escape
Beneath the earth, according to his story.

Eros & Psyche

27

And overtook the ass, but lent no aid ;
And offer'd Charon with her teeth his fee ;
And pass'd the floating ghost, in vain who pray'd ;
And turned her back upon the weavers three ;
And threw the honey-cake to that hell-hound
Three-headed Cerberus ; and safe and sound,
Came to the mansion of Persephonè.

28

Kindly received, she courtesy declined :
Sat on the ground ; ate not, save where she lay,
A crust of bread ; reveal'd the goddess' mind ;
The gift took ; and return'd upon her way :
Gave Cerberus his cake, Charon his fare,
And saw through Hell's mouth to the purple air
And one by one the keen stars melt in day.

29

Awhile from so long journeying in the shades
Resting at Tænarus she came to know
How, up the eastern coast some forty stades,
There stood a temple of her goddess foe.
There would she make her offering, there reclaim
The prize, which now 'twas happiness to name,
The joy that should redeem all passèd woe.

30

And wending by the sunny shore at noon,
She with her pyx, and wondering what it hid,
Of what kind, what the fashion of the boon
Coud be, that she to look on was forbid,—
Alas for Innocence so hard to teach !—
At fancy's prick she sat her on the beach,
And to content desire lifted the lid.

January

31

She saw within nothing : But o'er her sight
That looked on nothing gan a darkness creep.
A cloudy poison, mix'd of Stygian night,
Rapt her to deadly and infernal sleep.
Backward she fell, like one when all is o'er,
And lay outstretch'd, as lies upon the shore
A drown'd corpse cast up by the murmuring deep.

FEBRUARY

1

WHILE Eros in his chamber hid his tears;
Mourning the loss of Psyche and her fate,
The rumour of her safety reacht his ears
And how she came to Aphrodite's gate :
Whereat with hope return'd his hardihood,
And secretly he purposed while he cou'd
Himself to save her from the goddess' hate.

2

Then learning what he might and guessing more,
His ready wit came soon to understand
The journey to the far Laconian shore ;
Whither to fly and seek his love he plan'd :
And making good escape in dark of night,
Ere the sun crost his true meridian flight
He by Teuthronè struck the southern strand.

Eros & Psyche

3

There as it chanc'd he found that snowy bird
Of Crete, that late made mischief with his queen,
And now along the cliffs with wings unstir'd
Sail'd, and that morn had cross'd the sea between :
Whom as he past he hail'd, and question'd thus,
' O snowy gull, if thou from Tænarus
Be come, say, hast thou there my Psyche seen ? '

4

The gull replied ' Thy Psyche have I seen ;
Walking beside the sea she joy'd to bear
A pyx of dark obsidian's rarest green,
Wherein she gazeth on her features fair.
She is not hence by now six miles at most.'
Then Eros bade him speed, and down the coast
Held on his passage through the buoyant air.

5

With eager eye he search'd the salty marge,
Boding all mischief from his mother's gleec ;
And wondering of her wiles, and what the charge
Shut in the dark obsidian pyx might be.
And lo ! at last, outstretch'd beside the rocks,
Psyche as lifeless ; and the open box
Laid with the weedy refuse of the sea.

6

He guess'd all, flew down, and beside her knelt,
With both his hands stroking her temples wan ;
And for the poison with his fingers felt,
And drew it gently from her ; and anon
She slowly from those Stygian fumes was freed ;
Which he with magic handling and good heed
Replaced in pyx, and shut the lid thereon.

February

7

'O Psyche,' thus, and kissing her he cried,
'O simple-hearted Psyche, once again
Hast thou thy foolish longing gratified,
A second time hath prying been thy bane.
But lo ! I, love, am come, for I am thine :
Nor ever more shall any fate malign,
Or spite of goddess smite our love in twain.

8

'Let now that I have saved thee twice outweigh
The once that I deserted thee : and thou
Hast much obey'd for once to disobey,
And wilt no more my bidding disallow.
Take up thy pyx ; to Aphrodite go,
And claim the promise of thy mighty foe ;
Maybe that she will grant it to thee now.

9

'If she should yet refuse, despair not yet !'
Then Psyche, when she felt his arms restore
Their old embrace, and as their bodies met,
Knew the great joy that grief is pardon'd for ;
And how it doth first ecstasy excel,
When love well-known, long-lost, and mournèd well
In long days of no hope, comes home once more.

10

But Eros leaping up with purpose keen
Into the air, as only love can fly,
Bore her to heaven, and setting her unseen
At Aphrodite's golden gate,—whereby
They came as night was close on twilight dim,—
There left, and bidding her say nought of him
Went onward to the house of Zeus most high.

Eros & Psyche

11

Where winning audience of the heavenly sire,
Who well disposed to him was used to be.
He told the story of his strong desire ;
And boldly begg'd that Zeus would grant his plea
That he might have sweet Psyche for his wife,
And she be dower'd with immortal life,
Since she was worthy, by his firm decree.

12

And great Zeus smiled ; and at the smile of Zeus
All heaven was glad, and on the earth below
Was calm and peace awhile and sorrow's truce :
The sun shone forth and smote the winter snow,
The flowers sprang, the birds gan sing and pair.
And mortals, as they drew the brighten'd air,
Marvel'd, and quite forgot their common woe.

13

Yet gave the Thunderer not his full consent
Without some words : ' At length is come the day,'
Thus spake he, ' when for all thy youth misspent,
Thy mischief-making and thy wanton play
Thou art upgrown to taste the sweet and sour :
Good shall it work upon thee : from this hour
Look we for better things. And this I say,

14

' That since thy birth, which all we took for bliss,
Thou hast but mock'd us ; and no less on me
Hast brought disfavour and contempt, ywiss.
Than others that have had to do with thee :
Till only such as vow'd themselves aloof
From thee and thine were held in good approof ;
And few there were, who thus of shame went free.

February

15

'That punishment is shapen as reward
Is like thy fortune : but our good estate
We honour, while we sit to be adored :
And thus 'twas written in the book of Fate.
Not for thy pleasure, but the general weal
Grant I the grace for which thou here dost kneel ;
And that which I determine shall not wait.'

16

So wingèd Hermes through the heaven he sped,
To warn the high celestials to his hall,
Where they should Psyche see with Eros wed,
And keep the day with feast ambrosial.
And Hermes, flying through the skiey ways
Of high Olympus, spread sweet Psyche's praise,
And bade the mighty gods obey his call

17

Then all the Kronian gods and goddesses
Assembl'd at his cry,—and now 'twas known
Why Zeus had smiled,—the lesser majesties
Attending them before his royal throne.
Athena, mistress good of them that know,
Came, and Apollo, warder off of woe,
Who had to Psyche's sire her fate foreshown ;

18

Demeter, giver of the golden corn,
Fair Hebe, honour'd at her Attic shrine,
And Artemis with hunting spear and horn,
And Dionysos, planter of the vine,
With old Poseidon from the barren sea,
And Leto, and the lame Hephæstos, he
Himself who built those halls with skill divine.

(181)

Eros & Psyche

19

And ruddy Pan with many a quip and quirk
Air'd 'mong those lofty gods his mirth illbred,
Bearing a mighty bowl of cretan work :
Stern Arês, with his crisp hair helmeted,
Came, and retirèd Hestia, and the god
Hermes, with wingèd cap and ribbon'd rod,
By whom the company was heralded.

20

And Hera sat by Zeus, and all around
The Muses, that of learning make their choice ;
Who, when Apollo struck his strings to sound,
Sang in alternate music with sweet voice :
And righteous Themis, and the Graces three
Ushering the anger'd Aphrodite ; she
Alone of all were there might not rejoice

21

But ere they sat to feast, Zeus bade them fill
The cup ambrosial of immortal life,
And said ' If Psyche drink,—and 'tis my will,—
There is an end of this unhappy strife.
Nor can the goddess, whose mislike had birth
From too great honour paid the bride on earth,
Forbid her any more for Eros' wife.'

22

Then Aphrodite said ' So let it be.'
And Psyche was brought in, with such a flush
Of joy upon her face, as there to see
Was fairer to love's eye than beauty's blush.
And then she drank the eternal wine, whose draught
Can Terror cease : which flesh hath never quafft,
Nor doth it flow from grape that mortals crush.

February

23

And next stood Eros forth, and took her hand,
And kisst her happy face before them all :
And Zeus proclaim'd them married, and outban'd
From heaven whoever should that word miscall.
And then all sat to feast, and one by one
Pledged Psyche ere they drank and cried *Well done !*
And merry laughter rang throughout the hall.

24

So thus was Eros unto Psyche wed,
The heavenly bridegroom to his earthly bride,
Who won his love, in simple maidenhead :
And by her love herself she glorified,
And him from wanton wildness disinclined ;
Since in his love for her he came to find
A joy unknown through all Olympus wide.

25

And Psyche for her fall was quite forgiven,
Since 'gainst herself when tempted to rebel,
By others' malice on her ruin driven,
Only of sweet simplicity she fell :—
Wherein who fall may fall unto the skies ;—
And being foolish she was yet most wise,
And took her trials patiently and well.

26

And Aphrodite since her full defeat
Is kinder and less jealous than before,
And smiling on them both, calls Psyche sweet ;
But thinks her son less manly than of yore :
Though still she holds his arm of some renown,
When he goes smiting mortals up and down,
Piercing their marrow with his weapons sore.

Eros & Psyche

27

So now in steadfast love and happy state
They hold for aye their mansion in the sky,
And send down heavenly peace on those who mate,
In virgin love, to find their joy thereby :
Whom gently Eros shooteth, and apart
Keepeth for them from all his sheaf that dart
Which Psyche in his chamber pickt to try.

28

Now in that same month Psyche bare a child,
Who straight in heaven was namèd Hedonè
In mortal tongues by other letters styled ;
Whom all to love, however named, agree :
Whom in our noble English JOY we call,
And honour them among us most of all,
Whose happy children are as fair as she.

29

ENVOY

IT IS MY PRAYER THAT **SHE** MAY SMILE ON ALL
WHO READ MY TALE AS SHE HATH SMILED ON ME.

THE GROWTH OF LOVE



PREVIOUS EDITIONS

1. *XXIV Sonnets.* Ed. Bumpus, 1876.
2. *LXXIX Sonnets.* Daniel Press, 1889.

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3. *Do. do. Black letter.* 1890.
4. *LXIX Sonnets.* Smith, Elder & Co. Vol. I, 1898.

THE GROWTH OF LOVE

I

THEY that in play can do the thing they would,
Having an instinct throned in reason's place,
—And every perfect action hath the grace
Of indolence or thoughtless hardihood—
These are the best : yet be there workmen good
Who lose in earnestness control of face,
Or reckon means, and rapt in effort base
Reach to their end by steps well understood.

Me whom thou sawest of late strive with the pains
Of one who spends his strength to rule his nerve,
—Even as a painter breathlessly who strains
His scarcely moving hand lest it should swerve—
Behold me, now that I have cast my chains,
Master of the art which for thy sake I serve.

The Growth of Love

2

For thou art mine : and now I am ashamed
To have usèd means to win so pure acquist,
And of my trembling fear that might have misst
Thro' very care the gold at which I aim'd ;
And am as happy but to hear thee named,
As are those gentle souls by angels kisst
In pictures seen leaving their marble cist
To go before the throne of grace unblamed.

Nor surer am I water hath the skill
To quench my thirst, or that my strength is freed
In delicate ordination as I will,
Than that to be myself is all I need
For thee to be most mine : so I stand still,
And save to taste my joy no more take heed.

3

THE whole world now is but the minister
Of thee to me : I see no other scheme
But universal love, from timeless dream
Waking to thee his joy's interpreter.
I walk around and in the fields confer
Of love at large with tree and flower and stream,
And list the lark descant upon my theme,
Heaven's musical accepted worshipper.

Thy smile outfaceth ill : and that old feud
'Twixt things and me is quash'd in our new truce ;
And nature now dearly with thee endued
No more in shame ponders her old excuse,
But quite forgets her frowns and antics rude,
So kindly hath she grown to her new use.

The Growth of Love

4.

FOR beauty being the best of all we know
Sums up the unsearchable and secret aims
Of nature, and on joys whose earthly names
Were never told can form and sense bestow ;
And man hath sped his instinct to outgo
The step of science ; and against her shames
Imagination stakes out heavenly claims,
 'lding a tower above the head of woe

Thus may I think the adopting Muses chose
Their sons by name, knowing none would be heard
Or writ so oft in all the world as those,—
Dan Chaucer, mighty Shakespeare, then for third
The classic Milton, and to us arose
Shelley with liquid music in the word.

5

THE poets were good teachers, for they taught
Earth had this joy ; but that 'twould ever be
That fortune should be perfected in me,
My heart of hope dared not engage the thought.
So I stood low, and now but to be caught
By any self-styled lords of the age with thee
Vexes my modesty, lest they should see
I hold them owls and peacocks, things of nought.

And when we sit alone, and as I please
I taste thy love's full smile, and can enstate
The pleasure of my kingly heart at ease,
My thought swims like a ship, that with the weight
Of her rich burden sleeps on the infinite seas
Becalm'd, and cannot stir her golden freight.

The Growth of Love

6

WH thou art mine : and now I am ashamed
And have used means to win so pure acquist,
We of my trembling fear that might have misst rch,
And to' very care the gold at which I aim'd ;
Al'd am as happy but to hear thee named,
Th are those gentle souls by angels kisst
A pictures seen leaving their marble cist
Ther before the throne of grace unblamed.

Beneath the crisp and wintry carpet hid
A million buds but stay their blossoming ;
And trustful birds have built their nests amid
The shuddering boughs, and only wait to sing
Till one soft shower from the south shall bid,
And hither tempt the pilgrim steps of spring.

7

IN thee my spring of life hath bid the while
A rose unfold beyond the summer's best,
The mystery of joy made manifest
In love's self-answering and awakening smile ;
Whereby the lips in wonder reconcile
Passion with peace, and show desire at rest,—
A grace of silence by the Greek unguessed,
That bloom'd to immortalize the Tuscan style :

When first the angel-song that faith hath ken'd
Fancy pourtray'd, above recorded oath
Of Israel's God, or light of poem pen'd ;
The very countenance of plighted troth
Twixt heaven and earth, where in one moment blend
The hope of one and happiness of both.

The Growth of Love

8

FOR beauty being the best of all we know
Sums up the unsearchable and secret aims
Of nature, and on joys whose earthly names
Were never told can form and sense bestow ;
And man hath sped his instinct to outgo
The step of science ; and against her shames
Imagination stakes out heavenly claims,
Building a tower above the head of woe.

Nor is there fairer work for beauty found
Than that she win in nature her release
From all the woes that in the world abound :
Nay with his sorrow may his love increase,
If from man's greater need beauty redound,
And claim his tears for homage of his peace.

9

THUS to thy beauty doth my fond heart look,
That late dismay'd her faithless faith forbore ;
And wins again her love lost in the lore
Of schools and script of many a learned book :
For thou what ruthless death untimely took
Shalt now in better brotherhood restore,
And save my batter'd ship that far from shore
High on the dismal deep in tempest shook.

So in despite of sorrow lately learn'd
I still hold true to truth since thou art true,
Nor wail the woe which thou to joy hast turn'd :
Nor come the heavenly sun and bathing blue
To my life's need more splendid and unearn'd
Than hath thy gift outmatch'd desire and due.

The Growth of Love

IO

WINTER was not unkind because uncouth ;
His prison'd time made me a closer guest,
And gave thy graciousness a warmer zest,
Biting all else with keen and angry tooth :
And bravelier the triumphant blood of youth
Mantling thy cheek its happy home possest,
And sterner sport by day put strength to test,
And custom's feast at night gave tongue to truth.

Or say hath flaunting summer a device
To match our midnight revelry, that rang
With steel and flame along the snow-girt ice ?
Or when we hark't to nightingales that sang
On dewy eves in spring, did they entice
To gentler love than winter's icy fang ?

II

THERE'S many a would-be poet at this hour,
Rhymes of a love that he hath never woo'd,
And o'er his lamplit desk in solitude
Deems that he sitteth in the Muses' bower :
And some the flames of earthly love devour,
Who have taken no kiss of Nature, nor renew'd
In the world's wilderness with heavenly food
The sickly body of their perishing power.

So none of all our company, I boast,
But now would mock my penning, could they see
How down the right it maps a jagged coast ;
Seeing they hold the manlier praise to be
Strong hand and will, and the heart best when most
'Tis sober, simple, true, and fancy-free.

The Growth of Love

12

How could I quarrel or blame you, most dear,
Who all thy virtues gavest and kept back none ;
Kindness and gentleness, truth without peer,
And beauty that my fancy fed upon ?

Now not my life's contrition for my fault
Can blot that day, nor work me recompence,
Tho' I might worthily thy worth exalt,
Making thee long amends for short offence.

For surely nowhere, love, if not in thee
Are grace and truth and beauty to be found ;
And all my praise of these can only be
A praise of thee, howe'er by thee disown'd :
While still thou must be mine tho' far removed,
And I for one offence no more beloved.

13

Now since to me altho' by thee refused
The world is left, I shall find pleasure still ;
The art that most I have loved but little used
Will yield a world of fancies at my will :

And tho' where'er thou goest it is from me,
I where I go thee in my heart must bear ;
And what thou wert that wilt thou ever be,
My choice, my best, my loved, and only fair.

Farewell, yet think not such farewell a change
From tenderness, tho' once to meet or part
But on short absence so could sense derange
That tears have graced the greeting of my heart ;

They were proud drops and had my leave to fall,
Not on thy pity for my pain to call.

The Growth of Love

14

WHEN sometimes in an ancient house where state
From noble ancestry is handed on,
We see but desolation thro' the gate,
And richest heirlooms all to ruin gone ;

Because maybe some fancied shame or fear,
Bred of disease or melancholy fate,
Hath driven the owner from his rightful sphere
To wander nameless save to pity or hate :

What is the wreck of all he hath in fief,
When he that hath is wrecking ? nought is fine
Unto the sick, nor doth it burden grief
That the house perish when the soul doth pine.

Thus I my state despise, slain by a sting
So slight 'twould not have hurt a meaner thing.

15

WHO builds a ship must first lay down the keel
Of health, whereto the ribs of mirth are wed :
And knit, with beams and knees of strength, a bed
For decks of purity, her floor and ceil.
Upon her masts, Adventure, Pride, and Zeal,
To fortune's wind the sails of purpose spread :
And at the prow make figured maidenhead
O'eride the seas and answer to the wheel.

And let him deep in memory's hold have stor'd
Water of Helicon : and let him fit
The needle that doth true with heaven accord :
Then bid her crew, love, diligence and wit
With justice, courage, temperance come aboard,
And at her helm the master reason sit.

The Growth of Love

16

THIS world is unto God a work of art,
Of which the unaccomplish'd heavenly plan
Is hid in life within the creature's heart,
And for perfection looketh unto man.

Ah me ! those thousand ages : with what slow
Pains and persistence were his idols made,
Destroy'd and made, ere ever he could know
The mighty mother must be so obey'd.

For lack of knowledge and thro' little skill
His childish mimicry outwent his aim ;
His effort shaped the genius of his will ;
Till thro' distinction and revolt he came,
True to his simple terms of good and ill,
Seeking the face of Beauty without blame.

17

SAY who be these light-bearded, sunburnt faces
In negligent and travel-stain'd array,
That in the city of Dante come to-day,
Haughtily visiting her holy places?
O these be noble men that hide their graces,
True England's blood, her ancient glory's stay,
By tales of fame diverted on their way
Home from the rule of oriental races.

Life-trifling lions these, of gentle eyes
And motion delicate, but swift to fire
For honour, passionate where duty lies,
Most loved and loving : and they quickly tire
Of Florence, that she one day more denies
The embrace of wife and son, of sister or sire.

The Growth of Love

18

WHERE San Miniato's convent from the sun
At forenoon overlooks the city of flowers
I sat, and gazing on her domes and towers
Call'd up her famous children one by one :
And three who all the rest had far outdone,
Mild Giotto first, who stole the morning hours,
I saw, and god-like Buonarroti's powers,
And Dante, gravest poet, her much-wrong'd son.

Is all this glory, I said, another's praise ?
Are these heroic triumphs things of old,
And do I dead upon the living gaze ?
Or rather doth the mind, that can behold
The wondrous beauty of the works and days,
Create the image that her thoughts enfold ?

19

REJOICE, ye dead, where'er your spirits dwell,
Rejoice that yet on earth your fame is bright ;
And that your names, remember'd day and night,
Live on the lips of those that love you well.
'Tis ye that conquer'd have the powers of hell,
Each with the special grace of your delight :
Ye are the world's creators, and thro' might
Of everlasting love ye did excel.

Now ye are starry names, above the storm
And war of Time and nature's endless wrong
Ye flit, in pictured truth and peaceful form,
Wing'd with bright music and melodious song,—
The flaming flowers of heaven, making May-dance
In dear Imagination's rich pleasance.

The Growth of Love

20

THE world still goeth about to shew and hide,
Befool'd of all opinion, fond of fame :
But he that can do well taketh no pride,
And see'th his error, undisturb'd by shame :

So poor's the best that longest life can do,
The most so little, diligently done ;
So mighty is the beauty that doth woo,
So vast the joy that love from love hath won.

God's love to win is easy, for He loveth
Desire's fair attitude, nor strictly weighs
The broken thing, but all alike approveth
Which love hath aim'd at Him : that is heaven's praise :

And if we look for any praise on earth,
'Tis in man's love : all else is nothing worth.

21

O FLESH and blood, comrade to tragic pain
And clownish merriment ; whose sense could wake
Sermons in stones, and count death but an ache,
All things as vanity, yet nothing vain :
The world, set in thy heart, thy passionate strain
Reveal'd anew ; but thou for man didst make
Nature twice natural, only to shake
Her kingdom with the creatures of thy brain.

Lo, Shakespeare, since thy time nature is loth
To yield to art her fair supremacy ;
In conquering one thou hast so enrichèd both.
What shall I say ? for God—whose wise decree
Confirmeth all He did by all He doth—
Doubled His whole creation making thee.

The Growth of Love

22

I WOULD be a bird, and straight on wings I arise,
And carry purpose up to the ends of the air :
In calm and storm my sails I feather, and where
By freezing cliffs the unransom'd wreckage lies :
Or, strutting on hot meridian banks, surprise
The silence : over plains in the moonlight bare
I chase my shadow, and perch where no bird dare
In treetops torn by fiercest winds of the skies.

Poor simple birds, foolish birds ! then I cry,
Ye pretty pictures of delight, unstir'd
By the only joy of knowing that ye fly ;
Ye are not what ye are, but rather, sum'd in a word,
The alphabet of a god's idea, and I
Who master it, I am the only bird.

23

O WEARY pilgrims, chanting of your woe,
That turn your eyes to all the peaks that shine,
Hailing in each the citadel divine
The which ye thought to have enter'd long ago ;
Until at length your feeble steps and slow
Falter upon the threshold of the shrine,
And your hearts overburden'd doubt in fine
Whether it be Jerusalem or no :

Dishearten'd pilgrims, I am one of you ;
For, having worshipp'd many a barren face,
I scarce now greet the goal I journey'd to :
I stand a pagan in the holy place ;
Beneath the lamp of truth I am found untrue,
And question with the God that I embrace.

The Growth of Love

24

SPRING hath her own bright days of calm and peace ;
Her melting air, at every breath we draw,
Floods heart with love to praise God's gracious law :
But suddenly—so short is pleasure's lease—
The cold returns, the buds from growing cease,
And nature's conquer'd face is full of awe ;
As now the trait'rous north with icy flaw
Freezes the dew upon the sick lamb's fleece,

And 'neath the mock sun searching everywhere
Rattles the crispèd leaves with shivering din :
So that the birds are silent with despair
Within the thickets ; nor their armour thin
Will gaudy flies adventure in the air,
Nor any lizard sun his spotted skin.

25

NOTHING is joy without thee : I can find
No rapture in the first relays of spring,
In songs of birds, in young buds opening,
Nothing inspiriting and nothing kind ;
For lack of thee, who once wert throned behind
All beauty, like a strength where graces cling,—
The jewel and heart of light, which everything
Wrestled in rivalry to hold enshrined.

Ah ! since thou'rt fled, and I in each fair sight
The sweet occasion of my joy deplore,
Where shall I seek thee best, or whom invite
Within thy sacred temples and adore ?
Who shall fill thought and truth with old delight,
And lead my soul in life as heretofore ?

The Growth of Love

26

THE work is done, and from the fingers fall
The bloodwarm tools that brought the labour thro' :
The tasking eye that overrunneth all
Rests, and affirms there is no more to do.

Now the third joy of making, the sweet flower
Of blessed work, bloometh in godlike spirit ;
Which whoso plucketh holdeth for an hour
The shrivelling vanity of mortal merit.

And thou, my perfect work, thou'rt of to-day ;
To-morrow a poor and alien thing wilt be,
True only should the swift life stand at stay :
Therefore farewell, nor look to bide with me.

Go find thy friends, if there be one to love thee :
Casting thee forth, my child, I rise above thee.

27

THE fabled sea-snake, old Leviathan,
Or else what grisly beast of scaly chine
That champ'd the ocean-wrack and swash'd the brine,
Before the new and milder days of man,
Had never rib nor bray nor swindging fan
Like his iron swimmer of the Clyde or Tync,
Late-born of golden seed to breed a line
Of offspring swifter and more huge of plan.

Straight is her going, for upon the sun
When once she hath look'd, her path and place are plain ;
With tireless speed she smiteth one by one
The shuddering seas and foams along the main ;
And her eased breath, when her wild race is run,
Roars thro' her nostrils like a hurricane.

The Growth of Love

28

A THOUSAND times hath in my heart's behoof
My tongue been set his passion to impart;
A thousand times hath my too coward heart
My mouth reclosed and fix'd it to the roof;
Then with such cunning hath it held aloof,
A thousand times kept silence with such art
That words could do no more: yet on thy part
Hath silence given a thousand times reproof.

'hus to be humbled: 'tis to be undone;
Lest fell'd; a city razed to ground;
Bak unsewn, unwoven and unspun
Not a thread remains that can be wound.
R yet, O lover, thee, the ruin'd one,
A who hath humbled thus hath also crown'd.

29

I TRAVEL to thee with the sun's first rays,
That lift the dark west and unwrap the night;
I dwell beside thee when he walks the height,
And fondly toward thee at his setting gaze.
I wait upon thy coming, but always—
Dancing to meet my thoughts if they invite—
Thou hast outrun their longing with delight,
And in my solitude dost mock my praise.

Now doth my drop of time transcend the whole:
I see no fame in Khufu's pyramid,
No history where loveless Nile doth roll.
—This is eternal life, which doth forbid
Mortal detraction to the exalted soul,
And from her inward eye all fate hath hid.

The Growth of Love

30

My lady pleases me and I please her ;
This know we both, and I besides know well
Wherefore I love her, and I love to tell
My love, as all my loving songs aver.
But what on her part could the passion stir,
Tho' 'tis more difficult for love to spell,
Yet can I dare divine how this befel,
Nor will her lips deny it if I err.

And thou, my perfect work, thou'rt of to-day ;
Morrow a poor and alien thing wilt be,
The only should the swift life stand at stay :
Therefore farewell, nor look to bide with me.
Go find thy friends, if there be one to love thee :
Ting thee forth, my child, I rise above thee.

31

In all things beautiful, I cannot see
Her sit or stand, but love is stir'd anew :
'Tis joy to watch the folds fall as they do,
And all that comes is past expectancy.
If she be silent, silence let it be ;
He who would bid her speak might sit and sue
The deep-brow'd Phidian Jove to be untrue
To his two thousand years' solemnity.

Ah, but her launchèd passion, when she sings,
Wins on the hearing like a shapen prow
Borne by the mastery of its urgent wings :
Or if she deign her wisdom, she doth show
She hath the intelligence of heavenly things,
Unsullied by man's mortal overthrow.

The Growth of Love

32

THUS to be humbled : 'tis that ranging pride
No refuge hath ; that in his castle strong
Brave reason sits beleaguer'd, who so long
Kept field, but now must starve where he doth hide ;
That industry, who once the foe defied,
Lies slaughter'd in the trenches ; that the throng
Of idle fancies pipe their foolish song,
Where late the puissant captains fought and died.

Thus to be humbled : 'tis to be undone ;
A forest fell'd ; a city razed to ground ;
A cloak unsewn, unwoven and unspun
Till not a thread remains that can be wound.
And yet, O lover, thee, the ruin'd one,
Love who hath humbled thus hath also crown'd.

33

AT times with hurried hoofs and scatte
I race by field or highway, and my horse
Spare not, but urge direct in headlong career
Unto some fair far hill that gain I must :
But near arrived the vision soon mistrust,
Rein in, and stand as one who sees the scene
Of strong illusion, shaming thought to force
From off his mind the soil of passion's guile

I have no care for what was most my care,
But all around me see fresh beauty born,
And common sights grown lovelier than they were :
I dream of love, and in the light of morn
Tremble, beholding all things very fair
And strong with strength that puts my strength to scorn.

The Growth of Love

34

O my goddess divine sometimes I say :—
Now let this word for ever and all suffice ;
Thou art insatiable, and yet not twice
Can even thy lover give his soul away :
And for my acts, that at thy feet I lay ;
For never any other, by device
Of wisdom, love or beauty, could entice
My homage to the measure of this day.

I have no more to give thee : lo, I have sold
My life, have emptied out my heart, and spent
Whate'er I had ; till like a beggar, bold
With nought to lose, I laugh and am content.
A beggar kisses thee ; nay, love, behold,
I fear not : thou too art in beggarment.

35

ALL earths beautiful, I cannot see
To leadr stand, but love is stir'd anew :
Yet liet'o watch the folds fall as they do,
That fethat comes is past expectancy.

Jove silent, silence let it be ;
The b would bid her speak might sit and sue
Wherep-brow'd Phidian Jove to be untrue
Down,two thousand years' solemnity.

But I my time abuse, my eyes by day
Center'd on thee, by night my heart on fire—
Letting my number'd moments run away—
Nor e'en 'twixt night and day to heaven aspire :

So true it is that what the eye seeth not
But slow is loved, and loved is soon forgot.

The Growth of Love

36

O MY life's mischief, once my love's delight,
That drew'st a mortgage on my heart's estate,
Whose baneful clause is never out of date,
Nor can avenging time restore my right :
Whom first to lose sounded that note of spite,
Whereto my doleful days were tuned by fate :
That art the well-loved cause of all my hate,
The sun whose wandering makes my hopeless night :

Thou being in all my lacking all I lack,
It is thy goodness turns my grace to crime,
Thy fleetness from my goal which holds me back ;
Wherefore my feet go out of step with time,
My very grasp of life is old and slack,
And even my passion falters in my rhyme.

37

At times with hurried hoofs and scattering dust
I race by field or highway, and my horse
Spare not, but urge direct in headlong course
Unto some fair far hill that gain I must :
But near arrived the vision soon mistrust,
Rein in, and stand as one who sees the source
Of strong illusion, shaming thought to force
From off his mind the soil of passion's gust.

My brow I bare then, and with slacken'd speed
Can view the country pleasant on all sides,
And to kind salutation give good heed :
I ride as one who for his pleasure rides,
And stroke the neck of my delighted steed,
And seek what cheer the village inn provides.

The Growth of Love

38

AN idle June day on the sunny Thames,
Floating or rowing as our fancy led,
Now in the high beams basking as we sped,
Now in green shade gliding by mirror'd stems ;
By lock and weir and isle, and many a spot
Of memoried pleasure, glad with strength and skill,
Friendship, good wine, and mirth, that serve not ill
The heavenly Muse, tho' she requite them not :

I would have life—thou saidst—all as this day,
Simple enjoyment calm in its excess,
With not a grief to cloud, and not a ray
Of passion overhot my peace to oppress ;
With no ambition to reproach delay,
Nor rapture to disturb its happiness.

39

A MAN that sees by chance his picture, made
As once a child he was, handling some toy,
Will gaze to find his spirit within the boy,
Yet hath no secret with the soul pourtray'd :
He cannot think the simple thought which play'd
Upon those features then so frank and coy ;
'Tis his, yet oh ! not his : and o'er the joy
His fatherly pity bends in tears dismay'd.

Proud of his prime maybe he stand at best,
And lightly wear his strength, or aim it high,
In knowledge, skill and courage self-possess :—
Yet in the pictured face a charm doth lie,
The one thing lost more worth than all the rest,
Which seeing, he fears to say *This child was I.*

The Growth of Love

40

~~COME~~ gentle sleep, I woo thee : come and take
Not now the child into thine arms, from fright
Composed by drowsy tune and shaded light,
Whom ignorant of thee thou didst nurse and ma
Nor now the boy, who scorn'd thee for the sake
Of growing knowledge or mysterious night,
Tho' with fatigue thou didst his limbs invite,
And heavily weigh the eyes that would not wake ;

The smile that charm'd the father hath given place
Unto the furrow'd care wrought by the son ;
But virtue hath transform'd all change to grace :
So that I praise the artist, who hath done
A portrait, for my worship, of the face
Won by the heart my father's heart that won.

41

If I could but forget and not recall
So well my time of pleasure and of play,
When ancient nature was all new and gay,
Light as the fashion that doth last enthrall,—
Ah mighty nature, when my heart was small,
Nor dream'd what fearful searchings underlay
The flowers and leafy ecstasy of May,
The breathing summer sloth, the scented fall :

Could I forget, then were the fight not hard,
Press'd in the mêlée of accursed things,
Having such help in love and such reward :
But that 'tis I who once—'tis this that stings—
Once dwelt within the gate that angels guard,
Where yet I'd be had I but heavenly wings.

The Growth of Love

42

W^h idle June day on the sunny Thames,
Th^{at}ating or rowing as our fancy led,
I^{ow} in the high beams basking as we sped,
T^{ow} in green shade gliding by mirror'd stems ;
F^{or} By lock and weir and isle, and many a spot
S^{of} memoried pleasure, glad with strength and skill,
F^{riendship}, good wine, and mirth, that serve not ill
T^{he} heavenly Muse, tho' she requite them not :

But scath'd, but knotted trunks that raise on high
Their arms in stiff contortion, strain'd and bare ;
Whose patriarchal crowns in sorrow sigh.
So, little children, ye—nay nay, ye ne'er
From me shall learn how sure the change and nigh,
When ye shall share our strength and mourn to share.

43

W^HEN parch'd with thirst, astray on sultry sand
The traveller faints, upon his closing ear
Steals a fantastic music : he may hear
The babbling fountain of his native land.
Before his eyes the vision seems to stand,
Where at its terraced brink the maids appear,
Who fill their deep urns at its waters clear,
And not refuse the help of lover's hand.

O cruel jest—he cries, as some one flings
The sparkling drops in sport or shew of ire—
O shameless, O contempt of holy things.
But never of their wanton play they tire,
As not athirst they sit beside the springs,
While he must quench in death his lost desire.

The Growth of Love

48

COME gentle sleep, I woo thee : come and take
Not now the child into thine arms, from fright
Composed by drowsy tune and shaded light,
Whom ignorant of thee thou didst nurse and make ;
Nor now the boy, who scorn'd thee for the sake
Of growing knowledge or mysterious night,
Tho' with fatigue thou didst his limbs invite,
And heavily weigh the eyes that would not wake ;

Prodigal nature makes us but to taste
One perfect joy, which given she niggard grows ;
And lest her precious gift should run to waste,
Adds to its loss a thousand lesser woes :
So to the memory of the gift that graced
Her hand, her graceless hand more grace bestows.

45

IN this neglected, ruin'd edifice
Of works unperfected and broken schemes,
Where is the promise of my early dreams,
The smile of beauty and the pearl of price ?
No charm is left now that could once entice
Wind-wavering fortune from her golden streams,
And full in flight decrepit purpose seems,
Trailing the banner of his old device.

Within the house a froze and numbing air
Has chill'd endeavour : sickly memories reign
In every room, and ghosts are on the stair :
And hope behind the dusty window-pane
Watches the days go by, and bow'd with care
Forecasts her last reproach and mortal stain.

The Growth of Love

42

W^Hidle June day on the sunny Thames,
T^Hebating or rowing as our fancy led,
I^Ow in the high beams basking as we sped,
T^Ow in green shade gliding by mirror'd stems ;
F^Y By lock and weir and isle, and many a spot
S^Of memoried pleasure, glad with strength and skill,
F^Riendship, good wine, and mirth, that serve not ill
T^He heavenly Muse, tho' she requite them not :

Now if men speak of love, 'tis not my love ;
Nor are their hopes nor joys mine, nor their life
Of praise the life that I think honour of :
Nay tho' they turn from house and child and wife
And self, and in the thought of heaven above
Hold, as do I, all mortal things at strife.

47

S^INCE then 'tis only pity looking back,
F^Ear looking forward, and the busy mind
Will in one woeful moment more upwind
Than lifelong years unroll of bitter or black ;
What is man's privilege, his hoarding knack
Of memory with foreboding so combined,
Whereby he comes to dream he hath of kind
The perpetuity which all things lack ?

Which but to hope is doubtful joy, to have
Being a continuance of what, alas,
We mourn, and scarcely bear with to the grave ;
Or something so unknown that it o'erpass
The thought of comfort, and the sense that gave
Cannot consider it thro' any glass.

The Growth of Love

48

COME gentle sleep, I woo thee : come and take
Not now the child into thine arms, from fright
Composed by drowsy tune and shaded light,
Whom ignorant of thee thou didst nurse and make ;
Nor now the boy, who scorn'd thee for the sake
Of growing knowledge or mysterious night,
Tho' with fatigue thou didst his limbs invite,
And heavily weigh the eyes that would not wake ;

No, nor the man severe, who from his best
Failing, alert fled to thee, that his breath,
Blood, force and fire should come at morn redrest ;
But me, from whom thy comfort tarrieth,
For all my wakeful prayer sent without rest
To thee, O shew and shadow of my death.

49

THE spirit's eager sense for sad or gay
Filleth with what he will our vessel full :
Be joy his bent, he waiteth not joy's day
But like a child at any toy will pull :

If sorrow, he will weep for fancy's sake,
And spoil heaven's plenty with forbidden care.
What fortune most denies we slave to take ;
Nor can fate load us more than we can bear.

Since pleasure with the having disappeareth,
He who hath least in hand hath most at heart,
While he keep hope : as he who alway feareth
A grief that never comes hath yet the smart ;

And heavier far is our self-wrought distress,
For when God sendeth sorrow, it doth bless.

The Growth of Love

50

THE world comes not to an end : her city-hives
Swarm with the tokens of a changeless trade,
With rolling wheel, driver and flagging jade,
Rich men and beggars, children, priests and wives.
New homes on old are set, as lives on lives ;
Invention with invention overlaid :
But still or tool or toy or book or blade
Shaped for the hand, that holds and toils and strives.

The men to-day toil as their fathers taught,
With little better'd means ; for works depend
On works and overlap, and thought on thought :
And thro' all change the smiles of hope amend
The weariest face, the same love changed in nought :
In this thing too the world comes not to an end.

51

O MY uncared-for songs, what are ye worth,
That in my secret book with so much care
I write you, this one here and that one there,
Marking the time and order of your birth ?
How, with a fancy so unkind to mirth,
A sense so hard, a style so worn and bare,
Look ye for any welcome anywhere
From any shelf or heart-home on the earth ?

Should others ask you this, say then I yearn'd
To write you such as once, when I was young,
Finding I should have loved and thereto turn'd.
'Twere something yet to live again among
The gentle youth beloved, and where I learn'd
My art, be there remember'd for my song.

The Growth of Love

52

Who takes the census of the living dead,
Ere the day come when memory shall o'ercrowd
The kingdom of their fame, and for that proud
And airy people find no room nor stead?

Ere hoarding Time, that ever thrusteth back
The fairest treasures of his ancient store,
Better with best confound, so he may pack
His greedy gatherings closer, more and more?

Let the true Muse rewrite her sullied page,
And purge her story of the men of hate,
That they go dirgeless down to Satan's rage
With all else foul, deform'd and miscreate:

She hath full toil to keep the names of love
Honour'd on earth, as they are bright above.

53

I HEARD great Hector sounding war's alarms,
Where thro' the listless ghosts chiding he strode,
As tho' the Greeks besieged his last abode,
And he his Troy's hope still, her king-at-arms.
But on those gentle meads, which Lethe charms
With weary oblivion, his passion glow'd
Like the cold night-worm's candle, and only show'd
Such mimic flame as neither heats nor harms.

'Twas plain to read, even by those shadows quaint,
How rude catastrophe had dim'd his day,
And blighted all his cheer with stern complaint:
To arms! to arms! what more the voice would say
Was swallow'd in the valleys, and grew faint
Upon the thin air, as he pass'd away.

The Growth of Love

54

SINCE not the enamour'd sun with glance more fond
Kisses the foliage of his sacred tree,
Than doth my waking thought arise on thee,
Loving none near thee, like thee nor beyond ;
Nay, since I am sworn thy slave, and in the bond
Is writ my promise of eternity ;
Since to such high hope thou'st encouraged me,
That if thou look but from me I despond ;

Since thou'rt my all in all, O think of this :
Think of the dedication of my youth :
Think of my loyalty, my joy, my bliss :
Think of my sorrow, my despair and ruth,
My sheer annihilation if I miss :
Think—if thou shouldst be false—think of thy truth.

55

THESSE meagre rhymes, which a returning mood
Sometimes o'errateth, I as oft despise ;
And knowing them illnated, stiff and rude,
See them as others with contemptuous eyes.

Nay, and I wonder less at God's respect
For man, a minim jot in time and space,
Than at the soaring faith of His elect,
That gift of gifts, the comfort of His grace.

O truth unsearchable, O heavenly love,
Most infinitely tender, so to touch
The work that we can meanly reckon of :
Surely—I say—we are favour'd overmuch.

But of this wonder, what doth most amaze
Is that we know our love is held for praise.

The Growth of Love

56

BEAUTY sat with me all the summer day,
Awaiting the sure triumph of her eye ;
Nor mark'd I till we parted, how, hard by,
Love in her train stood ready for his prey.
She, as too proud to join herself the fray,
Trusting too much to her divine ally,
When she saw victory tarry, chid him—' Why
Dost thou not at one stroke this rebel slay ? '

Then generous Love, who holds my heart in fee,
Told of our ancient truce : so from the fight
We straight withdrew our forces, all the three.
Baffled but not dishearten'd she took flight
Scheming new tactics : Love came home with me,
And prompts my measured verses as I write.

57

IN autumn moonlight, when the white air wan
Is fragrant in the wake of summer hence,
'Tis sweet to sit entranced, and muse thereon
In melancholy and godlike indolence :

When the proud spirit, lull'd by mortal prime
To fond pretence of immortality,
Vieweth all moments from the birth of time,
All things whate'er have been or yet shall be.

And like the garden, where the year is spent,
The ruin of old life is full of yearning,
Mingling poetic rapture of lament
With flowers and sunshine of spring's sure returning ;

Only in visions of the white air wan
By godlike fancy seized and dwelt upon.

The Growth of Love

58

WHEN first I saw thee, dearest, if I say
The spells that conjure back the hour and place,
And evermore I look upon thy face,
As in the spring of years long pass'd away ;
No fading of thy beauty's rich array,
No detriment of age on thee I trace,
But time's defeat written in spoils of grace,
From rivals robb'd, whom thou didst pity and slay.

So hath thy growth been, thus thy faith is true,
Unchanged in change, still to my growing sense,
To life's desire the same, and nothing new :
But as thou wert in dream and prescience
At love's arising, now thou stand'st to view
In the broad noon of his magnificence.

59

'T WAS on the very day winter took leave
Of those fair fields I love, when to the skies
The fragrant Earth was smiling in surprise
At that her heaven-descended, quick reprieve,
I wander'd forth my sorrow to relieve ;
Yet walk'd amid sweet pleasure in such wise
As Adam went alone in Paradise,
Before God of His pity fashion'd Eve.

And out of tune with all the joy around
I laid me down beneath a flowering tree,
And o'er my senses crept a sleep profound ;
In which it seem'd that thou wert given to me,
Rending my body, where with hurried sound
I feel my heart beat, when I think of thee.

The Growth of Love

64

YE blessed saints, that now in heaven enjoy
The purchase of those tears, the world's disdain,
Doth Love still with his war your peace annoy,
Or hath Death freed you from his ancient pain?

Have ye no springtide, and no burst of May
In flowers and leafy trees, when solemn night
Pants with love-music, and the holy day
Breaks on the ear with songs of heavenly light?

What make ye and what strive for? keep ye thought
Of us, or in new excellence divine
Is old forgot? or do ye count for nought
What the Greek did and what the Florentine?

We keep your memories well: O in your store
Live not our best joys treasured evermore?

61

THE dark and serious angel, who so long
Vex'd his immortal strength in charge of me,
Hath smiled for joy and fled in liberty
To take his pastime with the peerless throng.
Oft had I done his noble keeping wrong,
Wounding his heart to wonder what might be
God's purpose in a soul of such degree;
And there he had left me but for mandate strong.

But seeing thee with me now, his task at close
He knoweth, and wherefore he was bid to stay,
And work confusion of so many foes:
He thanks that he doth look for, here I pay,
Yet fear some heavenly envy, as he goes
Into what great reward I cannot say.

The Growth of Love

58

WHEN first I saw thee, dearest, if I say
The spells that conjure back the hour and place,
And evermore I look upon thy face,
As in the spring of years long pass'd away ;
No fading of thy beauty's rich array,
No detriment of age on thee I trace,
But time's defeat written in spoils of grace,
From rivals robb'd, whom thou didst pity and slay.

So hath thy growth been, thus thy faith is true,
Unchanged in change, still to my growing sense,
To life's desire the same, and nothing new :
But as thou wert in dream and prescience
At love's arising, now thou stand'st to view
In the broad noon of his magnificence.

63

I LIVE on hope and that I think do all
Who come into this world, and since I see
Myself in swim with such good company,
I take my comfort whatsoe'er befall.
I abide and abide, as if more stout and tall
My spirit would grow by waiting like a tree ;
And, clear of others' toil, it pleaseth me
In dreams their quick ambition to forestall.

And if thro' careless eagerness I slide
To some accomplishment, I give my voice
Still to desire, and in desire abide.
I have no stake abroad ; if I rejoice
In what is done or doing, I confide
Neither to friend nor foe my secret choice.

The Growth of Love

64

YE blessed saints, that now in heaven enjoy
The purchase of those tears, the world's disdain,
Doth Love still with his war your peace annoy,
Or hath Death freed you from his ancient pain?

Have ye no springtide, and no burst of May
In flowers and leafy trees, when solemn night
Pants with love-music, and the holy day
Breaks on the ear with songs of heavenly light?

What make ye and what strive for? keep ye thought
Of us, or in new excellence divine
Is old forgot? or do ye count for nought
What the Greek did and what the Florentine?

We keep your memories well: O in your store
Live not our best joys treasured evermore?

65

AH heavenly joy! But who hath ever heard,
Who hath seen joy, or who shall ever find
Joy's language? There is neither speech nor word;
Nought but itself to teach it to mankind.

Scarce in our twenty thousand painful days
We may touch something: but there lives—beyond
The best of art, or nature's kindest phase—
The hope whereof our spirit is fain and fond:

The cause of beauty given to man's desires
Writ in the expectancy of starry skies,
The faith which gloweth in our fleeting fires,
The aim of all the good that here we prize;

Which but to love, pursue and pray for well
Maketh earth heaven, and to forget it, hell.

The Growth of Love

66

My wearied heart, whenever, after all,
Its loves and yearnings shall be told complete,
When gentle death shall bid it cease to beat,
And from all dear illusions disenthral :
However then thou shalt appear to call
My fearful heart, since down at others' feet
It bade me kneel so oft, I'll not retreat
From thee, nor fear before thy feet to fall.

And I shall say, 'Receive this loving heart
Which err'd in sorrow only ; and in sin
Took no delight ; but being forced apart
From thee, without thee hoping thee to win,
Most prized what most thou madest as thou art
On earth, till heaven were open to enter in.'

67

DREARY was winter, wet with changeful sting
Of clinging snowfall and fast-flying frost ;
And bitterer northwinds then withheld the spring,
That dallied with her promise till 'twas lost.

A sunless and half-hearted summer drown'd
The flowers in needful and unwelcom'd rain ;
And Autumn with a sad smile fled uncrown'd
From fruitless orchards and unripen'd grain.

But could the skies of this most desolate year
In its last month learn with our love to glow,
Men yet should rank its cloudless atmosphere
Above the sunsets of five years ago :

Of my great praise too part should be its own,
Now reckon'd peerless for thy love alone.

The Growth of Love

68

AWAY now, lovely Muse, roam and be free :
Our commerce ends for aye, thy task is done :
Tho' to win thee I left all else unwon,
Thou, whom I most have won, art not for me.
My first desire, thou too forgone must be,
Thou too, O much lamented now, tho' none
Will turn to pity thy forsaken son,
Nor thy divine sisters will weep for thee.

None will weep for thee : thou return, O Muse,
To thy Sicilian fields : I once have been
On thy loved hills, and where thou first didst use
Thy sweetly balanced rhyme, O thankless queen,
Have pluck'd and wreath'd thy flowers ; but do thou choose
Some happier brow to wear thy garlands green.

69

ETERNAL Father, who didst all create,
In whom we live, and to whose bosom move,
To all men be Thy name known, which is Love,
Till its loud praises sound at heaven's high gate.
Perfect Thy kingdom in our passing state,
That here on earth Thou may'st as well approve
Our service, as Thou ownest theirs above,
Whose joy we echo and in pain await.

Grant body and soul each day their daily bread :
And should in spite of grace fresh woe begin,
Even as our anger soon is past and dead
Be Thy remembrance mortal of our sin :
By Thee in paths of peace Thy sheep be led,
And in the vale of terror comforted.

SHORTER POEMS

in Five Books



PREVIOUS EDITIONS

1. *Bks. I-IV*. Clarendon Press. Geo. Bell & Sons, Oct. 1890.

Reprinted, Nov. 1890, 1891, 1894.

2. *Bks. I-V*. Private Press of H. Daniel. Oxford, 1894.

3. *Do. do.* Clarendon Press. George Bell & Sons, 1896.

4. *Cheap issue of 3.* 1899. *Reprinted*, 1899.

5. *Poetical works of R. B. Smith*, Elder & Co., 1899, vol. II.

An account of earlier issues of first four books is given in notes at end of Vol. II of Poetical Works.

SHORTER POEMS

BOOK I

DEDICATED TO H. E. W.

I

ELEGY

CLEAR and gentle stream !
Known and loved so long,
That hast heard the song
And the idle dream
Of my boyish day ;
While I once again
Down thy margin stray,
In the selfsame strain
Still my voice is spent,
With my old lament
And my idle dream,
Clear and gentle stream !

Where my old seat was
Here again I sit,
Where the long boughs knit
Over stream and grass
A translucent eaves :

Shorter Poems

Where back eddies play
Shipwreck with the leaves,
And the proud swans stray,
Sailing one by one
Out of stream and sun,
And the fish lie cool
In their chosen pool.

Many an afternoon
Of the summer day
Dreaming here I lay ;
And I know how soon,
Idly at its hour,
First the deep bell hums
From the minster tower,
And then evening comes,
Creeping up the glade,
With her lengthening shade,
And the tardy boon
Of her brightening moon.

Clear and gentle stream !
Ere again I go
Where thou dost not flow,
Well does it beseem
Thee to hear again
Once my youthful song,
That familiar strain
Silent now so long :
Be as I content
With my old lament
And my idle dream,
Clear and gentle stream.

Book I

2

ELEGY

THE wood is bare : a river-mist is steeping
The trees that winter's chill of life bereaves :
Only their stiffened boughs break silence, weeping
Over their fallen leaves ;

That lie upon the dank earth brown and rotten,
Miry and matted in the soaking wet :
Forgotten with the spring, that is forgotten
By them that can forget.

Yet it was here we walked when ferns were springing,
And through the mossy bank shot bud and blade :—
Here found in summer, when the birds were singing,
A green and pleasant shade.

'Twas here we loved in sunnier days and greener ;
And now, in this disconsolate decay,
I come to see her where I most have seen her,
And touch the happier day.

For on this path, at every turn and corner,
The fancy of her figure on me falls :
Yet walks she with the slow step of a mourner,
Nor hears my voice that calls.

So through my heart there winds a track of feeling,
A path of memory, that is all her own :
Whereto her phantom beauty ever stealing
Haunts the sad spot alone.

About her steps the trunks are bare, the branches
Drip heavy tears upon her downcast head ;
And bleed from unseen wounds that no sun stanches,
For the year's sun is dead.

Shorter Poems

And dead leaves wrap the fruits that summer planted:
And birds that love the South have taken wing.
The wanderer, loitering o'er the scene enchanted,
Weeps, and despairs of spring.

3

POOR withered rose and dry,
Skeleton of a rose,
Risen to testify
To love's sad close :
Treasured for love's sweet sake,
That of joy past
Thou might'st again awake
Memory at last.
Yet is thy perfume sweet ;
Thy petals red
Yet tell of summer heat,
And the gay bed :
Yet, yet recall the glow
Of the gazing sun,
When at thy bush we two
Joined hands in one.
But, rose, thou hast not seen,
Thou hast not wept
The change that passed between,
Whilst thou hast slept.
To me thou seemest yet
The dead dream's thrall :
While I live and forget
Dream, truth and all.
Thou art more fresh than I,
Rose, sweet and red :
Salt on my pale cheeks lie
The tears I shed.

Book I

4

THE CLIFF-TOP

THE cliff-top has a carpet
Of lilac, gold and green :
The blue sky bounds the ocean,
The white clouds scud between.

A flock of gulls are wheeling
And wailing round my seat ;
Above my head the heaven,
The sea beneath my feet.

THE OCEAN.

Were I a cloud I'd gather
My skirts up in the air,
And fly I well know whither,
And rest I well know where.

As pointed the star surely,
The legend tells of old,
Where the wise kings might offer
Myrrh, frankincense, and gold ;

Above the house I'd hover
Where dwells my love, and wait
Till haply I might spy her
Throw back the garden-gate.

There in the summer evening
I would bedeck the moon ;
I would float down and screen her
From the sun's rays at noon ;

And if her flowers should languish,
Or wither in the drought
Upon her tall white lilies
I'd pour my heart's blood out :

Shorter Poems

So if she wore one only,
And shook not out the rain,
Were I a cloud, O cloudlet,
I had not lived in vain.

[*A cloud speaks.*]

A CLOUD.

But were I thou, O ocean,
I would not chafe and fret
As thou, because a limit
To thy desires is set.

I would be blue, and gentle,
Patient, and calm, and see
If my smiles might not tempt her,
My love, to come to me.

I'd make my depths transparent,
And still, that she should lean
O'er the boat's edge to ponder
The sights that swam between.

I would command strange creatures,
Of bright hue and quick fin,
To stir the water near her,
And tempt her bare arm in.

I'd teach her spend the summer
With me : and I can tell,
That, were I thou, O ocean,
My love should love me well.

*

*

But on the mad cloud scudded,
The breeze it blew so stiff ;
And the sad ocean bellowed,
And pounded at the cliff.

:

Book I

5

I HEARD a linnet courting
His lady in the spring :
His mates were idly sporting,
Nor stayed to hear him sing
His song of love.—
I fear my speech distorting
His tender love.

The phrases of his pleading
Were full of young delight ;
And she that gave him heeding
Interpreted aright
His gay, sweet notes,—
So sadly marred in the reading,—
His tender notes.

And when he ceased, the hearer
Awaited the refrain,
Till swiftly perching nearer
He sang his song again,
His pretty song :—
Would that my verse spake clearer
His tender song !

Ye happy, airy creatures !
That in the merry spring
Think not of what misfeatures
Or cares the year may bring ;
But unto love
Resign your simple natures
To tender love.

Shorter Poems

6

DEAR lady, when thou frownest,
And my true love despisest,
And all thy vows disownest
That sealed my venture wisest ;
I think thy pride's displeasure
Neglects a matchless treasure
Exceeding price and measure.

But when again thou smilest,
And love for love returnest,
And fear with joy beguilest,
And takest truth in earnest ;
Then, though I sheer adore thee,
The sum of my love for thee
Seems poor, scant, and unworthy.

7

I WILL not let thee go.
Ends all our month-long love in this ?
Can it be summed up so,
Quit in a single kiss ?
I will not let thee go.

I will not let thee go.
If thy words' breath could scare thy deeds,
As the soft south can blow
And toss the feathered seeds,
Then might I let thee go.

I will not let thee go.
Had not the great sun seen, I might ;
Or were he reckoned slow
To bring the false to light,
Then might I let thee go.

Book I

I will not let thee go.
The stars that crowd the summer skies
Have watched us so below
With all their million eyes,
I dare not let thee go.

I will not let thee go.
Have we not chid the changeful moon,
Now rising late, and now
Because she set too soon,
And shall I let thee go?

I will not let thee go.
Have not the young flowers been content,
Plucked ere their buds could blow,
To seal our sacrament?
I cannot let thee go.

I will not let thee go.
I hold thee by too many bands:
Thou sayest farewell, and lo!
I have thee by the hands,
And will not let thee go.

8

I FOUND to-day out walking
The flower my love loves best.
What, when I stooped to pluck it,
Could dare my hand arrest?

Was it a snake lay curling
About the root's thick crown?
Or did some hidden bramble
Tear my hand reaching down?

There was no snake uncurling,
And no thorn wounded me;
'Twas my heart checked me, sighing
She is beyond the sea.

Shorter Poems

9

A POPPY grows upon the shore,
Bursts her twin cup in summer late :
Her leaves are glaucous-green and hoar,
Her petals yellow, delicate.

Oft to her cousins turns her thought,
In wonder if they care that she
Is fed with spray for dew, and caught
By every gale that sweeps the sea.

She has no lovers like the red,
That dances with the noble corn :
Her blossoms on the waves are shed,
Where she stands shivering and forlorn.

10

SOMETIMES when my lady sits by me
My rapture's so great, that I tear
My mind from the thought that she's nigh me,
And strive to forget that she's there.
And sometimes when she is away
Her absence so sorely does try me,
That I shut to my eyes, and assay
To think she is there sitting by me.

Book I

II

LONG are the hours the sun is above,
But when evening comes I go home to my love.

I'm away the daylight hours and more,
Yet she comes not down to open the door.

She does not meet me upon the stair,—
She sits in my chamber and waits for me there.

As I enter the room she does not move :
I always walk straight up to my love ;

And she lets me take my wonted place
At her side, and gaze in her dear dear face.

There as I sit, from her head thrown back
Her hair falls straight in a shadow black.

Aching and hot as my tired eyes be,
She is all that I wish to see.

And in my wearied and toil-dinned ear,
She says all things that I wish to hear.

Dusky and duskier grows the room,
Yet I see her best in the darker gloom.

When the winter eves are early and cold,
The firelight hours are a dream of gold.

And so I sit here night by night,
In rest and enjoyment of love's delight.

But a knock at the door, a step on the stair
Will startle, alas, my love from her chair.

If a stranger comes she will not stay :
At the first alarm she is off and away.

And he wonders, my guest, usurping her throne,
That I sit so much by myself alone.

Shorter Poems

I 2

WHO has not walked upon the shore,
And who does not the morning know,
The day the angry gale is o'er,
The hour the wind has ceased to blow ?

The horses of the strong south-west
Are pastured round his tropic tent,
Careless how long the ocean's breast
Sob on and sigh for passion spent.

The frightened birds, that fled inland
To house in rock and tower and tree,
Are gathering on the peaceful strand,
To tempt again the sunny sea ;

Whereon the timid ships steal out
And laugh to find their foe asleep,
That lately scattered them about,
And drave them to the fold like sheep.

The snow-white clouds he northward chased
Break into phalanx, line, and band :
All one way to the south they haste,
The south, their pleasant fatherland.

From distant hills their shadows creep,
Arrive in turn and mount the lea,
And flit across the downs, and leap
Sheer off the cliff upon the sea ;

And sail and sail far out of sight.
But still I watch their fleecy trains,
That piling all the south with light,
Dapple in France the fertile plains.

Book I

13

I MADE another song,
In likeness of my love :
And sang it all day long,
Around, beneath, above ;
I told my secret out,
That none might be in doubt.

I sang it to the sky,
That veiled his face to hear
How far her azure eye
Outdoes his splendid sphere ;
But at her eyelids' name
His white clouds fled for shame.

I told it to the trees,
And to the flowers confest,
And said not one of these
Is like my lily drest ;
Nor spathe nor petal dared
Vie with her body bared.

I shouted to the sea,
That set his waves a-prance ;
Her floating hair is free,
Free are her feet to dance ;
And for thy wrath, I swear
Her frown is more to fear.

And as in happy mood
I walked and sang alone,
At eve beside the wood
I met my love, my own :
And sang to her the song
I had sung all day long.

Shorter Poems

14

ELEGY

ON A LADY WHOM GRIEF FOR THE DEATH OF HER
BETROTHED KILLED

ASSEMBLE, all ye maidens, at the door,
And all ye loves, assemble ; far and wide
Proclaim the bridal, that proclaimed before
Has been deferred to this late eventide :
 For on this night the bride,
 The days of her betrothal over,
 Leaves the parental hearth for evermore ;
To-night the bride goes forth to meet her lover.

Reach down the wedding vesture, that has lain
 Yet all unvisited, the silken gown :
Bring out the bracelets, and the golden chain
 Her dearer friends provided : sere and brown
 Bring out the festal crown,
 And set it on her forehead lightly :
 Though it be withered, twine no wreath again ;
This only is the crown she can wear rightly.

Cloke her in ermine, for the night is cold,
And wrap her warmly, for the night is long,
In pious hands the flaming torches hold,
While her attendants, chosen from among
 Her faithful virgin throng,
 May lay her in her cedar litter,
 Decking her coverlet with sprigs of gold,
Roses, and lilies white that best befit her.

Book I

Sound flute and tabor, that the bridal be
Not without music, nor with these alone ;
But let the viol lead the melody,
With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan
 Of sinking semitone ;
 And, all in choir, the virgin voices
 Rest not from singing in skilled harmony
The song that aye the bridegroom's ear rejoices.

Let the priests go before, arrayed in white,
And let the dark-stoled minstrels follow slow,
Next they that bear her, honoured on this night,
And then the maidens, in a double row,
 Each singing soft and low,
 And each on high a torch upstaying :
 Unto her lover lead her forth with light,
With music, and with singing, and with praying.

'Twas at this sheltering hour he nightly came,
And found her trusty window open wide,
And knew the signal of the timorous flame,
That long the restless curtain would not hide
 Her form that stood beside ;
 As scarce she dared to be delighted,
 Listening to that sweet tale, that is no shame
To faithful lovers, that their hearts have plighted.

But now for many days the dewy grass
Has shown no markings of his feet at morn :
And watching she has seen no shadow pass
The moonlit walk, and heard no music borne
 Upon her ear forlorn.
 In vain has she looked out to greet him ;
 He has not come, he will not come, alas !
So let us bear her out where she must meet him.

Shorter Poems

Now to the river bank the priests are come :
The bark is ready to receive its freight :
Let some prepare her place therein, and some
Embark the litter with its slender weight :

 The rest stand by in state,
 And sing her a safe passage over ;
While she is oared across to her new home,
Into the arms of her expectant lover.

And thou, O lover, that art on the watch,
Where, on the banks of the forgetful streams,
The pale indifferent ghosts wander, and snatch
The sweeter moments of their broken dreams,—

 Thou, when the torchlight gleams,
 When thou shalt see the slow procession,
And when thine ears the fitful music catch,
Rejoice, for thou art near to thy possession.

15

RONDEAU

His poisoned shafts, that fresh he dips
In juice of plants that no bee sips,
He takes, and with his bow renown'd
Goes out upon his hunting ground,
Hanging his quiver at his hips.

He draws them one by one, and clips
Their heads between his finger-tips,
And looses with a twanging sound
His poisoned shafts.

But if a maiden with her lips
Suck from the wound the blood that drips,
And drink the poison from the wound,
The simple remedy is found
That of their deadly terror strips
His poisoned shafts.

Book I

16

TRIOLET

WHEN first we met we did not guess
That Love would prove so hard a master ;
Of more than common friendliness
When first we met we did not guess.
Who could foretell this sore distress,
This irretrievable disaster
When first we met ?—We did not guess
That Love would prove so hard a master.

17

TRIOLET

ALL women born are so perverse
No man need boast their love possessing.
If nought seem better, nothing's worse :
All women born are so perverse.
From Adam's wife, that proved a curse
Though God had made her for a blessing,
All women born are so perverse
No man need boast their love possessing.

Shorter Poems

BOOK II

TO
THE MEMORY OF
G. M. H.

I

MUSE.

WILL Love again awake,
That lies asleep so long?

POET.

O hush ! ye tongues that shake
The drowsy night with song.

MUSE.

It is a lady fair
Whom once he deigned to praise,
That at the door doth dare
Her sad complaint to raise.

POET.

She must be fair of face,
As bold of heart she seems,
If she would match her grace
With the delight of dreams.

Book II

MUSE.

Her beauty would surprise
Gazers on Autumn eves,
Who watched the broad moon rise
Upon the scattered sheaves.

POET.

O sweet must be the voice
He shall descend to hear,
Who doth in Heaven rejoice
His most enchanted ear.

MUSE.

The smile, that rests to play
Upon her lip, foretells
What musical array
Tricks her sweet syllables

POET.

And yet her smiles have danced
In vain, if her discourse
Win not the soul entranced
In divine intercourse.

MUSE.

She will encounter all
This trial without shame,
Her eyes men Beauty call,
And Wisdom is her name.

POET.

Throw back the portals then,
Ye guards, your watch that keep,
Love will awake again
That lay so long asleep.

Shorter Poems

2

A PASSER-BY

WHITHER, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,
 Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,
That fearest nor sea rising, nor sky clouding,
 Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest?
 Ah! soon, when Winter has all our vales opprest,
When skies are cold and misty, and hail is hurling,
 Wilt thou glide on the blue Pacific, or rest
In a summer haven asleep, thy white sails furling.

I there before thee, in the country that well thou knowest,
 Already arrived am inhaling the odorous air :
I watch thee enter unerringly where thou goest,
 And anchor queen of the strange shipping there,
 Thy sails for awnings spread, thy masts bare ;
Nor is aught from the foaming reef to the snow-capped,
 grandest
 Peak, that is over the feathery palms more fair
Than thou, so upright, so stately, and still thou standest.

And yet, O splendid ship, unhailed and nameless,
 I know not if, aiming a fancy, I rightly divine
That thou hast a purpose joyful, a courage blameless,
 Thy port assured in a happier land than mine.
 But for all I have given thee, beauty enough is thine,
As thou, aslant with trim tackle and shrouding,
 From the proud nostril curve of a prow's line
In the offing scatterest foam, thy white sails crowding.

Book II

3

LATE SPRING EVENING

I SAW the Virgin-mother clad in green,
Walking the sprinkled meadows at sundown ;
While yet the moon's cold flame was hung between
The day and night, above the dusky town :
I saw her brighter than the Western gold,
Whereto she faced in splendour to behold.

Her dress was greener than the tenderest leaf
That trembled in the sunset glare aglow :
Herself more delicate than is the brief,
Pink apple-blossom, that May showers lay low,
And more delicious than 's the earliest streak
The blushing rose shows of her crimson cheek.

As if to match the sight that so did please,
A music entered, making passion fain :
Three nightingales sat singing in the trees,
And praised the Goddess for the fallen rain ;
Which yet their unseen motions did arouse,
Or parting Zephyrs shook out from the boughs.

And o'er the treetops, scattered in mid air,
The exhausted clouds laden with crimson light
Floated, or seemed to sleep ; and, highest there,
One planet broke the lingering ranks of night ;
Daring day's company, so he might spy
The Virgin-queen once with his watchful eye.

Shorter Poems

And when I saw her, then I worshipped her,
And said,—O bounteous Spring, O beauteous Spring,
Mother of all my years, thou who dost stir
My heart to adore thee and my tongue to sing,
Flower of my fruit, of my heart's blood the fire,
Of all my satisfaction the desire !

How art thou every year more beautiful,
Younger for all the winters thou hast cast:
And I, for all my love grows, grow more dull,
Decaying with each season overpast !
In vain to teach him love must man employ thee,
The more he learns the less he can enjoy thee.

4

WOOING

I KNOW not how I came,
New on my knightly journey,
To win the fairest dame
That graced my maiden tourney.

Chivalry's lovely prize
With all men's gaze upon her,
Why did she free her eyes
On me, to do me honour ?

Ah ! ne'er had I my mind
With such high hope delighted,
Had she not first inclined,
And with her eyes invited.

But never doubt I knew,
Having their glance to cheer me,
Until the day joy grew
Too great, too sure, too near me.

Book II

When hope a fear became,
And passion, grown too tender,
Now trembled at the shame
Of a despised surrender ;

And where my love at first
Saw kindness in her smiling,
I read her pride, and cursed
The arts of her beguiling.

Till winning less than won,
And liker wooed than wooing,
Too late I turned undone
Away from my undoing ;

And stood beside the door,
Whereto she followed, making
My hard leave-taking more
Hard by her sweet leave-taking.

Her speech would have betrayed
Her thought, had mine been colder :
Her eyes' distress had made
A lesser lover bolder.

But no ! Fond heart, distrust,
Cried Wisdom, and consider :
Go free, since go thou must :—
And so farewell I bid her.

And brisk upon my way
I smote the stroke to sever,
And should have lost that day
My life's delight for ever :

But when I saw her start
And turn aside and tremble ;—
Ah ! she was true, her heart
I knew did not dissemble.

Shorter Poems

5

THERE is a hill beside the silver Thames,
Shady with birch and beech and odorous pine :
And brilliant underfoot with thousand gems
Steeply the thickets to his floods decline.

 Straight trees in every place
 Their thick tops interlace,
And pendant branches trail their foliage fine
 Upon his watery face.

Swift from the sweltering pasturage he flows :
His stream, alert to seek the pleasant shade,
Pictures his gentle purpose, as he goes
Straight to the caverned pool his toil has made.

 His winter floods lay bare
 The stout roots in the air :
His summer streams are cool, when they have played
 Among their fibrous hair.

A rushy island guards the sacred bower,
And hides it from the meadow, where in peace
The lazy cows wrench many a scented flower,
Robbing the golden market of the bees :

 And laden barges float
 By banks of myosote ;
And scented flag and golden flower-de-lys
 Delay the loitering boat.

And on this side the island, where the pool
Eddies away, are tangled mass on mass
The water-weeds, that net the fishes cool,
And scarce allow a narrow stream to pass ;
 Where spreading crowfoot mars
 The drowning nenuphars,
Waving the tassels of her silken grass
 Below her silver stars.

Book II

But in the purple pool there nothing grows,
Not the white water-lily spoked with gold ;
Though best she loves the hollows, and well knows
On quiet streams her broad shields to unfold:
 Yet should her roots but try
 Within these deeps to lie,
Not her long reaching stalk could ever hold
 Her waxen head so high.

Sometimes an angler comes, and drops his hook
Within its hidden depths, and 'gainst a tree
Leaning his rod, reads in some pleasant book,
Forgetting soon his pride of fishery ;
 And dreams, or falls asleep,
 While curious fishes peep
About his nibbled bait, or scornfully
 Dart off and rise and leap.

And sometimes a slow figure 'neath the trees,
In ancient-fashioned smock, with tottering care
Upon a staff propping his weary knees,
May by the pathway of the forest fare :
 As from a buried day
 Across the mind will stray
Some perishing mute shadow,—and unaware
 He passeth on his way.

Else, he that wishes solitude is safe,
Whether he bathe at morning in the stream :
Or lead his love there when the hot hours chafe
The meadows, busy with a blurring steam ;
 Or watch, as fades the light,
 The gibbous moon grow bright,
Until her magic rays dance in a dream,
 And glorify the night.

Shorter Poems

Where is this bower beside the silver Thames ?
O pool and flowery thickets, hear my vow !
O trees of freshest foliage and straight stems,
No sharer of my secret I allow :
 Lest ere I come the while
 Strange feet your shades defile ;
Or lest the burly oarsman turn his prow
 Within your guardian isle.

6

A WATER-PARTY

LET us, as by this verdant bank we float,
Search down the marge to find some shady pool
Where we may rest awhile and moor our boat,
And bathe our tired limbs in the waters cool.
 Beneath the noonday sun,
 Swiftly, O river, run !
Here is a mirror for Narcissus, see !
I cannot sound it, plumbing with my oar.
Lay the stern in beneath this bowering tree !
Now, stepping on this stump, we are ashore.
 Guard, Hamadryades,
 Our clothes laid by your trees !
How the birds warble in the woods ! I pick
The waxen lilies, diving to the root.
But swim not far in the stream, the weeds grow thick,
And hot on the bare head the sunbeams shoot.
 Until our sport be done,
 O merry birds, sing on !
If but to-night the sky be clear, the moon
Will serve us well, for she is near the full.
We shall row safely home ; only too soon,—
So pleasant 'tis, whether we float or pull.
 To guide us through the night,
 O summer moon, shine bright !

Book II

7

THE DOWNS

O BOLD majestic downs, smooth, fair and lonely;
O still solitude, only matched in the skies :
 Perilous in steep places,
 Soft in the level races,
Where sweeping in phantom silence the cloudland flies;
With lovely undulation of fall and rise;
 Entrenched with thickets thorned,
By delicate miniature dainty flowers adorned !

I climb your crown, and lo ! a sight surprising
Of sea in front uprising, steep and wide :
 And scattered ships ascending
 To heaven, lost in the blending
Of distant blues, where water and sky divide,
Urging their engines against wind and tide,
 And all so small and slow
They seem to be wearily pointing the way they would go.

The accumulated murmur of soft plashing,
Of waves on rocks dashing and searching the sands,
 Takes my ear, in the veering
 Baffled wind, as rearing
Upright at the cliff, to the gullies and rifts he stands;
And his conquering surges scour out over the lands;
 While again at the foot of the downs
He masses his strength to recover the topmost crowns.

Shorter Poems

8

SPRING

ODE I

INVITATION TO THE COUNTRY

AGAIN with pleasant green
Has Spring renewed the wood,
And where the bare trunks stood
Are leafy arbours seen ;
And back on budding boughs
Come birds, to court and pair,
Whose rival amorous vows
Amaze the scented air.

The freshets are unbound,
And leaping from the hill,
Their mossy banks refill
With streams of light and sound :
And scattered down the meads,
From hour to hour unfold
A thousand buds and beads
In stars and cups of gold.

Now hear, and see, and note,
The farms are all astir,
And every labourer
Has doffed his winter coat ;
And how with specks of white
They dot the brown hillside,
Or jaunt and sing outright
As by their teams they stride.

Book II

They sing to feel the Sun
Regain his wanton strength ;
To know the year at length
Rewards their labour done ;
To see the rootless stake
They set bare in the ground,
Burst into leaf, and shake
Its grateful scent around.

Ah now an evil lot
Is his, who toils for gain,
Where crowded chimneys stain
The heavens his choice forgot ;
'Tis on the blighted trees
That deck his garden dim,
And in the tainted breeze,
That sweet Spring comes to him.

Far sooner I would choose
The life of brutes that bask,
Than set myself a task,
Which inborn powers refuse :
And rather far enjoy
The body, than invent
A duty, to destroy
The ease which nature sent ;

And country life I praise,
And lead, because I find
The philosophic mind
Can take no middle ways ;
She will not leave her love
To mix with men, her art
Is all to strive above
The crowd, or stand apart.

Shorter Poems

Thrice happy he, the rare
Prometheus, who can play
With hidden things, and lay
New realms of nature bare;
Whose venturous step has trod
Hell underfoot, and won
A crown from man and God
For all that he has done.—

That highest gift of all,
Since crabbèd fate did flood
My heart with sluggish blood,
I look not mine to call;
But, like a truant freed,
Fly to the woods, and claim
A pleasure for the deed
Of my inglorious name :

And am content, denied
The best, in choosing right;
For Nature can delight
Fancies unoccupied
With ecstasies so sweet
As none can even guess,
Who walk not with the feet
Of joy in idleness.

Then leave your joyless ways,
My friend, my joys to see.
The day you come shall be
The choice of chosen days :
You shall be lost, and learn
New being, and forget
The world, till your return
Shall bring your first regret.

Book II

9

SPRING

ODE II

REPLY

BEHOLD ! the radiant Spring,
In splendour decked anew,
Down from her heaven of blue
Returns on sunlit wing :
The zephyrs of her train
In fleecy clouds disport,
And birds to greet her reign
Summon their silvan court.

And here in street and square
The prisoned trees contest
Her favour with the best,
To robe themselves full fair :
And forth their buds provoke,
Forgetting winter brown,
And all the mire and smoke
That wrapped the dingy town.

Now he that loves indeed
His pleasure must awake,
Lest any pleasure take
Its flight, and he not heed ;
For of his few short years
Another now invites
His hungry soul, and cheers
His life with new delights.

Shorter Poems

And who loves Nature more
Than he, whose painful art
Has taught and skilled his heart
To read her skill and lore?
Whose spirit leaps more high,
Plucking the pale primrose,
Than his whose feet must fly
The pasture where it grows?

One long in city pent
Forgets, or must complain:
But think not I can stain
My heaven with discontent;
Nor wallow with that sad,
Backsliding herd, who cry
That Truth must make man bad,
And pleasure is a lie.

Rather while Reason lives
To mark me from the beast,
I'll teach her serve at least
To heal the wound she gives:
Nor need she strain her powers
Beyond a common flight,
To make the passing hours
Happy from morn till night.

Since health our toil rewards,
And strength is labour's prize,
I hate not, nor despise
The work my lot accords;
Nor fret with fears unkind
The tender joys, that bless
My hard-won peace of mind,
In hours of idleness.

Book II

Then what charm company
Can give, know I,—if wine
Go round, or throats combine
To set dumb music free.
Or deep in wintertide
When winds without make moan,
I love my own fireside
Not least when most alone.

Then oft I turn the page
In which our country's name,
Spoiling the Greek of fame,
Shall sound in every age :
Or some Terentian play
Renew, whose excellent
Adjusted folds betray
How once Menander went.

Or if grave study suit
The yet unwearied brain,
Plato can teach again,
And Socrates dispute ;
Till fancy in a dream
Confront their souls with mine,
Crowning the mind supreme,
And her delights divine.

While pleasure yet can be
Pleasant, and fancy sweet,
I bid all care retreat
From my philosophy ;
Which, when I come to try
Your simpler life, will find,
I doubt not, joys to vie
With those I leave behind.

Shorter Poems

IO

ELEGY

AMONG THE TOMBS

SAD, sombre place, beneath whose antique yews
I come, unquiet sorrows to control;
Amid thy silent mossgrown graves to muse
With my neglected solitary soul;
And to poetic sadness care confide,
Trusting sweet Melancholy for my guide :
They will not ask why in thy shades I stray,
Among the tombs finding my rare delight,
Beneath the sun at indolent noonday,
Or in the windy moon-enchanted night,
Who have once reined in their steeds at any shrine,
And given them water from the well divine.—

The orchards are all ripened, and the sun
Spots the deserted gleanings with decay;
The seeds are perfected : his work is done,
And Autumn lingers but to outsmile the May;
Bidding his tinted leaves glide, bidding clear
Unto clear skies the birds applaud the year.

Lo, here I sit, and to the world I call,
The world my solemn fancy leaves behind,
Come ! pass within the inviolable wall,
Come pride, come pleasure, come distracted mind;
Within the fated refuge, hither, turn,
And learn your wisdom ere 'tis late to learn.

Come with me now, and taste the fount of tears;
For many eyes have sanctified this spot,
Where grief's unbroken lineage endears
The charm untimely Folly injures not,
And slays the intruding thoughts, that overleap
The simple fence its holiness doth keep.

Book II

Read the worn names of the forgotten dead,
Their pompous legends will no smile awake ;
Even the vainglorious title o'er the head
Wins its pride pardon for its sorrow's sake ;
And carven Loves scorn not their dusty prize,
Though fallen so far from tender sympathies.

Here where a mother laid her only son,
Here where a lover left his bride, below
The treasured names their own are added on
To those whom they have followed long ago :
Sealing the record of the tears they shed,
That ' where their treasure there their hearts are fled.'

Grandfather, father, son, and then again
Child, grandchild, and great-grandchild laid beneath
Numbered in turn among the sons of men,
And gathered each one in his turn to death :
While he that occupies their house and name
To-day,—to-morrow too their grave shall claim.

And where are all their spirits ? Ah ! could we tell
The manner of our being when we die,
And see beyond the scene we know so well
The country that so much obscured doth lie !
With brightest visions our fond hopes repair,
Or crown our melancholy with despair ;

From death, still death, still would a comfort come :
Since of this world the essential joy must fall
In all distributed, in each thing some,
In nothing all, and all complete in all ;
Till pleasure, ageing to her full increase,
Puts on perfection, and is throned in peace.

Shorter Poems

Yea, sweetest peace, unsought-for, undesired,
Loathed and misnamed, 'tis thee I worship here :
Though in most black habiliments attired,
Thou art sweet peace, and thee I cannot fear.
Nay, were my last hope quenched, I here would sit
And praise the annihilation of the pit.

Nor quickly disenchanted will my feet
Back to the busy town return, but yet
Linger, ere I my loving friends would greet,
Or touch their hands, or share without regret
The warmth of that kind hearth, whose sacred ties
Only shall dim with tears my dying eyes.

II

DEJECTION

WHEREFORE to-night so full of care,
My soul, revolving hopeless strife,
Pointing at hindrance, and the bare
Painful escapes of fitful life?

Shaping the doom that may befall
By precedent of terror past :
By love dishonoured, and the call
Of friendship slighted at the last?

By treasured names, the little store
That memory out of wreck could save
Of loving hearts, that gone before
Call their old comrade to the grave?

O soul, be patient : thou shalt find
A little matter mend all this ;
Some strain of music to thy mind,
Some praise for skill not spent amiss.

Book II

Again shall pleasure overflow
Thy cup with sweetness, thou shalt taste
Nothing but sweetness, and shalt grow
Half sad for sweetness run to waste.

O happy life ! I hear thee sing,
O rare delight of mortal stuff !
I praise my days for all they bring,
Yet are they only not enough.

12

MORNING HYMN

O GOLDEN Sun, whose ray
My path illumineth :
Light of the circling day,
Whose night is birth and death :

That dost not stint the prime
Of wise and strong, nor stay
The changeful ordering time,
That brings their sure decay :

Though thou, the central sphere,
Dost seem to turn around
Thy creature world, and near
As father fond art found ;

Thereon, as from above
To shine, and make rejoice
With beauty, life, and love,
The garden of thy choice,

Shorter Poems

To dress the jocund Spring
With bounteous promise gay
Of hotter months, that bring
The full perfected day;

To touch with richest gold
The ripe fruit, ere it fall;
And smile through cloud and cold
On Winter's funeral.

Now with resplendent flood
Gladden my waking eyes,
And stir my slothful blood
To joyous enterprise.

Arise, arise, as when
At first God said **LIGHT BE!**
That He might make us men
With eyes His light to see.

Scatter the clouds that hide
The face of heaven, and show
Where sweet Peace doth abide,
Where Truth and Beauty grow.

Awaken, cheer, adorn,
Invite, inspire, assure
The joys that praise thy morn,
The toil thy noons mature:

And soothe the eve of day,
That darkens back to death;
O golden Sun, whose ray
Our path illumineth!

Book II

13

I HAVE loved flowers that fade,
Within whose magic tents
Rich hues have marriage made
With sweet unmemoried scents :
A honeymoon delight,—
A joy of love at sight,
That ages in an hour :—
My song be like a flower !

I have loved airs, that die
Before their charm is writ
Along a liquid sky
Trembling to welcome it.
Notes, that with pulse of fire
Proclaim the spirit's desire,
Then die, and are nowhere :—
My song be like an air !

Die, song, die like a breath,
And wither as a bloom :
Fear not a flowery death,
Dread not an airy tomb !
Fly with delight, fly hence !
'Twas thine love's tender sense
To feast ; now on thy bier
Beauty shall shed a tear.

Shorter Poems

BOOK III

TO

R. W. D.

I

O MY vague desires !
Ye lambent flames of the soul, her offspring fires :
That are my soul herself in pangs sublime
Rising and flying to heaven before her time :

What doth tempt you forth
To drown in the south or shiver in the frosty north ?
What seek ye or find ye in your random flying,
Ever soaring aloft, soaring and dying ?

Joy, the joy of flight !
They hide in the sun, they flare and dance in the night ;
Gone up, gone out of sight : and ever again
Follow fresh tongues of fire, fresh pangs of pain.

Ah ! they burn my soul,
The fires, devour my soul that once was whole :
She is scattered in fiery phantoms day by day,
But whither, whither ? ay whither ? away, away !

Could I but control
These vague desires, these leaping flames of the soul :
Could I but quench the fire : ah ! could I stay
My soul that flieth, alas, and dieth away !

Book III

2

LONDON SNOW

WHEN men were all asleep the snow came flying,
In large white flakes falling on the city brown,
Stealthily and perpetually settling and loosely lying,
Hushing the latest traffic of the drowsy town ;
Deadening, muffling, stifling its murmurs failing ;
Lazily and incessantly floating down and down :
Silently sifting and veiling road, roof and railing ;
Hiding difference, making unevenness even,
Into angles and crevices softly drifting and sailing.
All night it fell, and when full inches seven
It lay in the depth of its uncompacted lightness,
The clouds blew off from a high and frosty heaven ;
And all woke earlier for the unaccustomed brightness
Of the winter dawning, the strange unheavenly glare :
The eye marvelled—marvelled at the dazzling whiteness ;
The ear hearkened to the stillness of the solemn air ;
No sound of wheel rumbling nor of foot falling,
And the busy morning cries came thin and spare.
Then boys I heard, as they went to school, calling,
They gathered up the crystal manna to freeze
Their tongues with tasting, their hands with snowballing ;
Or rioted in a drift, plunging up to the knees ;
Or peering up from under the white-mossed wonder,
'O look at the trees !' they cried, 'O look at the trees !'
With lessened load a few carts creak and blunder,
Following along the white deserted way,
A country company long dispersed asunder :
When now already the sun, in pale display
Standing by Paul's high dome, spread forth below
His sparkling beams, and awoke the stir of the day.

Shorter Poems

For now doors open, and war is waged with the snow ;
And trains of sombre men, past tale of number,
Tread long brown paths, as toward their toil they go :
But even for them awhile no cares encumber
Their minds diverted ; the daily word is unspoken,
The daily thoughts of labour and sorrow slumber
At the sight of the beauty that greets them, for the charm
they have broken.

3

THE VOICE OF NATURE

I STAND on the cliff and watch the veiled sun paling
A silver field afar in the mournful sea,
The scourge of the surf, and plaintive gulls sailing
At ease on the gale that smites the shuddering lea :
Whose smile severe and chaste
June never hath stirred to vanity, nor age defaced.
In lofty thought strive, O spirit, for ever :
In courage and strength pursue thine own endeavour.

Ah ! if it were only for thee, thou restless ocean
Of waves that follow and roar, the sweep of the tides ;
Wer't only for thee, impetuous wind, whose motion
Precipitate all o'errides, and turns, nor abides :
For you sad birds and fair,
Or only for thee, bleak cliff, erect in the air ;
Then well could I read wisdom in every feature,
O well should I understand the voice of Nature.

But far away, I think, in the Thames valley,
The silent river glides by flowery banks :
And birds sing sweetly in branches that arch an alley
Of cloistered trees, moss-grown in their ancient ranks :
Where if a light air stray,
'Tis laden with hum of bees and scent of may.

Book III

Love and peace be thine, O spirit, for ever :
Serve thy sweet desire : despise endeavour.

And if it were only for thee, entrancèd river,
That scarce dost rock the lily on her airy stem,
Or stir a wave to murmur, or a rush to quiver;
Wer't but for the woods, and summer asleep in them :
For you my bowers green,
My hedges of rose and woodbine, with walks between,
Then well could I read wisdom in every feature,
O well should I understand the voice of Nature.

4

ON A DEAD CHILD

PERFECT little body, without fault or stain on thee,
With promise of strength and manhood full and fair !
Though cold and stark and bare,
The bloom and the charm of life doth awhile remain on thee.

Thy mother's treasure wert thou ;—alas ! no longer
To visit her heart with wondrous joy ; to be
Thy father's pride ;—ah, he
Must gather his faith together, and his strength make stronger.

To me, as I move thee now in the last duty,
Dost thou with a turn or gesture anon respond ;
Startling my fancy fond
With a chance attitude of the head, a freak of beauty.

Thy hand clasps, as 'twas wont, my finger, and holds it :
But the grasp is the clasp of Death, heartbreaking and stiff ;
Yet feels to my hand as if
'Twas still thy will, thy pleasure and trust that enfolds it.

Shorter Poems

So I lay thee there, thy sunken eyelids closing,—
Go lie thou there in thy coffin, thy last little bed !—
 Propping thy wise, sad head,
Thy firm, pale hands across thy chest disposing.
So quiet ! doth the change content thee ?—Death, whither
 hath he taken thee ?
To a world, do I think, that rights the disaster of this ?
 The vision of which I miss,
Who weep for the body, and wish but to warm thee and
 awaken thee ?
Ah ! little at best can all our hopes avail us
 To lift this sorrow, or cheer us, when in the dark,
 Unwilling, alone we embark,
And the things we have seen and have known and have
 heard of, fail us.

5

THE PHILOSOPHER TO HIS MISTRESS

BECAUSE thou canst not see,
Because thou canst not know
The black and hopeless woe
That hath encompassed me :
Because, should I confess
The thought of my despair,
My words would wound thee less
Than swords can hurt the air :
Because with thee I seem
As one invited near
To taste the faery cheer
Of spirits in a dream ;
Of whom he knoweth nought
Save that they vie to make
All motion, voice and thought
A pleasure for his sake :

Book III

Therefore more sweet and strange
Has been the mystery
Of thy long love to me,
That doth not quit, nor change,
Nor tax my solemn heart,
That kisseth in a gloom,
Knowing not who thou art
That givest, nor to whom.

Therefore the tender touch
Is more ; more dear the smile :
And thy light words beguile
My wisdom overmuch :
And O with swiftness fly
The fancies of my song
To happy worlds, where I
Still in thy love belong.

6

HASTE on, my joys ! your treasure lies
In swift, unceasing flight.
O haste : for while your beauty flies
I seize your full delight.
Lo ! I have seen the scented flower,
Whose tender stems I cull,
For her brief date and meted hour
Appear more beautiful.
O youth, O strength, O most divine
For that so short ye prove ;
Were but your rare gifts longer mine,
Ye scarce would win my love.
Nay, life itself the heart would spurn,
Did once the days restore
The days, that once enjoyed return,
Return—ah ! nevermore.

Shorter Poems

7

INDOLENCE

WE left the city when the summer day
Had verged already on its hot decline,
And charmèd Indolence in languor lay
In her gay gardens, 'neath her towers divine :
'Farewell,' we said, 'dear city of youth and dream !'
And in our boat we stepped and took the stream.

All through that idle afternoon we strayed
Upon our proposed travel well begun,
As loitering by the woodland's dreamy shade,
Past shallow islets floating in the sun,
Or searching down the banks for rarer flowers
We lingered out the pleasurable hours.

Till when that loveliest came, which mowers home
Turns from their longest labour, as we steered
Along a straitened channel flecked with foam,
We lost our landscape wide, and slowly neared
An ancient bridge, that like a blind wall lay
Low on its buried vaults to block the way.

Then soon the narrow tunnels broader showed,
Where with its arches three it sucked the mass
Of water, that in swirl thereunder flowed,
Or stood piled at the piers waiting to pass ;
And pulling for the middle span, we drew
The tender blades aboard and floated through.

But past the bridge what change we found below !
The stream, that all day long had laughed and played
Betwixt the happy shires, ran dark and slow,
And with its easy flood no murmur made :
And weeds spread on its surface, and about
The stagnant margin reared their stout heads out.

Book III

Upon the left high elms, with giant wood
Skirting the water-meadows, interwove
Their slumbrous crowns, o'ershadowing where they stood
The floor and heavy pillars of the grove :
And in the shade, through reeds and sedges dank,
A footpath led along the moated bank.

Across, all down the right, an old brick wall,
Above and o'er the channel, red did lean ;
Here buttressed up, and bulging there to fall,
Tufted with grass and plants and lichen green ;
And crumbling to the flood, which at its base
Slid gently nor disturbed its mirrored face.

Sheer on the wall the houses rose, their backs
All windowless, neglected and awry,
With tottering coigns, and crooked chimney stacks ;
And here and there an unused door, set high
Above the fragments of its mouldering stair,
With rail and broken step led out on air.

Beyond, deserted wharfs and vacant sheds,
With empty boats and barges moored along,
And rafts half-sunken, fringed with weedy shreds,
And sodden beams, once soaked to season strong.
No sight of man, nor sight of life, no stroke,
No voice the somnolence and silence broke.

Then I who rowed leant on my oar, whose drip
Fell without sparkle, and I rowed no more ;
And he that steered moved neither hand nor lip,
But turned his wondering eye from shore to shore ;
And our trim boat let her swift motion die,
Between the dim reflections floating by.

Shorter Poems

8

I PRAISE the tender flower,
That on a mournful day
Bloomed in my garden bower
And made the winter gay.
Its loveliness contented
My heart tormented.

I praise the gentle maid
Whose happy voice and smile
To confidence betrayed
My doleful heart awhile :
And gave my spirit deploring
Fresh wings for soaring.

The maid for very fear
Of love I durst not tell :
The rose could never hear,
Though I bespake her well :
So in my song I bind them
For all to find them.

9

A WINTER'S night with the snow about :
'Twas silent within and cold without :
Both father and mother to bed were gone :
The son sat yet by the fire alone.

He gazed on the fire, and dreamed again
Of one that was now no more among men :
As still he sat and never aware
How close was the spirit beside his chair.

Book III

Nay, sad were his thoughts, for he wept and said
Ah, woe for the dead ! ah, woe for the dead !
How heavy the earth lies now on her breast,
The lips that I kissed, and the hand I pressed.

The spirit he saw not, he could not hear
The comforting word she spake in his ear :
His heart in the grave with her mouldering clay
No welcome gave—and she fled away.

IO

My bed and pillow are cold,
My heart is faint with dread,
The air hath an odour of mould,
I dream I lie with the dead :

I cannot move,
O come to me, Love,
Or else I am dead.

The feet I hear on the floor
Tread heavily overhead :
O Love, come down to the door,
Come, Love, come, ere I be dead :
Make shine thy light,
O Love, in the night ;
Or else I am dead.

II

O THOU unfaithful, still as ever dearest
That in thy beauty to my eyes appearest
In fancy rising now to re-awaken
My love unshaken ;

All thou'st forgotten, but no change can free thee,
No hate unmake thee ; as thou wert I see thee,
And am contented, eye from fond eye meeting
Its ample greeting.

Shorter Poems

O thou my star of stars, among things wholly
Devoted, sacred, dim and melancholy,
The only joy of all the joys I cherished
That hast not perished,

Why now on others squand'rest thou the treasure,
That to be jealous of is still my pleasure :
As still I dream 'tis me whom thou invitest,
Me thou delightest?

But day by day my joy hath feebler being,
The fading picture tires my painful seeing,
And faery fancy leaves her habitation
To desolation.

Of two things open left for lovers parted
'Twas thine to scorn the past and go lighthearted :
But I would ever dream I still possess it,
And thus caress it.

I 2

THOU didst delight my eyes :
Yet who am I ? nor first
Nor last nor best, that durst
Once dream of thee for prize ;
Nor this the only time
Thou shalt set love to rhyme.

Thou didst delight my ear :
Ah ! little praise ; thy voice
Makes other hearts rejoice,
Makes all ears glad that hear ;
And short my joy : but yet,
O song, do not forget !

Book III

For what wert thou to me?
How shall I say? The moon,
That poured her midnight noon
Upon his wrecking sea;—
A sail, that for a day
Has cheered the castaway.

13

Joy, sweetest lifeborn joy, where dost thou dwell?
Upon the formless moments of our being
Flitting, to mock the ear that heareth well,
To escape the trained eye that strains in seeing,
Dost thou fly with us whither we are fleeing;
Or home in our creations, to withstand
Black-wingèd death, that slays the making hand?

The making mind, that must untimely perish
Amidst its work which time may not destroy,
The beauteous forms which man shall love to cherish,
The glorious songs that combat earth's annoy?
Thou dost dwell here, I know, divinest Joy:
But they who build thy towers fair and strong,
Of all that toil, feel most of care and wrong.

Sense is so tender, O and hope so high,
That common pleasures mock their hope and sense;
And swifter than doth lightning from the sky
The ecstasy they pine for flashes hence,
Leaving the darkness and the woe immense,
Wherewith it seems no thread of life was woven,
Nor doth the track remain where once 'twas cloven.

And heaven and all the stable elements
That guard God's purpose mock us, though the mind
Be spent in searching: for his old intents
We see were never for our joy designed:
They shine as doth the bright sun on the blind,

Shorter Poems

Or like his pensioned stars, that hymn above
His praise, but not toward us, that God is Love.

For who so well hath wooed the maiden hours
As quite to have won the worth of their rich show,
To rob the night of mystery, or the flowers
Of their sweet delicacy ere they go?
Nay, even the dear occasion when we know,
We miss the joy, and on the gliding day
The special glories float and pass away.

Only life's common plod : still to repair
The body and the thing which perisheth :
The soil, the smutch, the toil and ache and wear,
The grinding enginry of blood and breath,
Pain's random darts, the heartless spade of death ;
All is but grief, and heavily we call
On the last terror for the end of all.

Then comes the happy moment : not a stir
In any tree, no portent in the sky :
The morn doth neither hasten nor defer,
The morrow hath no name to call it by,
But life and joy are one,—we know not why,—
As though our very blood long breathless lain
Had tasted of the breath of God again.

And having tasted it I speak of it,
And praise him thinking how I trembled then
When his touch strengthened me, as now I sit
In wonder, reaching out beyond my ken,
Reaching to turn the day back, and my pen
Urging to tell a tale which told would seem
The witless phantasy of them that dream.

Book III

But O most blessèd truth, for truth thou art,
Abide thou with me till my life shall end.
Divinity hath surely touched my heart ;
I have possessed more joy than earth can lend :
I may attain what time shall never spend.
Only let not my duller days destroy
The memory of thy witness and my joy.

14

THE full moon from her cloudless skies
Turneth her face, I think, on me ;
And from the hour when she doth rise
Till when she sets, none else will see.

One only other ray she hath,
That makes an angle close with mine,
And glancing down its happy path
Upon another spot doth shine.

But that ray too is sent to me,
For where it lights there dwells my heart :
And if I were where I would be,
Both rays would shine, love, where thou art.

15

AWAKE, my heart, to be loved, awake, awake !
The darkness silvers away, the morn doth break,
It leaps in the sky : unrisen lustres slake
The o'ertaken moon. Awake, O heart, awake !

She too that loveth awaketh and hopes for thee ;
Her eyes already have sped the shades that flee,
Already they watch the path thy feet shall take :
Awake, O heart, to be loved, awake, awake !

And if thou tarry from her,—if this could be,—
She cometh herself, O heart, to be loved, to thee ;
For thee would unashamed herself forsake :
Awake to be loved, my heart, awake, awake !

Shorter Poems

Awake, the land is scattered with light, and see,
Uncanopied sleep is flying from field and tree :
And blossoming boughs of April in laughter shake ;
Awake, O heart, to be loved, awake, awake !

Lo all things wake and tarry and look for thee :
She looketh and saith, 'O sun, now bring him to me.
Come more adored, O adored, for his coming's sake,
And awake my heart to be loved : awake, awake !'

16

SONG

I LOVE my lady's eyes
Above the beauties rare
She most is wont to prize,
Above her sunny hair,
And all that face to face
Her glass repeats of grace.

For those are still the same
To her and all that see :
But oh ! her eyes will flame
When they do look on me :
And so above the rest
I love her eyes the best.

Now say, [*Say, O say ! saith the music*]
 who likes my song ?—
I knew you by your eyes,
That rest on nothing long,
And have forgot surprise ;
And stray [*Stray, O stray ! saith the music*]
 as mine will stray,
The while my love's away.

Book III

17

SINCE thou, O fondest and truest,
Hast loved me best and longest,
And now with trust the strongest
The joy of my heart renewest ;

Since thou art dearer and dearer
While other hearts grow colder
And ever, as love is older,
More lovingly drawest nearer :

Since now I see in the measure
Of all my giving and taking,
Thou wert my hand in the making,
The sense and soul of my pleasure ;

The good I have ne'er repaid thee
In heaven I pray be recorded,
And all thy love rewarded
By God, thy master that made thee.

18

THE evening darkens over
After a day so bright
The windcapt waves discover
That wild will be the night.
There's sound of distant thunder.

The latest sea-birds hover
Along the cliff's sheer height ;
As in the memory wander
Last flutterings of delight,
White wings lost on the white.

Shorter Poems

There's not a ship in sight ;
And as the sun goes under
Thick clouds conspire to cover
The moon that should rise yonder.
Thou art alone, fond lover.

19

O YOUTH whose hope is high,
Who dost to Truth aspire,
Whether thou live or die,
O look not back nor tire.

Thou that art bold to fly
Through tempest, flood and fire,
Nor dost not shrink to try
Thy heart in torments dire :

If thou canst Death defy,
If thy Faith is entire,
Press onward, for thine eye
Shall see thy heart's desire.

Beauty and love are nigh,
And with their deathless quire
Soon shall thine eager cry
Be numbered and expire.

BOOK IV

TO

L. B. C. L. M.

I

I LOVE all beauteous things,
I seek and adore them ;
God hath no better praise,
And man in his hasty days
Is honoured for them.

I too will something make
And joy in the making ;
Altho' to-morrow it seem
Like the empty words of a dream
Remembered on waking.

2

My spirit sang all day
O my joy.
Nothing my tongue could say,
Only My joy !

My heart an echo caught—
O my joy—
And spake, Tell me thy thought,
Hide not thy joy.

(281)

K

Shorter Poems

My eyes gan peer around,—
O my joy—
What beauty hast thou found?
Shew us thy joy.

My jealous ears grew whist ;—
O my joy—
Music from heaven is 't,
Sent for our joy?

She also came and heard ;
O my joy,
What, said she, is this word?
What is thy joy?

And I replied, O see,
O my joy,
'Tis thee, I cried, 'tis thee :
Thou art my joy.

3

THE upper skies are palest blue
Mottled with pearl and fretted snow :
With tattered fleece of inky hue
Close overhead the storm-clouds go.

Their shadows fly along the hill
And o'er the crest mount one by one :
The whitened planking of the mill
Is now in shade and now in sun.

Book IV

4

THE clouds have left the sky,
The wind hath left the sea,
The half-moon up on high
Shrinketh her face of dree

She lightens on the comb
Of leaden waves, that roar
And thrust their hurried foam
Up on the dusky shore.

Behind the western bars
The shrouded day retreats,
And unperceived the stars
Steal to their sovran seats.

And whiter grows the foam,
The small moon lightens more ;
And as I turn me home,
My shadow walks before.

5

LAST WEEK OF FEBRUARY, 1890

HARK to the merry birds, hark how they sing'
Although 'tis not yet spring
And keen the air ;
Hale Winter, half resigning ere he go,
Doth to his heiress shew
His kingdom fair.

In patient russet is his forest spread,
All bright with bramble red,
With beechen moss
And holly sheen : the oak silver and stark
Sunneth his aged bark
And wrinkled boss.

Shorter Poems

But neath the ruin of the withered brake
Primroses now awake
From nursing shades :
The crumpled carpet of the dry leaves brown
Avails not to keep down
The hyacinth blades.

The hazel hath put forth his tassels ruffed ;
The willow's flossy tuft
Hath slipped him free :
The rose amid her ransacked orange hips
Braggeth the tender tips
Of bowers to be.

A black rook stirs the branches here and there,
Foraging to repair
His broken home :
And hark, on the ash-boughs ! Never thrush did sing
Louder in praise of spring,
When spring is come.

6

APRIL, 1885

WANTON with long delay the gay spring leaping cometh ;
The blackthorn starreth now his bough on the eve of May :
All day in the sweet box-tree the bee for pleasure hummeth :
The cuckoo sends afloat his note on the air all day.

Now dewy nights again and rain in gentle shower
At root of tree and flower have quenched the winter's drouth :
On high the hot sun smiles, and banks of cloud uptower
In bulging heads that crowd for miles the dazzling south.

Book IV

7

GÁY RÓbin is seen no more :

He is gone with the snow,

For winter is o'er

And Robin will go.

In need he was fed, and now he is fled

Away to his secret nest.

No more will he stand

Begging for crumbs,

No longer he comes

Beseeching our hand

And showing his breast

At window and door :—

Gay Robin is seen no more.

Blithe Robin is heard no more :

He gave us his song

When summer was o'er

And winter was long :

He sang for his bread and now he is fled

Away to his secret nest.

And there in the green

Early and late

Alone to his mate

He pipeth unseen

And swelleth his breast ;

For us it is o'er :—

Blithe Robin is heard no more.

Shorter Poems

8

SPRING goeth all in white,
Crowned with milk-white may :
In fleecy flocks of light
O'er heaven the white clouds stray :

White butterflies in the air ;
White daisies prank the ground :
The cherry and hoary pear
Scatter their snow around.

9

My eyes for beauty pine,
My soul for Goddës grace :
No other care nor hope is mine ;
To heaven I turn my face.

One splendour thence is shed
From all the stars above :
'Tis namèd when God's name is said,
'Tis Love, 'tis heavenly Love.

And every gentle heart,
That burns with true desire,
Is lit from eyes that mirror part
Of that celestial fire.

10

O LOVE, my muse, how was 't for me
Among the best to dare,
In thy high courts that bowed the knee
With sacrifice and prayer ?

Book IV

Their mighty offerings at thy shrine
Shamed me, who nothing bore
Their suits were mockeries of mine,
I sued for so much more.

Full many I met that crowned with bay
In triumph home returned,
And many a master on the way
Proud of the prize I scorned.

I wished no garland on my head
Nor treasure in my hand ;
My gift the longing that me led,
My prayer thy high command,

My love, my muse ; and when I spake
Thou mad'st me thine that day,
And more than hundred hearts could take
Gav'st me to bear away.

I I

Love on my heart from heaven fell,
Soft as the dew on flowers of spring,
Sweet as the hidden drops that swell
Their honey-throated chaliceing.

Now never from him do I part,
Hosanna evermore I cry :
I taste his savour in my heart,
And bid all praise him as do I.

Without him noughtsoever is,
Nor was afore, nor e'er shall be :
Nor any other joy than his
Wish I for mine to comfort me.

Shorter Poems

12

THE hill pines were sighing,
O'ercast and chill was the day :
A mist in the valley lying
Blotted the pleasant May.

But deep in the glen's bosom
Summer slept in the fire
Of the odorous gorse-blossom
And the hot scent of the brier.

A ribald cuckoo clamoured,
And out of the copse the stroke
Of the iron axe that hammered
The iron heart of the oak.

Anon a sound appalling,
As a hundred years of pride
Crashed, in the silence falling :
And the shadowy pine-trees sighed.

13

THE WINDMILL

THE green corn waving in the dale,
The ripe grass waving on the hill :
I lean across the paddock pale
And gaze upon the giddy mill.

Its hurtling sails a mighty sweep
Cut thro' the air : with rushing sound
Each strikes in fury down the steep,
Rattles, and whirls in chase around.

Book IV

Beside his sacks the miller stands
On high within the open door :
A book and pencil in his hands,
His grist and meal he reckoneth o'er.

His tireless merry slave the wind
Is busy with his work to-day :
From whencesoe'er, he comes to grind;
He hath a will and knows the way.

He gives the creaking sails a spin,
The circling millstones faster flee,
The shuddering timbers groan within,
And down the shoot the meal runs free

The miller giveth him no thanks,
And doth not much his work o'erlook :
He stands beside the sacks, and ranks
The figures in his dusty book.

14

WHEN June is come, then all the day
I'll sit with my love in the scented hay:
And watch the sunshot palaces high,
That the white clouds build in the breezy sky.

She singeth, and I do make her a song,
And read sweet poems the whole day long:
Unseen as we lie in our haybuilt home.
O life is delight when June is come.

15

THE pinks along my garden walks
Have all shot forth their summer stalks,
Thronging their buds 'mong tulips hot,
And blue forget-me-not.

Shorter Poems

Their dazzling snows forth-bursting soon
Will lade the idle breath of June :
And waken thro' the fragrant night
To steal the pale moonlight.

The nightingale at end of May
Lingers each year for their display ,
Till when he sees their blossoms blown,
He knows the spring is flown.

June's birth they greet, and when their bloom
Dislustres, withering on his tomb,
Then summer hath a shortening day;
And steps slow to decay.

16

FIRE of heaven, whose starry arrow
Pierces the veil of timeless night :
Molten spheres, whose tempests narrow
Their floods to a beam of gentle light,
To charm with a moon-ray quenched from fire
The land of delight, the land of desire !

Smile of love, a flower planted,
Sprung in the garden of joy that art :
Eyes that shine with a glow enchanted,
Whose spreading fires encircle my heart,
And warm with a noon-ray drenched in fire
My land of delight, my land of desire !

17

THE idle life I lead
Is like a pleasant sleep,
Wherein I rest and heed
The dreams that by me sweep

Book IV

And still of all my dreams
In turn so swiftly past,
Each in its fancy seems
A nobler than the last.

And every eve I say,
Noting my step in bliss,
That I have known no day
In all my life like this.

18

ANGEL spirits of sleep,
White-robed, with silver hair ;
In your meadows fair,
Where the willows weep,
And the sad moonbeam
On the gliding stream
Writes her scattered dream :

Angel spirits of sleep,
Dancing to the weir
In the hollow roar
Of its waters deep ;
Know ye how men say
That ye haunt no more
Isle and grassy shore
With your moonlit play ;
That ye dance not here,
White-robed spirits of sleep,
All the summer night
Threading dances light ?

Shorter Poems

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White-robed spirits of sleep,
All the summer night
Threading dances light ?

Shorter Poems

19

ANNIVERSARY

WHAT is sweeter than new-mown hay,
Fresher than winds o'er-sea that blow,
Innocent above children's play,
Fairer and purer than winter snow,
Frolic as are the morns of May?
—If it should be what best I know!

What is richer than thoughts that stray
From reading of poems that smoothly flow?
What is solemn like the delay
Of concords linked in a music slow
Dying thro' vaulted aisles away?
—If it should be what best I know!

What gives faith to me when I pray,
Setteth my heart with joy aglow,
Filleth my song with fancies gay,
Maketh the heaven to which I go,
The gladness of earth that lasteth for aye?
—If it should be what best I know!

But tell me thou—'twas on this day
That first we loved five years ago—
If 'tis a thing that I can say,
Though it must be what best we know.

20

THE summer trees are tempest-torn,
The hills are wrapped in a mantle wide
Of folding rain by the mad wind borne
Across the country side.

Book IV

His scourge of fury is lashing down
The delicate-rankèd golden corn,
That never more shall rear its crown
And curtsey to the morn.

There shews no care in heaven to save
Man's pitiful patience, or provide
A season for the season's slave,
Whose trust hath toiled and died.

So my proud spirit in me is sad,
A wreck of fairer fields to mourn,
The ruin of golden hopes she had,
My delicate-rankèd corn.

2 I

THE birds that sing on autumn eves
Among the golden-tinted leaves,
Are but the few that true remain
Of budding May's rejoicing train.
Like autumn flowers that brave the frost,
And make their show when hope is lost,
These 'mong the fruits and mellow scent
Mourn not the high-sunned summer spent.
Their notes thro' all the jocund spring
Were mixed in merry musicking :
They sang for love the whole day long,
But now their love is all for song.
Now each hath perfected his lay
To praise the year that hastes away :
They sit on boughs apart, and vie
In single songs and rich reply :
And oft as in the copse I hear
These anthems of the dying year,
The passions, once her peace that stole,
With flattering love my heart console.

Shorter Poems

22

WHEN my love was away,
Full three days were not sped,
I caught my fancy astray
Thinking if she were dead,

And I alone, alone :
It seemed in my misery
In all the world was none
Ever so lone as I.

I wept ; but it did not shame
Nor comfort my heart : away
I rode as I might, and came
To my love at close of day.

The sight of her stilled my fears,
My fairest-hearted love :
And yet in her eyes were tears :
Which when I questioned of,

O now thou art come, she cried,
'Tis fled : but I thought to-day
I never could here abide,
If thou wert longer away.

23

THE storm is over, the land hushes to rest :
The tyrannous wind, its strength fordone,
Is fallen back in the west
To couch with the sinking sun.
The last clouds fare
With fainting speed, and their thin streamers fly
In melting drifts of the sky.
Already the birds in the air

Book IV

Appear again ; the rooks return to their haunt,
And one by one,
Proclaiming aloud their care,
Renew their peaceful chant.

Torn and shattered the trees their branches again reset,
They trim afresh the fair
Few green and golden leaves withheld from the storm,
And awhile will be handsome yet.
To-morrow's sun shall caress
Their remnant of loveliness :
In quiet days for a time
Sad Autumn lingering warm
Shall humour their faded prime.

But ah ! the leaves of summer that lie on the ground !
What havoc ! The laughing timbrels of June,
That curtained the birds' cradles, and screened their song,
That sheltered the cooing doves at noon,
Of airy fans the delicate throng,—
Torn and scattered around :
Far out afield they lie,
In the watery furrows die,
In grassy pools of the flood they sink and drown,
Green-golden, orange, vermilion, golden and brown,
The high year's flaunting crown
Shattered and trampled down.

The day is done : the tired land looks for night :
She prays to the night to keep
In peace her nerves of delight :
While silver mist upstealeth silently,
And the broad cloud-driving moon in the clear sky
Lifts o'er the firs her shining shield,
And in her tranquil light
Sleep falls on forest and field.
Sée ! sléép hath fallen : the trees are asleep :
The night is come. The land is wrapt in sleep.

Shorter Poems

24

YE thrilled me once, ye mournful strains,
Ye anthems of plaintive woe,
My spirit was sad when I was young ;
Ah sorrowful long-ago !
But since I have found the beauty of joy
I have done with proud dismay :
For howsoe'er man hug his care
The best of his art is gay.

And yet if voices of fancy's choir
Again in mine ear awake
Your old lament, 'tis dear to me still,
Nor all for memory's sake :
'Tis like the dirge of sorrow dead,
Whose tears are wiped away ;
Or drops of the shower when rain is o'er,
That jewel the brightened day.

25

SAY who is this with silvered hair,
So pale and worn and thin,
Who passeth here, and passeth there,
And looketh out and in ?

That useth not our garb nor tongue
And knoweth things untold :
Who teacheth pleasure to the young,
And wisdom to the old ?

No toil he maketh his by day,
No home his own by night ;
But wheresoe'er he take his way,
He killeth our delight.

Book IV

Since he is come there's nothing wise
Nor fair in man or child,
Unless his deep divining eyes
Have looked on it and smiled.

Whence came he hither all alone
Among our folk to spy?
There's nought that we can call our own,
Till he shall hap to die.

And I would dig his grave full deep
Beneath the churchyard yew,
Lest thence his wizard eyes might peep
To mark the things we do.

26

CROWN Winter with green,
And give him good drink
To physic his spleen
Or ever he think.

His mouth to the bowl,
His feet to the fire;
And let him, good soul,
No comfort desire.

So merry he be,
I bid him abide:
And merry be we
This good Yuletide.

Shorter Poems

27

THE snow lies sprinkled on the beach,
And whitens all the marshy lea :
The sad gulls wail adown the gale,
The day is dark and black the sea.

Shorn of their crests the blighted waves
With driven foam the offing fleck :
The ebb is low and barely laves
The red rust of the giant wreck.

On such a stony, breaking beach
My childhood chanced and chose to be :
'Twas here I played, and musing made
My friend the melancholy sea.

He from his dim enchanted caves
With shuddering roar and onrush wild
Fell down in sacrificial waves
At feet of his exulting child.

Unto a spirit too light for fear
His wrath was mirth, his wail was glee :—
My heart is now too fixed to bow
Tho' all his tempests howl at me :

For to the gain life's summer saves,
My solemn joy's increasing store,
The tossing of his mournful waves
Makes sweetest music evermore.

28

MY spirit kisseth thine,
My spirit embraceth thee :
I feel thy being twine
Her graces over me,

Book IV

In the life-kindling fold
Of God's breath ; where on high,
In furthest space untold
Like a lost world I lie :

And o'er my dreaming plains
Lightens, most pale and fair,
A moon that never wanes ;
Or more, if I compare,

Like what the shepherd sees
On late mid-winter dawns,
When thro' the branchèd trees,
O'er the white-frosted lawns,

The huge unclouded sun,
Surprising the world whist,
Is all uprisen thereon,
Golden with melting mist.

29

ARIEL, O,—my angel, my own,—
Whither away then art thou flown
Beyond my spirit's dominion ?
That makest my heart run over with rhyme,
Renewing at will my youth for a time,
My servant, my pretty minion.

Now indeed I have cause to mourn,
Now thou returnest scorn for scorn :
Leave me not to my folly :
For when thou art with me is none so gay
As I, and none when thou'rt away
Was ever so melancholy.

Shorter Poems

30

LAUS DEO

LET praise devote thy work, and skill employ
Thy whole mind, and thy heart be lost in joy.
Well-doing bringeth pride, this constant thought
Humility, that thy best done is nought.
Man doeth nothing well, be it great or small,
Save to praise God ; but that hath savèd all :
For God requires no more than thou hast done,
And takes thy work to bless it for his own.

BOOK V

DEDICATED TO M. G. K.

I

THE WINNOWERS

BETWIXT two billows of the downs
The little hamlet lies,
And nothing sees but the bald crowns
Of the hills, and the blue skies.

Clustering beneath the long descent
And grey slopes of the wold,
The red roofs nestle, overspent
With lichen yellow as gold.

We found it in the mid-day sun
Basking, what time of year
The thrush his singing has begun,
Ere the first leaves appear.

High from his load a woodman pitched
His faggots on the stack :
Knee-deep in straw the cattle twitched
Sweet hay from crib and rack :

And from the barn hard by was borne
A steady muffled din,
By which we knew that threshèd corn
Was winnowing, and went in.

Shorter Poems

The sunbeams on the motey air
Streamed through the open door,
And on the brown arms moving bare,
And the grain upon the floor.

One turns the crank, one stoops to feed
The hopper, lest it lack,
One in the bushel scoops the seed,
One stands to hold the sack.

We watched the good grain rattle down,
And the awns fly in the draught;
To see us both so pensive grown
The honest labourers laughed :

Merry they were, because the wheat
Was clean and plump and good,
Pleasant to hand and eye, and meet
For market and for food.

It chanced we from the city were,
And had not gat us free
In spirit from the store and stir
Of its immensity :

But here we found ourselves again.
Where humble harvests bring
After much toil but little grain,
'Tis merry winnowing.

2

THE AFFLICTION OF RICHARD

Love not too much. But how,
When thou hast made me such,
And dost thy gifts bestow,
How can I love too much ?

Book V

Though I must fear to lose,
And drown my joy in care,
With all its thorns I choose
The path of love and prayer.

Though thou, I know not why,
Didst kill my childish trust,
That breach with toil did I
Repair, because I must :
And spite of frightening schemes,
With which the fiends of Hell
Blaspheme thee in my dreams,
So far I have hoped well.

But what the heavenly key,
What marvel in me wrought
Shall quite exculpate thee,
I have no shadow of thought.
What am I that complain?
The love, from which began
My question sad and vain,
Justifies thee to man.

3

SINCE to be loved endures,
To love is wise :
Earth hath no good but yours,
Brave, joyful eyes :

Earth hath no sin but thine,
Dull eye of scorn :
O'er thee the sun doth pine
And angels mourn.

Shorter Poems

4

THE GARDEN IN SEPTEMBER

Now thin mists temper the slow-ripening beams
Of the September sun : his golden gleams
On gaudy flowers shine, that prank the rows
Of high-grown hollyhocks, and all tall shows
That Autumn flaunteth in his bushy bowers ;
Where tomtits, hanging from the drooping heads
Of giant sunflowers, peck the nutty seeds ;
And in the feathery aster bees on wing
Seize and set free the honied flowers,
Till thousand stars leap with their visiting :
While ever across the path mazily flit,
Unpiloted in the sun,
The dreamy butterflies
With dazzling colours powdered and soft glooms,
White, black and crimson stripes, and peacock eyes,
Or on chance flowers sit,
With idle effort plundering one by one
The nectaries of deepest-throated blooms.

With gentle flaws the western breeze
Into the garden saileth,
Scarce here and there stirring the single trees,
For his sharpness he vaileth :
So long a comrade of the bearded corn,
Now from the stubbles whence the shocks are borne,
O'er dewy lawns he turns to stray,
As mindful of the kisses and soft play
Wherewith he enamoured the light-hearted May,
Ere he deserted her ;
Lover of fragrance, and too late repents ;
Nor more of heavy hyacinth now may drink,
Nor spicy pink,

Book V

Nor summer's rose, nor garnered lavender,
But the few lingering scents
Of streakèd pea, and gillyflower, and stocks
Of courtly purple, and aromatic phlox.

And at all times to hear are drowsy tones
Of dizzy flies, and humming drones,
With sudden flap of pigeon wings in the sky,
Or the wild cry
Of thirsty rooks, that scour ascare
The distant blue, to watering as they fare
With creaking pinions, or—on business bent,
If aught their ancient polity displease,—
Come gathering to their colony, and there
Settling in ragged parliament,
Some stormy council hold in the high trees.

5

So sweet love seemed that April morn,
When first we kissed beside the thorn,
So strangely sweet, it was not strange
We thought that love could never change.

But I can tell—let truth be told—
That love will change in growing old;
Though day by day is nought to see,
So delicate his motions be.

And in the end 'twill come to pass
Quite to forget what once he was,
Nor even in fancy to recall
The pleasure that was all in all.

His little spring, that sweet we found,
So deep in summer floods is drowned,
I wonder, bathed in joy complete,
How love so young could be so sweet.

Shorter Poems

6

LARKS

WHAT voice of gladness, hark !
In heaven is ringing ?
From the sad fields the lark
Is upward winging.

High through the mournful mist that blots our day
Their songs betray them soaring in the grey.

See them ! Nay, they
In sunlight swim ; above the furthest stain
Of cloud attain ; their hearts in music rain
Upon the plain.

Sweet birds, far out of sight
Your songs of pleasure
Dome us with joy as bright
As heaven's best azure.

7

THE PALM WILLOW

SEE, whirling snow sprinkles the starvèd fields,
The birds have stayed to sing ;
No covert yet their fairy harbour yields.
When cometh Spring ?
Ah ! in their tiny throats what songs unborn
Are quenched each morn.

The lenten lilies, through the frost that push,
Their yellow heads withhold :
The woodland willow stands a lonely bush
Of nebulous gold ;
There the Spring-goddess cowers in faint attire
Of frightened fire.

Book V

8

ASIAN BIRDS

IN this May-month, by grace
of heaven, things shoot apace.
The waiting multitude
of fair boughs in the wood,
How few days have arrayed
their beauty in green shade.

What have I seen or heard?
it was the yellow bird
Sang in the tree : he flew
a flame against the blue ;
Upward he flashed. Again,
hark ! 'tis his heavenly strain.

Another ! Hush ! Behold,
many, like boats of gold,
From waving branch to branch
their airy bodies launch.
What music is like this,
where each note is a kiss ?

The golden willows lift
their boughs the sun to sift :
Their sprays they droop to screen
the sky with veils of green,
A floating cage of song,
where feathered lovers throng.

How the delicious notes
come bubbling from their throats !
Full and sweet how they are shed
like round pearls from a thread !
The motions of their flight
are wishes of delight.

Shorter Poems

Hearing their song I trace
the secret of their grace.
Ah, could I this fair time
so fashion into rhyme,
The poem that I sing
would be the voice of spring.

9

JANUARY

COLD is the winter day, misty and dark :
The sunless sky with faded gleams is rent:
And patches of thin snow outlying, mark
The landscape with a drear disfigurement.

The trees their mournful branches lift aloft :
The oak with knotty twigs is full of trust,
With bud-thronged bough the cherry in the croft;
The chestnut holds her gluey knops upthrust.

No birds sing, but the starling chaps his bill
And chatters mockingly ; the newborn lambs
Within their strawbuilt fold beneath the hill
Answer with plaintive cry their bleating dams.

Their voices melt in welcome dreams of spring,
Green grass and leafy trees and sunny skies:
My fancy decks the woods, the thrushes sing,
Meadows are gay, bees hum and scents arise.

And God the Maker doth my heart grow bold
To praise for wintry works not understood,
Who all the worlds and ages doth behold,
Evil and good as one, and all as good.

Book V

IO

A ROBIN

FLAME-THROATED robin on the topmost bough
Of the leafless oak, what singest thou?
Hark ! he telleth how—
‘Spring is coming now ; Spring is coming now.
Now ruddy are the elm-tops against the blue sky,
The pale larch donneth her jewelry ;
Red fir and black fir sigh,
And I am lamenting the year gone by.
The bushes where I nested are all cut down,
They are felling the tall trees one by one,
And my mate is dead and gone,
In the winter she died and left me lone.
She lay in the thicket where I fear to go ;
For when the March-winds after the snow
The leaves away did blow,
She was not there, and my heart is woe :
And sad is my song, when I begin to sing,
As I sit in the sunshine this merry spring :
Like a withered leaf I cling
To the white oak-bough, while the wood doth ring.
Spring is coming now, the sun again is gay ;
Each day like a last spring’s happy day.’—
Thus sang he ; then from his spray
He saw me listening and flew away.

II

I NEVER shall love the snow again
Since Maurice died :
With corniced drift it blocked the lane
And sheeted in a desolate plain
The country side.

Shorter Poems

The trees with silvery rime bedight
 Their branches bare.
By day no sun appeared ; by night
The hidden moon shed thievish light
 In the misty air.

We fed the birds that flew around
 In flocks to be fed :
No shelter in holly or brake they found.
The speckled thrush on the frozen ground
 Lay frozen and dead.

We skated on stream and pond ; we cut
 The crinching snow
To Doric temple or Arctic hut ;
We laughed and sang at nightfall, shut
 By the fireside glow.

Yet grudged we our keen delights before
 Maurice should come.
We said, In-door or out-of-door
We shall love life for a month or more,
 When he is home.

They brought him home ; 'twas two days late
 For Christmas day :
Wrapped in white, in solemn state,
A flower in his hand, all still and straight
 Our Maurice lay.

And two days ere the year outgave
 We laid him low.
The best of us truly were not brave,
When we laid Maurice down in his grave
 Under the snow.

Book V

12

NIGHTINGALES

BEAUTIFUL must be the mountains whence ye come,
And bright in the fruitful valleys the streams, wherefrom
 Ye learn your song :
Where are those starry woods ? O might I wander there,
Among the flowers, which in that heavenly air
 Bloom the year long !

Nay, barren are those mountains and spent the streams :
Our song is the voice of desire, that haunts our dreams,
 A throe of the heart,
Whose pining visions dim, forbidden hopes profound,
No dying cadence nor long sigh can sound,
 For all our art.

Alone, aloud in the raptured ear of men
We pour our dark nocturnal secret ; and then,
 As night is withdrawn
From these sweet-springing meads and bursting boughs of
 May,
Dream, while the innumerable choir of day
 Welcome the dawn.

13

A SONG of my heart, as the sun peered o'er the sea,
 Was born at morning to me :
And out of my treasure-house it chose
 A melody, that arose

Of all fair sounds that I love, remembered together
 In one ; and I knew not whether
From waves of rustling wheat it was,
 Recoveringly that pass :

Shorter Poems

Or a hum of bees in the queenly robes of the lime :
 Or a descant in pairing time
Of warbling birds : or watery bells
 Of rivulets in the hills :

Or whether on blazing downs a high lark's hymn
 Alone in the azure dim :
Or a sigh of pines, when the midnight wold
 Is solitary and cold :

Or a lapping river-ripple all day chiding
 The bow of my wherry gliding
Down Thames, between his flowery shores
 Re-echoing to the oars :

Or anthem notes, wherever in archèd quires
 The unheeded music twines,
And, centuries by, to the stony shade
 Flies following and to fade :

Or a homely prattle of children's voices gay
 'Mong garden joys at play :
Or a sundown chaunting of solemn rooks :
 Or memory of my books,

Which hold the words that poets in many a tongue
 To the irksome world have sung :
Or the voice, my happy lover, of thee
 Now separated from me.

A ruby of fire in the burning sleep of my brain
 Long hid my thought had lain,
Forgotten dreams of a thousand days
 Ingathering to its rays,

The light of life in darkness tempering long ;
 Till now a perfect song,
A jewel of jewels it leapt above
 To the coronal of my love.

Book V

14

FOUNDER'S DAY. A SECULAR ODE ON THE NINTH JUBILEE OF ETON COLLEGE

CHRIST and his Mother, heavenly maid,
Mary, in whose fair name was laid
Eton's corner, bless our youth
With truth, and purity, mother of truth !

O ye, 'neath breezy skies of June,
By silver Thames's lulling tune,
In shade of willow or oak, who try
The golden gates of poesy ;

Or on the tabled sward all day
Match your strength in England's play,
Scholars of Henry, giving grace
To toil and force in game or race ;

Exceed the prayer and keep the fame
Of him, the sorrowful king, who came
Here in his realm a realm to found,
Where he might stand for ever crowned.

Or whether with naked bodies flashing
Ye plunge in the lashing weir ; or dashing
The oars of cedar skiffs, ye strain
Round the rushes and home again ;—

Or what pursuit soe'er it be
That makes your mingled presence free,
When by the schoolgate 'neath the limes
Ye muster waiting the lazy chimes ;

Shorter Poems

May Peace, that conquereth sin and death,
Temper for you her sword of faith ;
Crown with honour the loving eyes,
And touch with mirth the mouth of the wise.

Here is eternal spring : for you
The very stars of heaven are new ;
And aged Fame again is born,
Fresh as a peeping flower of morn.

For you shall Shakespeare's scene unroll,
Mozart shall steal your ravished soul,
Homer his bardic hymn rehearse,
Virgil recite his maiden verse.

Now learn, love, have, do, be the best ;
Each in one thing excel the rest :
Strive ; and hold fast this truth of heaven—
To him that hath shall more be given.

Slow on your dial the shadows creep,
So many hours for food and sleep,
So many hours till study tire,
So many hours for heart's desire.

These suns and moons shall memory save,
Mirrors bright for her magic cave ;
Wherein may steadfast eyes behold
A self that groweth never old.

O in such prime enjoy your lot,
And when ye leave regret it not ;
With wishing gifts in festal state
Pass ye the angel-sworded gate.

Book V

Then to the world let shine your light,
Children in play be lions in fight,
And match with red immortal deeds
The victory that made ring the meads :

Or by firm wisdom save your land
From giddy head and grasping hand :
IMPROVE THE BEST ; so shall your sons
Better what ye have bettered once.

Send them here to the court of grace
Bearing your name to fill your place :
Ye in their time shall live again
The happy dream of Henry's reign :

And on his day your steps be bent
Where, saint and king, crowned with content,
He biddeth a prayer to bless his youth
With truth, and purity, mother of truth.

15

THE north wind came up yesternight
With the new year's full moon,
And rising as she gained her height,
Grew to a tempest soon.
Yet found he not on heaven's face
A task of cloud to clear ;
There was no speck that he might chase
Off the blue hemisphere,
Nor vapour from the land to drive :
The frost-bound country held
Nought motionable or alive,
That 'gainst his wrath rebelled.
There scarce was hanging in the wood
A shrivelled leaf to reave ;

Shorter Poems

No bud had burst its swathing hood
That he could rend or grieve :
Only the tall tree-skeletons,
Where they were shadowed all,
Wavered a little on the stones,
And on the white church-wall.

—Like as an artist in his mood,
Who reckons all as nought,
So he may quickly paint his nude,
Unutterable thought :
So Nature in a frenzied hour
By day or night will show
Dim indications of the power
That doometh man to woe.
Ah, many have my visions been,
And some I know full well :
I would that all that I have seen
Were fit for speech to tell.—

And by the churchyard as I came,
It seemed my spirit passed
Into a land that hath no name,
Grey, melancholy and vast ;
Where nothing comes : but Memory,
The widowed queen of Death,
Reigns, and with fixed, sepulchral eye
All slumber banisheth.
Each grain of writhen dust, that drapes
That sickly, staring shore,
Its old chaotic change of shapes
Remembers evermore.
And ghosts of cities long decayed
And ruined shrines of Fate
Gather the paths, that Time hath made
Foolish and desolate.

Book V

Nor winter there hath hope of spring,
Nor the pale night of day,
Since the old king with scorpion sting
Hath done himself away.

* *

The morn was calm ; the wind's last breath
Had fal'n : in solemn hush
The golden moon went down beneath
The dawning's crimson flush.

16

NORTH WIND IN OCTOBER

IN the golden glade the chestnuts are fallen all :
From the sered boughs of the oak the acorns fall :
The beech scatters her ruddy fire ;
The lime hath stripped to the cold,
And standeth naked above her yellow attire :
The larch thinneth her spire
To lay the ways of the wood with cloth of gold.

Out of the golden-green and white
Of the brake the fir-trees stand upright
In the forest of flame, and wave aloft
To the blue of heaven their blue-green tuftings soft.

But swiftly in shuddering gloom the splendours fail,
As the harrying North-wind beareth
A cloud of skirmishing hail
The grievèd woodland to smite :
In a hurricane through the trees he teareth,
Raking the boughs and the leaves rending,
And whistleth to the descending
Blows of his icy flail.
Gold and snow he mixeth in spite,
And whirlleth afar ; as away on his winnowing flight
He passeth, and all again for awhile is bright.

Shorter Poems

17

FIRST SPRING MORNING

A CHILD'S POEM.

Look ! Look ! the spring is come :
O feel the gentle air,
That wanders thro' the boughs to burst
The thick buds everywhere !
The birds are glad to see
The high unclouded sun :
Winter is fled away, they sing,
'The gay time is begun.

Adown the meadows green
Let us go dance and play,
And look for violets in the lane,
And ramble far away
To gather primroses,
That in the woodland grow,
And hunt for oxlips, or if yet
The blades of bluebells show :

There the old woodman gruff
Hath half the coppice cut,
And weaves the hurdles all day long
Beside his willow hut.
We'll steal on him, and then
Startle him, all with glee
Singing our song of winter fled
And summer soon to be.

Book V

18

A VILLAGER

THERE was no lad handsomer than Willie was
The day that he came to father's house :
There was none had an eye as soft an' blue
As Willie's was, when he came to woo.

To a labouring life though bound thee be,
An' I on my father's ground live free,
I'll take thee, I said, for thy manly grace,
Thy gentle voice an' thy loving face.

'Tis forty years now since we were wed :
We are ailing an' grey needs not to be said :
But Willie's eye is as blue an' soft
As the day when he wooed me in father's croft.

Yet changed am I in body an' mind,
For Willie to me has ne'er been kind :
Merrily drinking an' singing with the men
He 'ud come home late six nights o' the se'n.

An' since the children be grown an' gone
He 'as shunned the house an' left me lone :
An' less an' less he brings me in
Of the little he now has strength to win.

The roof lets through the wind an' the wet,
An' master won't mend it with us in 's debt :
An' all looks every day more worn,
An' the best of my gowns be shabby an' torn.

No wonder if words hav' a-grown to blows ;
That matters not while nobody knows :
For love him I shall to the end of life,
An' be, as I swore, his own true wife.

Shorter Poems

An' when I am gone, he'll turn, an' see
His folly an' wrong, an' be sorry for me :
An' come to me there in the land o' bliss
To give me the love I looked for in this.

19

WEEP not to-day : why should this sadness be ?
Learn in present fears
To o'ermaster those tears
That unhindered conquer thee.

Think on thy past valour, thy future praise :
Up, sad heart, nor faint
In ungracious complaint,
Or a prayer for better days.

Daily thy life shortens, the grave's dark peace
Draweth surely nigh,
When good-night is good-bye ;
For the sleeping shall not cease.

Fight, to be found fighting : nor far away
Deem, nor strange thy doom.
Like this sorrow 'twill come,
And the day will be to-day.

NEW POEMS



PREVIOUS EDITION

Collected for the first time in 1899. Smith, Elder & Co. Vol. I
See notes at end of that volume.

NEW POEMS

ECLOGUE I

THE MONTHS

BASIL AND EDWARD

MAN hath with man on earth no holier bond
Than that the Muse weaves with her dreamy thread :
Nor e'er was such transcendent love more fond
Than that which Edward unto Basil led,
Wandering alone across the woody shires
To hear the living voice of that wide heart,
To see the eyes that read the world's desires,
And touch the hand that wrote the roving rhyme.
Diverse their lots as distant were their homes,
And since that early meeting, jealous Time
Knitting their loves had held their lives apart.

But now again were these fine lovers met
And sat together on a rocky hill
Looking upon the vales of Somerset,
Where the far sea gleam'd o'er the bosky combes,
Satisfying their spirits the livelong day
With various mirth and revelation due
And delicate intimacy of delight,
As there in happy indolence they lay
And drank the sun, while round the breezy height
Beneath their feet rabbit and listless ewe
Nibbled the scented herb and grass at will.

New Poems

Much talked they at their ease ; and at the last
Spoke Edward thus, ' 'Twas on this very hill
This time of the year,—but now twelve years are past,
That you provoked in verse my younger skill
To praise the months against your rival song ;
And ere the sun had westered ten degrees
Our rhyme had brought him thro' the Zodiac.
Have you remembered ? '—Basil answer'd back,
' Guest of my solace, how could I forget ?
Years fly as months that seem'd in youth so long.
The precious life that, like indifferent gold,
Is disregarded in its worth to hold
Some jewel of love that God therein would set,
It passeth and is gone.'—' And yet not all,'
Edward replied : ' The passion as I please
Of that past day I can to-day recall ;
And if but you, as I, remember yet
Your part thereof, and will again rehearse,
For half an hour we may old Time outwit.'
And Basil said, ' Alas for my poor verse !
What happy memory of it still endures
Will thank your love : I have forgotten it.
Speak you my stanzas, I will ransom yours.
Begin you then as I that day began,
And I will follow as your answers ran.'

JANUARY

ED. The moon that mounts the sun's deserted way,
Turns the long winter night to a silver day ;
But setteth golden in face of the solemn sight
Of her lord arising upon a world of white.

FEBRUARY

BA. I have in my heart a vision of spring begun
In a sheltering wood, that feels the kiss of the sun :
And a thrush adareth the melting day that dies
In clouds of purple afloat upon saffron skies.

New Poems

MARCH

ED. Now carol the birds at dawn, and some new lay
Announceth a homecome voyager every day.
Beneath the tufted sallows the streamlet thrills
With the leaping trout and the gleam of the daffodils.

APRIL

BA. Then laugheth the year ; with flowers the meads are
bright ;
The bursting branches are tipped with flames of light :
The landscape is light ; the dark clouds flee above,
And the shades of the land are a blue that is deep as love.

MAY

ED. But if you have seen a village all red and old
In cherry-orchards a-sprinkle with white and gold,
By a hawthorn seated, or a witch-elm flowering high,
A gay breeze making riot in the waving rye !

JUNE

BA. Then night retires from heaven ; the high winds go
A-sailing in cloud-pavilions of cavern'd snow.
O June, sweet Philomel sang thy cradle-lay ;
In rosy revel thy spirit shall pass away.

JULY

ED. Heavy is the green of the fields, heavy the trees
With foliage hang, drowsy the hum of bees
In the thund'rous air : the crowded scents lie low :
Thro' tangle of weeds the river runneth slow.

AUGUST

BA. A reaper with dusty shoon and hat of straw
On the yellow field, his scythe in his arm's braw :
Beneath the tall grey trees resting at noon
From sweat and swink with scythe and dusty shoon.

New Poems

SEPTEMBER

ED. Earth's flaunting flower of passion fadeth fair
To ripening fruit in sunlit veils of the air,
As the art of man makes wisdom to glorify
The beauty and love of life born else to die.

OCTOBER

BA. On frosty morns with the woods aflame, down, down
The golden spoils fall thick from the chestnut crown.
May Autumn in tranquil glory her riches spend,
With mellow apples her orchard-branches bend.

NOVEMBER

ED. Sad mists have hid the sun, the land is forlorn :
The plough is afield, the hunter windeth his horn.
Dame Prudence looketh well to her winter stores,
And many a wise man finds his pleasure indoors.

DECEMBER

BA. I pray thee don thy jerkin of olden time,
Bring us good ice, and silver the trees with rime ;
And I will good cheer, good music and wine bestow,
When the Christmas guest comes galloping over the snow.

Thus they in verse alternate sang the year
For rabbit shy and listless ewe to hear,
Among the grey rocks on the mountain green
Beneath the sky in fair and pastoral scene,
Like those Sicilian swains, whose doric tongue
After two thousand years is ever young,—
Sweet the pine's murmur, and, shepherd, sweet thy pipe,—
Or that which gentle Virgil, yet unripe,
Of Tityrus sang under the spreading beech
And gave to rustic clowns immortal speech,
By rocky fountain or on flowery mead

New Poems

Bidding their idle flocks at will to feed,
While they, retreated to some bosky glade,
Together told their loves, and as they played
Sang what sweet thing so'er the poet feigned :

But these were men when good Victoria reigned,
Poets themselves, who without shepherd gear
Each of his native fancy sang the year.

ECLOGUE II

GIOVANNI DUPRÈ

LAWRENCE AND RICHARD

LAWRENCE

Look down the river—against the western sky—
The Ponte Santa Trinità—what throng
Slowly trails o'er with waving banners high,
With foot and horse! Surely they bear along
The spoil of one whom Florence honoureth :
And hark ! the drum, the trumpeting dismay,
The wail of the triumphal march of death.

RICHARD

'Twill be the funeral of Giovánn Duprè
Wending to Santa Croce. Let us go
And see what relic of old splendour cheers
The dying ritual.

LAWRENCE

They esteem him well
To lay his bones with Michael Angelo.
Who might he be?

RICHARD

He too a sculptor, one
Who left a work long to resist the years.

LAWRENCE

You make me question further.

New Poems

RICHARD

I can tell

All as we walk. A poor woodcarver's son,
Prenticed to cut his father's rude designs
(We have it from himself), maker of shrines,
In his mean workshop in Siena dreamed ;
And saw as gods the artists of the earth,
And long'd to stand on their immortal shore,
And be as they, who in his vision gleam'd,
Dowering the world with grace for evermore.
So, taxing rest and leisure to one aim,
The boy of single will and inbred skill
Rose step by step to academic fame.

LAWRENCE

Do I not know him then? His figures fill
The tympana o'er Santa Croce's gate ;
In the museum too, his Cain, that stands
A left-handed discobolos

RICHARD

So great

His vogue, that elder art of classic worth
Went to the wall to give his statues room ;
And last—his country's praise could do no more—
He cut the stone that honoured good Cavour.

LAWRENCE

I have seen the things.

RICHARD

He, finding in his hands

His life-desire possest, fell not in gloom,
Nor froth'd in vanity : his Sabbath earn'd
He look'd to spend in meditative rest :
So laying chisel by, he took a pen
To tell his story to his countrymen,
And prove (he did it) that the flower of all,
Rarest to attain, is in the power of all.

New Poems

LAWRENCE

Yet nought he ever made, that I have learn'd,
In wood or stone deserved, nay not his best,
The Greek or Tuscan name for beautiful.
'Twas level with its praise, had force to pull
Favour from fashion.

RICHARD

Yet he made one thing
Worthy of the lily city in her spring ;
For while in vain the forms of beauty he aped,
A perfect spirit in himself he shaped ;
And all his lifetime doing less than well
Where he profess'd nor doubted to excel,
Now, where he had no scholarship, but drew
His art from love, 'twas better than he knew :
And when he sat to write, lo ! by him stood
The heavenly Muse, who smiles on all things good ;
And for his truth's sake, for his stainless mind,
His homely love and faith, she now grew kind,
And changed the crown, that from the folk he got,
For her green laurel, and he knew it not.

LAWRENCE

Ah ! Love of Beauty ! This man then mistook
Ambition for her ?

RICHARD

In simplicity
Erring he kept his truth ; and in his book
The statue of his grace is fair to see.

LAWRENCE

Then buried with their great he well may be.

RICHARD

And number'd with the saints, not among them
Who painted saints. Join we his requiem.

New Poems

ECLOGUE III

FOURTH OF JUNE AT ETON

RICHARD AND GODFREY

RICHARD

BENEATH the wattled bank the eddies swarm
In wandering dimples o'er the shady pool :
The same their chase as when I was at school ;
The same the music, where in shallows warm
The current, sunder'd by the bushy isles,
Returns to join the main, and struggles free
Above the willows, gurgling thro' the piles :
Nothing is changed, and yet how changed are we !
—What can bring Godfrey to the Muses' bower ?

GODFREY

What but brings you ? The festal day of the year ;
To live in boyish memories for an hour ;
See and be seen : tho' you come seldom here.

RICHARD

Dread of the pang it was, fear to behold
What once was all myself, that kept me away.

GODFREY

You miss new pleasures coveting the old.

RICHARD

They need have prudence, who in courage lack ;
'Twas that I might go on I looked not back.

GODFREY

Of all our company he, who, we say,
Fruited the laughing flower of liberty !

New Poems

RICHARD

Ah ! had I my desire, so should it be.

GODFREY

Nay, but I know this melancholy mood ;
'Twas your poetic fancy when a boy.

RICHARD

For Fancy cannot live on real food :
In youth she will despise familiar joy
To dwell in mournful shades ; as they grow real,
Then buildeth she of joy her far ideal.

GODFREY

And so perverteth all. This stream to me
Sings, and in sunny ripples lingeringly
The water saith ' Ah me ! where have I lept ?
Into what garden of life ? what banks are these,
What secret lawns, what ancient towers and trees ?
Where the young sons of heav'n, with shouts of play
Or low delighted speech, welcome the day,
As if the poetry of the earth had slept
To wake in ecstasy. O stay me ! alas !
Stay me, ye happy isles, ere that I pass
Without a memory on my sullen course
By the black city to the tossing seas !'

RICHARD

So might this old oak say ' My heart is sere ;
With greater effort every year I force
My stubborn leafage : soon my branch will crack,
And I shall fall or perish in the wrack :
And here another tree its crown will rear,
And see for centuries the boys at play :
And 'neath its boughs, on some fine holiday,
Old men shall prate as these.' Come see the game.

New Poems

GODFREY

Yes, if you will. 'Tis all one picture fair.

RICHARD

Made in a mirror, and who looketh there
Must see himself. Is not a dream the same?

GODFREY

Life is a dream.

RICHARD

And you, who say it, seem
Dreaming to speak to a phantom in a dream.

4

ELEGY

THE SUMMER-HOUSE ON THE MOUND

How well my eyes remember the dim path!
My homing heart no happier playground hath.
I need not close my lids but it appears
Through the bewilderment of forty years
To tempt my feet, my childish feet, between
Its leafy walls, beneath its arching green;
Fairer than dream of sleep, than Hope more fair
Leading to dreamless sleep her sister Care.

There grew two fellow limes, two rising trees,
Shadowing the lawn, the summer haunt of bees,
Whose stems, engraved with many a russet scar
From the spear-hurlings of our mimic war,
Pillar'd the portico to that wide walk,
A mossy terrace of the native chalk
Fashion'd, that led thro' the dark shades around
Straight to the wooden temple on the mound.
There live the memories of my early days,
There still with childish heart my spirit plays;

New Poems

Yea, terror-stricken by the fiend despair
When she hath fled me, I have found her' there ;
And there 'tis ever noon, and glad suns bring
Alternate days of summer and of spring,
With childish thought, and childish faces bright,
And all unknown save but the hour's delight.

High on the mound the ivied arbour stood,
A dome of straw upheld on rustic wood :
Hidden in fern the steps of the ascent,
Whereby unto the southern front we went,
And from the dark plantation climbing free,
Over a valley look'd out on the sea.

That sea is ever bright and blue, the sky
Serene and blue, and ever white ships lie
High on the horizon steadfast in full sail,
Or nearer in the roads pass within hail,
Of naked brigs and barques that windbound ride
At their taut cables heading to the tide.

There many an hour I have sat to watch ; nay, now
The brazen disk is cold against my brow,
And in my sight a circle of the sea
Enlarged to swiftness, where the salt waves flee,
And ships in stately motion pass so near
That what I see is speaking to my ear :
I hear the waves dash and the tackle strain,
The canvas flap, the rattle of the chain
That runs out thro' the hawse, the clank of the winch
Winding the rusty cable inch by inch,
Till half I wonder if they have no care,
Those sailors, that my glass is brought to bear
On all their doings, if I vex them not
On every petty task of their rough lot
Prying and spying, searching every craft
From painted truck to gunnel, fore and aft,—

New Poems

Thro' idle Sundays as I have watch'd them lean
Long hours upon the rail, or neath its screen
Prone on the deck to lie outstretch'd at length,
Sunk in renewal of their wearied strength.

But what a feast of joy to me, if some
Fast-sailing frigate to the Channel come
Back'd here her topsail, or brought gently up
Let from her bow the splashing anchor drop,
By faint contrary wind stay'd in her cruise,
The *Phaethon* or dancing *Arethuse*,
Or some immense three-decker of the line,
Romantic as the tale of Troy divine ;
Ere yet our iron age had doom'd to fall
The towering freeboard of the wooden wall,
And for the engines of a mightier Mars
Clipp'd their wide wings, and dock'd their soaring spars.
The gale that in their tackle sang, the wave
That neath their gilded galleries dasht so brave
Lost then their merriment, nor look to play
With the heavy-hearted monsters of to-day.

One noon in March upon that anchoring ground
Came Napier's fleet unto the Baltic bound :
Cloudless the sky and calm and blue the sea,
As round Saint Margaret's cliff mysteriously,
Those murderous queens walking in Sabbath sleep
Glided in line upon the windless deep :
For in those days was first seen low and black
Beside the full-rigg'd mast the strange smoke-stack,
And neath their stern revolv'd the twisted fan.
Many I knew as soon as I might scan,
The heavy *Royal George*, the *Acre* bright,
The *Hogue* and *Ajax*, and could name aright
Others that I remember now no more ;
But chief, her blue flag flying at the fore,

New Poems

With fighting guns a hundred thirty and one,
The Admiral ship *The Duke of Wellington*,
Whereon sail'd George, who in her gig had flown
The silken ensign by our sisters sewn.
The iron Duke himself,—whose soldier fame
To England's proudest ship had given her name,
And whose white hairs in this my earliest scene
Had scarce more honour'd than accusom'd been,—
Was two years since to his last haven past :
I had seen his castle-flag to fall half-mast
One morn as I sat looking on the sea,
When thus all England's grief came first to me,
Who hold my childhood favour'd that I knew
So well the face that won at Waterloo.

But now 'tis other wars, and other men ;—
The year that Napier sail'd, my years were ten—
Yea, and new homes and loves my heart hath found :
A priest has there usurped the ivied mound,
The bell that call'd to horse calls now to prayers,
And silent nuns tread the familiar stairs.
Within the peach-clad walls that old outlaw,
The Roman wolf, scratches with privy paw.

5

O LOVE, I complain,
Complain of thee often,
Because thou dost soften
My being to pain :

Thou makest me fear
The mind that createth,
That loves not nor hateth
In justice austere ;

New Poems

Who, ere he make one,
With millions togeth,
And lightly destroyeth
Whate'er is begun.

An' wer't not for thee,
My glorious passion,
My heart I could fashion
To sternness, as he.

But thee, Love, he made
Lest man should defy him,
Connive and outvie him,
And not be afraid :

Nay, thee, Love, he gave
His terrors to cover,
And turn to a lover
His insolent slave.

6

THE SOUTH WIND

THE south wind rose at dusk of the winter day,
The warm breath of the western sea
Circling wrapp'd the isle with his cloke of cloud,
And it now reach'd even to me, at dusk of the day,
And moan'd in the branches aloud :
While here and there, in patches of dark space,
A star shone forth from its heavenly place,
As a spark that is borne in the smoky chase ;
And, looking up, there fell on my face—
Could it be drops of rain
Soft as the wind, that fell on my face ?
Gossamers light as threads of the summer dawn,

New Poems

Suck'd by the sun from midmost calms of the main
From groves of coral islands secretly drawn,
O'er half the round of earth to be driven,
Now to fall on my face
In silky skeins spun from the mists of heaven.

Who art thou, in wind and darkness and soft rain
Thyself that robest, that bendest in sighing pines
To whisper thy truth? that usest for signs
A hurried glimpse of the moon, the glance of a star
In the rifted sky?
Who art thou, that with thee I
Woo and am wooed?
That robing thyself in darkness and soft rain
Choolest my chosen solitude,
Coming so far
To tell thy secret again,
As a mother her child, in her folding arm
Of a winter night by a flickering fire,
Telleth the same tale o'er and o'er
With gentle voice, and I never tire,
So imperceptibly changeth the charm,
As Love on buried ecstasy buildeth his tower,
—Like as the stem that beareth the flower
By trembling is knit to power;—
Ah! long ago
In thy first rapture I renounced my lot,
The vanity, the despondency and the woe,
And seeking thee to know
Well was 't for me, and evermore
I am thine, I know not what.

For me thou seekest ever, me wondering a day
In the eternal alternations, me
Free for a stolen moment of chance
To dream a beautiful dream

New Poems

In the everlasting dance
Of speechless worlds, 'the unsearchable scheme,
To me thou findest the way,
Me and whomsoe'er
I have found my dream to share
Still with thy charm encircling ; even to-night
To me and my love in darkness and soft rain
Under the sighing pines thou comest again,
And staying our speech with mystery of delight,
Of the kiss that I give a wonder thou makest,
And the kiss that I take thou takest.

7

I CLIMB the mossy bank of the glade :
My love awaiteth me in the shade.

She holdeth a book that she never heedeth :
In Goddës work her spirit readeth.

She is all to me, and I to her :
When we embrace, the stars confer.

O my love, from beyond the sky
I am calling thy heart, and who but I ?

Fresh as love is the breeze of June,
In the dappled shade of the summer noon.

Catullus, throwing his heart away,
Gave fewer kisses every day.

Heracleitus, spending his youth
In search of wisdom, had less of truth.

Flame of fire was the poet's desire :
The thinker found that life was fire.

O my love ! my song is done :
My kiss hath both their fires in one.

New Poems

8

To my love I whisper, and say
Knowest thou why I love thee?—Nay:
Nay, she saith; O tell me again.—

When in her ear the secret I tell,
She smileth with joy incredible—

Ha! she is vain—O nay—
Then tell us!—Nay, O nay.

But this is in my heart,
That Love is Nature's perfect art,
And man hath got his fancy hence,
To clothe his thought in forms of sense.

Fair are thy works, O man, and fair
Thy dreams of soul in garments rare,
Beautiful past compare,
Yea, godlike when thou hast the skill
To steal a stir of the heavenly thrill:

But O, have care, have care!
'Tis envious even to dare:
And many a fiend is watching well
To flush thy reed with the fire of hell.

9

My delight and thy delight
Walking, like two angels white,
In the gardens of the night:

My desire and thy desire
Twining to a tongue of fire,
Leaping live, and laughing higher;

New Poems

Thro' the everlasting strife
In the mystery of life.

Love, from whom the world begun,
Hath the secret of the sun.

Love can tell, and love alone,
Whence the million stars were strewn,
Why each atom knows its own,
How, in spite of woe and death,
Gay is life, and sweet is breath :

This he taught us, this we knew,
Happy in his science true,
Hand in hand as we stood
Neath the shadows of the wood.
Heart to heart as we lay
In the dawning of the day.

IO

SEPTUAGESIMA

Now all the windows with frost are blinded,
As punctual day with greedy smile
Lifts like a Cyclops evil-minded
His ruddy eyeball over the isle.

In an hour 'tis paled, in an hour ascended
A dazzling light in the cloudless grey.
Steel is the ice ; the snow unblended
Is trod to dust on the white highway.

The lambkins frisk ; the shepherd is melting
Drink for the ewes with a fire of straw :
The red flames leap at the wild air pelting
Bitterly thro' the leafless shaw.

New Poems

Around, from many a village steeple
The sabbath-bells hum over the snow :
I give a blessing to parson and people
Across the fields as away I go.

Over the hills and over the meadows
Gay is my way till day be done :
Blue as the heaven are all the shadows,
And every light is gold in the sun.

I I

THE sea keeps not the Sabbath day,
His waves come rolling evermore ;
His noisy toil grindeth the shore,
And all the cliff is drencht with spray.

Here as we sit, my love and I,
Under the pine upon the hill,
The sadness of the clouded sky,
The bitter wind, the gloomy roar,
The seamew's melancholy cry
With loving fancy suit but ill.

We talk of moons and cooling suns,
Of geologic time and tide,
The eternal sluggards that abide
While our fair love so swiftly runs,

Of nature that doth half consent
That man should guess her dreary scheme
Lest he should live too well content
In his fair house of mirth and dream :

Whose labour irks his ageing heart,
His heart that wearies of desire,
Being so fugitive a part
Of what so slowly must expire.

New Poems

She in her agelong toil and care
Persistent, wearies not nor stays,
Mocking alike hope and despair.

—Ah, but she too can mock our praise,
Enchanted on her brighter days,

Days, that the thought of grief refuse,
Days that are one with human art,
Worthy of the Virgilian muse,
Fit for the gaiety of Mozart.

I 2

RIDING adown the country lanes
One day in spring,
Heavy at heart with all the pains
Of man's imagining :—

The mist was not yet melted quite
Into the sky :
The small round sun was dazzling white,
The merry larks sang high :

The grassy northern slopes were laid
In sparkling dew,
Out of the slow-retreating shade
Turning from sleep anew :

Deep in the sunny vale a burn
Ran with the lane,
O'erhung with ivy, moss and fern
It laughed in joyful strain :

And primroses shot long and lush
Their cluster'd cream ;
Robin and wren and amorous thrush
Carol'd above the stream :

New Poems

The stillness of the lenten air
 Call'd into sound
The motions of all life that were
 In field and farm around :
So fair it was, so sweet and bright,
 The jocund Spring
Awoke in me the old delight
 Of man's imagining,
Riding adown the country lanes :
 The larks sang high.—
O heart ! for all thy griefs and pains
 Thou shalt be loth to die.

13

PATER FILIO

SENSE with keenest edge unused,
 Yet unsteel'd by scathing fire ;
Lovely feet as yet unbruised
 On the ways of dark desire ;
Sweetest hope that lookest smiling
O'er the wilderness defiling !
Why such beauty, to be blighted
 By the swarm of foul destruction ?
Why such innocence delighted,
 When sin stalks to thy seduction ?
All the litanies e'er chaunted
Shall not keep thy faith undaunted.
I have pray'd the sainted Morning
 To unclasp her hands to hold thee ;
From resignful Eve's adorning
 Stol'n a robe of peace to enfold thee :
With all charms of man's contriving
Arm'd thee for thy lonely striving.

New Poems

Me too once unthinking Nature,
—Whence Love's timeless mockery took me,—
Fashion'd so divine a creature,
Yea, and like a beast forsook me.
I forgave, but tell the measure
Of her crime in thee, my treasure.

14

NOVEMBER

THE lonely season in lonely lands, when fled
Are half the birds, and mists lie low, and the sun
Is rarely seen, nor strayeth far from his bed ;
The short days pass unwelcomed one by one.

Out by the ricks the mantled engine stands
Crestfallen, deserted,—for now all hands
Are told to the plough,—and ere it is dawn appear
The teams following and crossing far and near,
As hour by hour they broaden the brown bands
Of the striped fields ; and behind them firk and prance
The heavy rooks, and daws grey-pated dance :
As awhile, surmounting a crest, in sharp outline
(A miniature of toil, a gem's design,)
They are pictured, horses and men, or now near by
Above the lane they shout lifting the share,
By the trim hedgerow bloom'd with purple air ;
Where, under the thorns, dead leaves in huddle lie
Packed by the gales of Autumn, and in and out
The small wrens glide
With a happy note of cheer,
And yellow amoretts flutter above and about,
Gay, familiar in fear.

New Poems

And now, if the night shall be cold, across the sky
Linnets and twites, in small flocks helter-skelter,
All the afternoon to the gardens fly,
From thistle-pastures hurrying to gain the shelter
Of American rhododendron or cherry-laurel :
And here and there, near chilly setting of sun,
In an isolated tree a congregation
Of starlings chatter and chide,
Thickset as summer leaves, in garrulous quarrel :
Suddenly they hush as one,—
The tree top springs,—
And off, with a whirr of wings,
They fly by the score
To the holly-thicket, and there with myriads more
Dispute for the roosts ; and from the unseen nation
A babel of tongues, like running water unceasing,
Makes live the wood, the flocking cries increasing,
Wrangling discordantly, incessantly,
While falls the night on them self-occupied ;
The long dark night, that lengthens slow,
Deepening with Winter to starve grass and tree,
And soon to bury in snow
The Earth, that, sleeping 'neath her frozen stole,
Shall dream a dream crept from the sunless pole
Of how her end shall be.

15

WINTER NIGHTFALL

THE day begins to droop,—
Its course is done :
But nothing tells the place
Of the setting sun.

New Poems

The hazy darkness deepens,
And up the lane
You may hear, but cannot see,
The homing wain.

An engine pants and hums
In the farm hard by :
Its lowering smoke is lost
In the lowering sky.

The soaking branches drip,
And all night through
The dropping will not cease
In the avenue.

A tall man there in the house
Must keep his chair :
He knows he will never again
Breathe the spring air :

His heart is worn with work ;
He is giddy and sick
If he rise to go as far
As the nearest rick :

He thinks of his morn of life,
His hale, strong years ;
And braves as he may the night
Of darkness and tears.

16

SINCE we loved,—(the earth that shook
As we kissed, fresh beauty took)—
Love hath been as poets paint,
Life as heaven is to a saint ;
All my joys my hope excel,
All my work hath prosper'd well,
All my songs have happy been,
O my love, my life, my queen.

New Poems

17

WHEN Death to either shall come,—
I pray it be first to me,—
Be happy as ever at home,
If so, as I wish, it be.

Possess thy heart, my own ;
And sing to the child on thy knee,
Or read to thyself alone
The songs that I made for thee.

18

WISHES

I wish'd to sing thy grace, but nought
Found upon earth that could compare :
Some day, maybe, in heaven, I thought,—
If I should win the welcome there,—

There might I make thee many a song :
But now it is enough to say
I ne'er have done our life the wrong
Of wishing for a happier day.

19

A LOVE LYRIC

WHY art thou sad, my dearest ?
What terror is it thou fearest,
Braver who art than I
The fiend to defy ?

Why art thou sad, my dearest ?
And why in tears appearest,
Closer than I that wert
At hiding thy hurt ?

New Poems

Why art thou sad, my dearest,
Since now my voice thou hearest?
Who with a kiss restore
Thy valour of yore.

20

EPΩΣ

WHY hast thou nothing in thy face?
Thou idol of the human race,
Thou tyrant of the human heart,
The flower of lovely youth that art;
Yea, and that standest in thy youth
An image of eternal Truth,
With thy exuberant flesh so fair,
That only Pheidias might compare,
Ere from his chaste marmoreal form
Time had decayed the colours warm;
Like to his gods in thy proud dress,
Thy starry sheen of nakedness.

Surely thy body is thy mind,
For in thy face is nought to find,
Only thy soft unchristen'd smile,
That shadows neither love nor guile,
But shameless will and power immense,
In secret sensuous innocence.

O king of joy, what is thy thought?
I dream thou knowest it is nought,
And wouldst in darkness come, but thou
Makest the light where'er thou go.
Ah yet no victim of thy grace,
None who e'er long'd for thy embrace,
Hath cared to look upon thy face.

New Poems

21

THE FAIR BRASS

AN effigy of brass
Trodden by careless feet
Of worshippers that pass,
Beautiful and complete,

Lieth in the sombre aisle
Of this old church unwreckt,
And still from modern style
Shielded by kind neglect.

It shows a warrior arm'd :
Across his iron breast
His hands by death are charm'd
To leave his sword at rest,

Wherewith he led his men
O'ersea, and smote to hell
The astonisht Saracen,
Nor doubted he did well.

Would we could teach our sons
His trust in face of doom,
Or give our bravest ones
A comparable tomb :

Such as to look on shrives
The heart of half its care ;
So in each line survives
The spirit that made it fair ;

So fair the characters,
With which the dusty scroll,
That tells his title, stirs
A requiem for his soul.

New Poems

Yet dearer far to me,
And brave as he are they,
Who fight by land and sea
For England at this day;

Whose vile memorials,
In mournful marbles gilt,
Deface the beauteous walls
By growing glory built :

Heirs of our antique shrines,
Sires of our future fame,
Whose starry honour shines
In many a noble name

Across the deathful days,
Link'd in the brotherhood
That loves our country's praise,
And lives for heavenly good.

22

THE DUTEOUS HEART

SPIRIT of grace and beauty,
Whom men so much miscall :
Maidenly, modest duty,
I cry thee fair befall !

Pity for them that shun thee,
Sorrow for them that hate,
Glory, hath any won thee
To dwell in high estate !

But rather thou delightest
To walk in humble ways,
Keeping thy favour brightest
Uncrown'd by foolish praise ;

New Poems

In such retirement dwelling,
Where, hath the worldling been,
He straight returneth telling
Of sights that he hath seen,

Of simple men and truest
Faces of girl and boy;
The souls whom thou enduest
With gentle peace and joy.

Fair from my song befall thee,
Spirit of beauty and grace!
Men that so much miscall thee
Have never seen thy face.

23

THE IDLE FLOWERS

I HAVE sown upon the fields
Eyebright and Pimpernel,
And Pansy and Poppy-seed
Ripen'd and scatter'd well,

And silver Lady-smock
The meads with light to fill,
Cowslip and Buttercup,
Daisy and Daffodil;

King-cup and Fleur-de-lys
Upon the marsh to meet
With Comfrey, Watermint,
Loose-strife and Meadowsweet;

And all along the stream
My care hath not forgot
Crowfoot's white galaxy
And love's Forget-me-not:

New Poems

And where high grasses wave
Shall great Moon-daisies blink,
With Rattle and Sorrel sharp
And Robin's ragged pink.

Thick on the woodland floor
Gay company shall be,
Primrose and Hyacinth
And frail Anemone,

Perennial Strawberry-bloom,
Woodsorrel's pencilled veil,
Dishevel'd Willow-weed
And Orchis purple and pale,

Bugle, that blushes blue,
And Woodruff's snowy gem,
Proud Foxglove's finger-bells
And Spurge with milky stem.

High on the downs so bare,
Where thou dost love to climb,
Pink Thrift and Milkwort are,
Lotus and scented Thyme;

And in the shady lanes
Bold Arum's hood of green,
Herb Robert, Violet,
Starwort and Celandine;

And by the dusty road
Bedstraw and Mullein tall,
With red Valerian
And Toadflax on the wall,

Yarrow and Chicory,
That hath for hue no like,
Silene and Mallow mild
And Agrimony's spike,

New Poems

Blue-eyed Veronicas
And grey-faced Scabious
And downy Silverweed
And striped Convolvulus:

Harebell shall haunt the banks,
And thro' the hedgerow peer
Withwind and Snapdragon
And Nightshade's flower of fear.

And where men never sow,
Have I my Thistles set,
Ragwort and stiff Wormwood
And straggling Mignonette,

Bugloss and Burdock rank
And prickly Teasel high,
With Umbels yellow and white,
That come to kexes dry.

Pale Chlora shalt thou find,
Sun-loving Centaury,
Cranesbill and Sinjunwort,
Cinquefoil and Betony :

Shock-headed Dandelion,
That drank the fire of the sun :
Hawkweed and Marigold,
Cornflower and Campion.

Let Oak and Ash grow strong,
Let Beech her branches spread;
Let Grass and Barley throng
And waving Wheat for bread;

Be share and sickle bright
To labour at all hours;
For thee and thy delight
I have made the idle flowers.

New Poems

But now 'tis Winter, child,
And bitter northwinds blow,
The ways are wet and wild,
The land is laid in snow.

24

DUNSTONE HILL

A COTTAGE built of native stone
Stands on the mountain-moor alone,
High from man's dwelling on the wide
And solitary mountain-side,
The purple mountain-side, where all
The dewy night the meteors fall,
And the pale stars musically set
To the watery bells of the rivulet,
And all day long, purple and dun,
The vast moors stretch beneath the sun,
The wide wind passeth fresh and hale,
And whirring grouse and blackcock sail.

Ah, heavenly Peace, where dost thou dwell?
Surely 'twas here thou hadst a cell,
Till flaming Love, wandering astray
With fury and blood, drove thee away.—

Far down across the valley deep
The town is hid in smoky sleep,
At moonless nightfall wakening slow
Upon the dark with lurid glow:

Beyond, afar the widening view
Merges into the soften'd blue,
Cornfield and forest, hill and stream,
Fair England in her pastoral dream.

New Poems

To one who looketh from this hill
Life seems asleep, all is so still :
Nought passeth save the travelling shade
Of clouds on high that float and fade :

Nor since this landscape saw the sun
Might other motion o'er it run,
Till to man's scheming heart it came
To make a steed of steel and flame.

Him may you mark in every vale
Moving beneath his fleecy trail,
And tell whene'er the motions die
Where every town and hamlet lie.

He gives the distance life to-day,
Rushing upon his level'd way
From man's abode to man's abode,
And mocks the Roman's vaunted road,

Which o'er the moor purple and dun
Still wanders white beneath the sun,
Deserted now of men and lone
Save for this cot of native stone.

There ever by the whiten'd wall
Standeth a maiden fair and tall,
And all day long in vacant dream
Watcheth afar the flying steam.

25

SCREAMING TARN

THE saddest place that e'er I saw
Is the deep tarn above the inn
That crowns the mountain-road, whereby
One southward bound his way must win.

New Poems

Sunk on the table of the ridge
From its deep shores is nought to see:
The unresting wind lashes and chills
Its shivering ripples ceaselessly.

Three sides 'tis banked with stones aslant,
And down the fourth the rushes grow,
And yellow sedge fringing the edge
With lengthen'd image all arow.

'Tis square and black, and on its face
When noon is still, the mirror'd sky
Looks dark and further from the earth
Than when you gaze at it on high.

At mid of night, if one be there,
—So say the people of the hill—
A fearful shriek of death is heard,
One sudden scream both loud and shrill.

And some have seen on stilly nights,
And when the moon was clear and round,
Bubbles which to the surface swam
And burst as if they held the sound.—

'Twas in the days ere hapless Charles
Losing his crown had lost his head,
This tale is told of him who kept
The inn upon the watershed:

He was a lowbred ruin'd man
Whom lawless times set free from fear:
One evening to his house there rode
A young and gentle cavalier.

With curling hair and linen fair
And jewel-hilted sword he went;
The horse he rode he had ridden far,
And he was with his journey spent.

New Poems

He asked a lodging for the night,
His valise from his steed unbound,
He let none bear it but himself
And set it by him on the ground.

'Here's gold or jewels,' thought the host,
'That's carrying south to find the king.'
He chattered many a loyal word,
And scraps of royal airs gan sing.

His guest thereat grew more at ease
And o'er his wine he gave a toast,
But little ate, and to his room
Carried his sack behind the host.

'Now rest you well,' the host he said,
But of his wish the word fell wide;
Nor did he now forget his son
Who fell in fight by Cromwell's side.

Revenge and poverty have brought
Full gentler heart than his to crime;
And he was one by nature rude,
Born to foul deeds at any time.

With unshod feet at dead of night
In stealth he to the guest-room crept,
Lantern and dagger in his hand,
And stabbed his victim while he slept.

But as he struck a scream there came,
A fearful scream so loud and shrill:
He whelm'd the face with pillows o'er,
And lean'd till all had long been still.

Then to the face the flame he held
To see there should no life remain:—
When lo! his brutal heart was quell'd:
'Twas a fair woman he had slain.

New Poems

The tan upon her face was paint,
The manly hair was torn away,
Soft was the breast that he had pierced ;
Beautiful in her death she lay.

His was no heart to faint at crime,
Tho' half he wished the deed undone.
He pulled the valise from the bed
To find what booty he had won.

He cut the straps, and pushed within
His murderous fingers to their theft.
A deathly sweat came o'er his brow,
He had no sense nor meaning left.

He touched not gold, it was not cold,
It was not hard, it felt like flesh.
He drew out by the curling hair
A young man's head, and murder'd fresh ;

A young man's head, cut by the neck.
But what was dreader still to see,
Her whom he had slain he saw again,
The twain were like as like can be.

Brother and sister if they were,
Both in one shroud they now were wound,—
Across his back and down the stair,
Out of the house without a sound.

He made his way unto the tarn,
The night was dark and still and dank ;
The ripple chuckling neath the boat
Laughed as he drew it to the bank.

Upon the bottom of the boat
He laid his burden flat and low,
And on them laid the square sandstones
That round about the margin go.

New Poems

Stone upon stone he weighed them down,
Until the boat would hold no more ;
The freeboard now was scarce an inch :
He stripp'd his clothes and push'd from shore.

All naked to the middle pool
He swam behind in the dark night ;
And there he let the water in
And sank his terror out of sight.

He swam ashore, and donn'd his dress,
And scraped his bloody fingers clean ;
Ran home and on his victim's steed
Mounted, and never more was seen.

But to a comrade ere he died
He told his story guess'd of none :
So from his lips the crime returned
T'ó haunt the spot where it was done.

26

THE ISLE OF ACHILLES

(FROM THE GREEK)

Τὸν φίλτατόν σοι παῖδ' ἐμοί τ', Ἀχιλλέα
ὄψει δόμους ναίοντα νησιωτικούς
Λευκὴν κατ' ἀκτὴν ἐντὸς Εὐξείνου πύρου.

Eur. And. 1250.

VOYAGING northwards by the western strand
Of the Euxine sea we came to where the land
Sinks low in salt morass and wooded plain :
Here mighty Ister pushes to the main,
Forking his turbid flood in channels three
To plough the sands wherewith he chokes the sea.

New Poems

Against his middle arm, not many a mile
In the offing of black water is the isle
Named of Achilles, or as Leukê known,
Which tender Thetis, counselling alone
With her wise sire beneath the ocean-wave
Unto her child's departed spirit gave,
Where he might still his love and fame enjoy,
Through the vain Danaan cause fordone at Troy.
Thither Achilles passed, and long fulfill'd
His earthly lot, as the high gods had will'd,
Far from the rivalries of men, from strife,
From arms, from woman's love and toil of life.
Now of his lone abode I will unfold
What there I saw, or was by others told.

There is in truth a temple on the isle;
Therein a wooden statue of rude style
And workmanship antique with helm of lead:
Else all is desert, uninhabited;
Only a few goats browse the wind-swept rocks,
And oft the stragglers of their starving flocks
Are caught and sacrificed by whomsoe'er,
Whoever of chance or purpose hither fare:
About the fence lie strewn their bleaching bones.

But in the temple jewels and precious stones,
Upheapt with golden rings and vials lie,
Thankofferings to Achilles, and thereby,
Written or scratch'd upon the walls in view,
Inscriptions, with the givers' names thereto,
Some in Romaic character, some Greek,
As each man in the tongue that he might speak
Wrote verse of praise, or prayer for good to come,
To Achilles most, but to Patroclus some;
For those who strongly would Achilles move
Approach him by the pathway of his love.

New Poems

Thousands of birds frequent the sheltering shrine,
The dippers and the swimmers of the brine,
Sea-mew and gull and diving cormorant,
Fishers that on the high cliff make their haunt
Sheer inaccessible, and sun themselves
Huddled arow upon the narrow shelves :—
And surely no like wonder e'er hath been
As that such birds should keep the temple clean ;
But thus they do : at earliest dawn of day
They flock to sea and in the waters play,
And when they well have wet their plumage light,
Back to the sanctuary they take flight
Splashing the walls and columns with fresh brine,
Till all the stone doth fairly drip and shine,
When off again they skim asea for more
And soon returning sprinkle steps and floor,
And sweep all cleanly with their wide-spread wings.

From other men I have learnt further things.
If any of free purpose, thus they tell,
Sail'd hither to consult the oracle,—
For oracle there was,—they sacrificed
Such victims as they brought, if such sufficed,
And some they slew, some to the god set free :
But they who driven from their course at sea
Chanced on the isle, took of the goats thereon
And pray'd Achilles to accept his own.
Then made they a gift, and when they had offer'd once,
If to their question there was no response,
They added to the gift and asked again ;
Yea twice and more, until the god should deign
Answer to give, their offering they renew'd ;
Whereby great riches to the shrine ensued.
And when both sacrifice and gifts were made
They worship'd at the shrine, and as they pray'd

New Poems

Sailors aver that often hath been seen
A man like to a god, of warrior mien,
A beauteous form of figure swift and strong ;
Down on his shoulders his light hair hung long
And his full armour was enchast with gold :
While some, who with their eyes might nought behold,
Say that with music strange the air was stir'd ;
And some there are, who have both seen and heard :
And if a man wish to be favour'd more,
He need but spend one night upon the shore ;
To him in sleep Achilles will appear
And lead him to his tent, and with good cheer
Show him all friendliness that men desire ;
Patroclus pours the wine, and he his lyre
Takes from the pole and plays the strains thereon
Which Cheiron taught him first on Pelion.

These things I tell as they were told to me,
Nor do I question but it well may be :
For sure I am that, if man ever was,
Achilles was a hero, both because
Of his high birth and beauty, his country's call
His valour of soul, his early death withal,
For Homer's praise, the crown of human art ;
And that above all praise he had at heart
A gentler passion in her sovran sway,
And when his love died threw his life away.

New Poems

27

AN ANNIVERSARY

HE

BRIGHT, my belovèd, be thy day,
This eve of Summer's fall :
And Autumn mass his flowers gay
To crown thy festival !

SHE

I care not if the morn be bright,
Living in thy love-rays :
No flower I need for my delight,
Being crownèd with thy praise.

HE

O many years and joyfully
This sun to thee return ;
Ever all men speak well of thee,
Nor any angel mourn !

SHE

For length of life I would not pray,
If thy life were to seek ;
Nor ask what men and angels say
But when of thee they speak.

HE

Arise ! The sky hath heard my song,
The flowers o'erhear thy praise ;
And little loves are waking long
To wish thee happy days.

New Poems

28

REGINA CARA

JUBILEE-SONG, FOR MUSIC, 1897

HARK ! The world is full of thy praise,
England's Queen of many days ;
Who, knowing how to rule the free,
Hast given a crown to monarchy.

Honour, Truth and growing Peace
Follow Britannia's wide increase,
And Nature yield her strength unknown
To the wisdom born beneath thy throne !

In wisdom and love firm is thy fame :
Enemies bow to revere thy name :
The world shall never tire to tell
Praise of the queen that reignèd well.

O FELIX ANIMA, DOMINA PRAECLARA.
AMORE SEMPER CORONABERE
REGINA CARA.

LATER POEMS

OCCASIONAL ODES &c.



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1. *Monthly Review*. February, 1903.
2. *Daniel Press*. *Poems by A. Buckton*.
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- 3, 4. *Saturday Review*.
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6. *English Review*. March, 1911.
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- 8, 9. *Monthly Review*. June, 1904.
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LATER POEMS

I

RECOLLECTIONS OF SOLITUDE

AN ELEGY

ENDED are many days, and now but few
Remain ; since therefore it is happy and true
That memoried joys keep ever their delight,
Like steadfast stars in the blue vault of night,
While hours of pain (among those heavenly spheres
Like falling meteors, the martyr's tears)
Dart their long trails at random, and anon,
Ere we exclaim, pass, and for aye are gone ;
Therefore my heedful thought will oft restore
The long light-hearted days that are no more,
Save where in her memorial crypt they shine
Spangling the silent past with joy divine.

But why in dream of this enchanted mood
Should all my boyhood seem a solitude ?
Good reason know I, when I wander there,
In that transmuted scene, why all is fair ;
The woods as when in holiday of spring
Million buds burst, and flowers are blossoming ;
The meadows deep in grass, the fields unshorn
In beauty of the multitudinous corn,
Where the strait alleys hide me, wall'd between
High bloomy stalks and rustling banners green ;
The gardens, too, in dazzling hues full-blown,
With wafted scent and blazing petals strewn ;
The orchards reddening thro' the patient hours,
While idle autumn in his mossy bowers

Later Poems

Inviteth meditation to endear
The sanctuaries of the mellowing year;
And every spot wherein I loved to stray
Hath borrowed radiance of eternal day;
But why am I ever alone, alone?
Here in the corner of a field my throne,
Now in the branching chair of some tall tree
Drinking the gale in bird-like liberty;
Or to the seashore wandered in the sun
To watch the fateful waves break one by one ;
Or if on basking downs supine I lie
Bathing my spirit in blue calms of the sky ;
Or to the river bank am stolen by night
Harkening unto the moonlit ripple bright
That warbles o'er the shallows of smooth stone ;
Why should my memory find me all alone,
When I had such companions every day
Jocund and dear? 'Twixt glimpses of their play
'Tis a vast solitude, wherein I see
Only myself and what I came to be.

Yet never think, dear spirits, if now ye may
Remember aught of that brief earthly day,
Ere ye the mournful Stygian river crost,
From our familiar home too early lost,—
O never think that I your tears forget,
Or that I loved not well, or love not yet.

Nor ye who held my heart in passion's chain,—
As kings and queens succeed in glorious reign—
When, as a man, I made you to outvie
God's work, and, as a god, then set you by
Among the sainted throng in holiest shrine
Of mythic creed and poetry divine;
True was my faith, and still your loves endure,
The jewels of my fancy, bright and pure.

Later Poems

Nor only in fair places do I see
The picture fair now it has ceased to be :
For fate once led me, and myself some days
Did I devote, to dull laborious ways,
By soaring thought detained to tread full low,—
Yea might I say unbeauteous paths of woe
And dreary abodes, had not my youthful sprite
Hallow'd each nook with legends of delight.

Ah ! o'er that smoky town who looketh now
By winter sunset from the dark hill-brow,
Under the dying trees exultantly
Nursing the sting of human tragedy ?
Or in that little room upstairs so high,
Where London's roofs in thickest huddle lie,
Who now returns at evening to entice
To his fireside the joys of Paradise ?
Once sacred was that hearth, and bright the air :
The flame of man's redemption flickered there,
In worship of those spirits, whose deathless fames
Have thrilled the stars of heaven to hear their names
They that excell'd in wisdom to create
Beauty, with mortal passion conquering fate ;
And, mid the sovran powers of elder time,
The loveliness of music and new rhyme,
The masters young that first enthralled me ;
Of whom if I should name, whom then but thee,
Sweet Shelley, or the boy whose book was found
Thrust in thy bosom on thy body drowned ?

O mighty Muse, wooer of virgin thought,
Beside thy charm all else counteth as nought ;
The revelation of thy smile doth make
Him whom thou lovest reckless for thy sake ;
Earthborn of suffering, that knowest well
To call thine own, and with enamouring spell

Later Poems

Feedest the stolen powers of godlike youth
On dear imagination's only truth,
Building with song a temple of desire ;
And with the yearning music of thy quire,
In nuptial sacrament of thought and sense
Hallowest for toil the hours of indolence :
Thou in thy melancholic beauty drest,
Subduest ill to serve thy fair behest,
With tragic tears, and sevenfold purified
Silver of mirth ; and with extremest pride,
With secret doctrine and unfathomed lore
Remainest yet a child for evermore,
The only enchantress of the earth that art
To cheer his day and staunch man's bleeding heart.

O heavenly Muse, for heavenly thee we call
Who in the fire of love refinest all,
Accurst is he who heark'neth not thy voice ;
But happy he who, numbered of thy choice,
Walketh aloof from nature's clouded plan :
For all God's world is but the thought of man ;
Wherein hast thou re-formed a world apart,
The mutual mirror of his better heart.
There is no foulness, misery, nor sin,
But he who loves finds his desire therein,
And there with thee in lonely commerce lives :
Nay, all that nature gave or fortune gives,
Joys that his spirit is most jealous of,
His only-embraced and best-deserving love,
Who walketh in the noon of heavenly praise,
The troubled godhead of his children's gaze,
Wear thine eternity, and are loved best
By thee transfigured and in thee possess ;
Who madest beauty, and from thy boundless store
Of beauty shalt create for evermore.

1900.

Later Poems

2

A VIGNETTE

Among the meadows
lightly going,
With worship and joy
my heart o'erflowing,

Far from town
and toil of living,
To a holy day
my spirit giving, . . .

* * *

Thou tender flower,
I kneel beside thee
Wondering why God
so beautified thee.—

An answering thought
within me springeth,
A bloom of the mind
her vision bringeth.

Between the dim hills'
distant azure
And flowery foreground
of sparkling pleasure

I see the company
of figures sainted,
For whom the picture
of earth was painted,

Later Poems

Those robèd seërs
 who made man's story
The crown of Nature,
 Her cause his glory.

They walk in the city
 which they have builded,
The city of God
 from evil shielded :

To them for canopy
 the vault of heaven,
The flowery earth
 for carpet is given ;

Whereon I wander
 not unknowing,
With worship and joy
 my heart o'erflowing.

1901.

3

MILLICENT

THOU dimpled Millicent, of merry guesses,
Strong-limb'd and tall, tossing thy wayward tresses,
What mystery of the heart can so surprise
The mirth and music of thy brimming eyes ?

Pale-brow, thou knowest not and diest to learn
The mortal secret that doth in thee burn ;
With look imploring ' If you love me, tell,
What is it in me that you love so well ?'

And suddenly thou stakest all thy charms,
And leapest on me ; and in thy circling arms
When almost stifled with their wild embrace,
I feel thy hot tears sheltering on my face.

1901.

Later Poems

4

VIVAMUS

WHEN thou didst give thy love to me,
Asking no more of gods or men
I vow'd I would contented be,
If Fate should grant us summers ten.

But now that twice the term is sped,
And ever young my heart and gay,
I fear the words that then I said,
And turn my face from Fate away.

To bid thee happily good-bye
I have no hope that I can see,
No way that I shall bravely die,
Unless I give my life for thee.

1901.

5

ONE grief of thine
if truth be confest
Was joy to me ;
for it drave to my breast
Thee, to my heart
to find thy rest.

How long it was
I never shall know :
I watcht the earth
so stately and slow,
And the ancient things
that waste and grow.

Later Poems

But now for me
 what speed devours
Our heavenly life,
 our brilliant hours!
How fast they fly,
 the stars and flowers!

6

IN still midsummer night
 When the moon is late
And the stars all watery and white
 For her coming wait,
A spirit, whose eyes are possest
 By wonder new,
Passeth—her arms upon her breast
 Enwrapt from the dew
In a raiment of azure fold
 With diaper
Of flower'd embroidery of gold
 Bestarr'd with silver.
The daisy folk are awake
 Their carpet to spread,
And the thron'd stars gazing on her make
 Fresh crowns for her head,
Netted in her floating hair
 As she drifteth free
Between the star-blossoming air
 And starry lea,
From the silent-shadow'd vale
 By the west wind drawn
Aloft to melt into the pale
 Moonrise of dawn.

Later Poems

7

MELANCHOLIA

THE sickness of desire, that in dark days
Looks on the imagination of despair,
Forgetteth man, and stinteth God his praise;
Nor but in sleep findeth a cure for care.

Incertainty that once gave scope to dream
Of laughing enterprise and glory untold,
Is now a blackness that no stars redeem,
A wall of terror in a night of cold.

Fool! thou that hast impossibly desired
And now impatiently despair'st, see
How nought is changed: Joy's wisdom is attired
Splendid for others' eyes if not for thee:

Not love or beauty or youth from earth is fled:
If they delite thee not, 'tis thou art dead.

1904.

8

TO THE PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

SINCE now from woodland mist and flooded clay
I am fled beside the steep Devonian shore,
Nor stand for welcome at your gothic door,
'Neath the fair tower of Magdalen and May,
Such tribute, Warren, as fond poets pay
For generous esteem, I write, not more
Enhearten'd than my need is, reckoning o'er
My life-long wanderings on the heavenly way:

But well-befriended we become good friends,
Well-honour'd honourable; and all attain
Somewhat by fathering what fortune sends.
I bid your presidency a long reign,
True friend; and may your praise to greater ends
Aid better men than I, nor me in vain.

Later Poems

9

TO JOSEPH JOACHIM

BELOV'D of all to whom that Muse is dear
Who hid her spirit of rapture from the Greek,
Whereby our art excelleth the antique,
Perfecting formal beauty to the ear;
Thou that hast been in England many a year
The interpreter who left us nought to seek,
Making Beethoven's inmost passion speak,
Bringing the soul of great Sebastian near.

Their music liveth ever, and 'tis just
That thou, good Joachim, so high thy skill,
Rank (as thou shalt upon the heavenly hill)
Laurel'd with them, for thy ennobling trust
Remember'd when thy loving hand is still
And every ear that heard thee stopt with dust.

Later Poems

10

TO THOS. FLOYD

How fares it, friend, since I by Fate annoy'd
Left the old home in need of livelier play
For body and mind? How fare, this many a day,
The stubborn thews and ageless heart of Floyd?
If not too well with country sport employ'd,
Visit my flock, the breezy hill that they
Choose for their fold; and see, for thence you may,
From rising walls all roofless yet and void,

The lovely city, thronging tower and spire,
The mind of the wide landscape, dreaming deep,
Grey-silvery in the vale; a shrine where keep
Memorial hopes their pale celestial fire:
Like man's immortal conscience of desire,
The spirit that watcheth in me ev'n in my sleep.

1906.

Later Poems

II

LA GLOIRE DE VOLTAIRE

A DIALOGUE IN VERSE.

A.

*Je donnerais pour revivre à vingt ans
L'or de Rothschild, la gloire de Voltaire.*

I like that : Béranger in his printems,
Voltaire and Rothschild : what three graces there
Foot it together ! But of old Voltaire,
I'd ask what Béranger found so sublime
In that man's glory to adorn his rhyme.
Was it mere fame ?

B.

Nay : for as wide a fame
Was won by the gold-garnering millionaire,
Who in the poet's verse might read his name :
And what is that ? when so much froth and scum
Float down the stream of Time (as Bacon saith),
What is that for deliverance from the death ?
Could any sober man be proud to hold
A lease of common talk, or die consoled
For thinking that on lips of fools to come
He'll live with Pontius Pilate and Tom Thumb ?
That were more like eternal punishment,
The true fool's Paradise by all consent.
Béranger thought to set a crown on merit.

A.

Man's merit ! and to crown it in Voltaire ?
The modest eye, the gentle, fearless heart,
The mouth of peace and truth, the angelic spirit !
Why Arouet was *soufflé* with the leaven,

Later Poems

Of which the little flock was bid beware :
His very ambition was to play a part ;
Indifferent whether he did wrong or right,
So he won credit ; eager to deny
A lie that failed, by adding lie to lie ;
Repaying evil unto seven-times-seven ;
A fount of slander, flattery and spite ;
Vain, irritable ; true but to his face
Of mockery and mischievous grimace,
A monkey of the schools, the saints' despair !

B.

Yet for his voice half Europe stood at pause
To hear, and when he spoke rang with applause.

A.

Granted he was a wonder of his kind.
There is a devilish mockery in things
Which only a born devil can enjoy.
True banter is of melancholy mind,
Akin to madness ; thus must Shakespeare toy
With Hamlet's reason, ere his fine art dare
Push his relentless humour to the quick ;
And so his mortal thrusts pierce not the skin.
But for the superficial bickerings
That poison life and never seem to prick,
The reasonable educated grin,
Truly no wag is equal to Voltaire ,
His never-dying ripple, wide and light,
Has nigh the force of Nature : to compare,
'Tis like the ocean when the sky is bright,
And the cold north-wind tickles with surprise
The briny levels of the infinite sea.
—Shall we conclude his merit was his wit,
His magic art and versatility ?

Later Poems

B.

And think of those foredoom'd in Dante's pit,
Who, sunk at bottom of the loathly slough,
Made the black mud up-bubble with their sighs;
And all because they were unkind to Mirth,
And went with smoky heart and gloomy brow
The while they lived upon the pleasant earth
In the sweet air that rallies to the sun,
And ne'er so much as smiled or gave God thanks:
Surely a sparkle of the Frenchman's fun
Had rescued all their souls.

A.

I think I see
The Deity who in this Heaven abides,
Le bon Dieu, holding both his aching sides,
With radiant face of Pan, ruddy and hairy:
Give him his famous whistles and goat-shanks,
And then present him to Alighieri.

B.

Nay, 'twixt the Frenchman and the Florentine
I ask no truce, grave Dante weaving well
His dark-eyed thought into a song divine,
Drawing high poetry from heaven and hell—
And him who lightly mockt at all in turn.

A

It follow'd from his mundane thought of art
That he condemn'd religion: his concern
Was comfort, taste, and wit: he had no heart
For man's attempt to build and beautify
His home in Nature; so he set all by
That wisdom had evolved with purpose kind;

Later Poems

Stamped it as folly, or as fraud attacked;
Never discerning how his callow zest
Was impiously defiling his own nest;
Whereas the least philosophy may find
The truths are the ideas; the sole fact
Is the long story of man's growing mind.

B.

Upon your thistle now I see my fig—
Béranger thought of Voltaire as a seer,
A latter-day John Baptist in a wig;
A herald of that furious gospel-storm
Of words and blood, that made the nations fear:
When sickening France adulterously sinn'd
With Virtue, and went mad conceiving wind.
He ranks him with those captains of reform,
Luther and Calvin; who, whate'er they taught,
Led folk from superstition to free thought.

A.

They did. But whence or whither led Voltaire?
The steward with fifty talents given in charge,
Who spent them ~~on himself and liv'd at large~~
~~If~~ example that the young are led,
And judgement owes its kindness but to them;
Nor will I praise, call you me hard or nice,
One that degraded art, and varnished vice.
They that praise ill thereby themselves condemn.

B.

Deny him not this laurel, nor to France
The apostolate of modern tolerance:
Their Theseus he, who slew the Minotaur,
The Dragon Persecution, in which war
He tipp'd the shafts that made the devil bleed

Later Poems

And won a victory that hath overcome
Many misdoings in a well-done deed;
And more, I think, the mind of Christ revealing,
Yea, more of common-sense and human feeling
Than all the Creeds and Bulls of Christendom.

A.

Yet was he only one of them that slew :
The fiend had taken a deadly wound from Bayle;
And did he 'roar to see his kingdom fail'
'Neath Robespierre, or raise his head anew?
Nay, Voltaire's teaching never cured the heart:
The lack of human feeling blots his art.
When most his phrase with indignation burns,
Still to the gallery his face he turns.

B.

You bear him hard. Men are of common stuff,
Each hath some fault, and he had faults enough :
But of all slanderers that ever were
A virtuous critic is the most unfair.
In greatness ever is some good to see ;
~~Nay, 'twixt the Frenchman and the~~
I ask no truce, grave Dante weaving well
His dark-eyed thought into a song divine,
Drawing high poetry from heaven and hell-
And him who lightly mockt at all in turn.
Now Voltaire had of Nature a rich ground,
Two virtues rarely in conjunction found :
Industry, which no pedant could excel,
He matched with gaiety inexhaustible ;
And with heroic courage held these fast,
As sailors nail their colours to the mast,
With ruling excellence atoning all.
Though, for the rest, he still for praise may call ;

Later Poems

Prudent to gain, as generous to share
Le superflu, chose si nécessaire ;
To most a rare companion above scorn,
To not a few a kind, devoted friend
Through his long battling life, which in the end
He strove with good works richly to adorn.
I have admired, and why should I abuse
A man who can so long and well amuse?

A.

To some Parisian art there's this objection,
'Tis mediocrity pushed to perfection.

B.

'Judge not,' say I, 'and ye shall not be judged!'

A.

Let me say, 'praise men, if ye would be praised :'
Let your unwholesome flattery flow ungrudged,
And with ungrudging measure shall men pour
Their stifling homage back till ye be crazed,
And sane men humour you as fools past cure.
But these wise maxims deal not with the dead,
'Tis by example that the young are led,
And judgement owes its kindness but to them;
Nor will I praise, call you me hard or nice,
One that degraded art, and varnished vice.
They that praise ill thereby themselves condemn.

B.

Béranger could not praise.

A.

Few are who can;
Not he : if ever he assay'd to impart
A title loftier than his own renown,

Later Poems

Native irreverence defied his art,
His fingers soil'd the lustre of his crown.
Here he adored what he was envious of,
The vogue and dazzling fashion of the man.
But man's true praise, the poet's praise, is love.

B.

And that, perhaps, was hardly his affair . . .
Pray, now, what set you talking of Voltaire?

A.

This only, that in weeding out my shelves,
In fatherly regard for babes upgrown,
Until they learn to garden for themselves,
Much as I like to keep my sets entire,
When I came out to you I had just thrown
Three of his precious works behind the fire.

12

TO ROBERT BURNS

AN EPISTLE ON INSTINCT

I

THOU art a poet, Robbie Burns,
Master of words and witty turns,
Of lilting songs and merry yarns,
Drinking and kissing :
There's much in all thy small concerns,
But more that's missing.

2

The wisdom of thy common sense,
Thy honest hate of vain pretence,
Thy love and wide benevolence
Full often lead thee
Where feeling is its own defence;
Yet while I read thee,

Later Poems

3

It seems but chance that all our race
Trode not the path of thy disgrace,
And, living freely to embrace
The moment's pleasure,
Snatch'd not a kiss of Nature's face
For all her treasure.

4

The feelings soft, the spirits gay
Entice on such a flowery way,
And sovran youth in high heyday
Hath such a fashion
To glorify the bragging sway
Of sensual passion.

5

But rakes Chance and Fortune blind
Had not the power :—Eternal Mind
Led man upon a way design'd,
By strait selection
Of pleasurable ways, to find
Severe perfection.

6

For Nature did not idly spend
Pleasure : she ruled it should attend
On every act that doth amend
Our life's condition :
'Tis therefore not well-being's end,
But its fruition.

7

Beasts that inherited delight
In what promoted health or might,
Survived their cousins in the fight :
If some—like Adam—
Prefer'd the wrong tree to the right,
The devil had 'em.

Later Poems

8

So when man's Reason took the reins,
She found that she was saved her pains ;
She had but to approve the gains
 Of agelong inscience,
And spin it fresh into her brains
 As moral conscience.

9

But Instinct in the beasts that live
Is of three kinds ; (Nature did give
To man three shakings in her sieve)—
 The first is Racial,
The second Self-preservative,
 The third is Social.

10

Without the first no race could be,
So 'tis the strongest of the three ;
Nay, of such forceful tyranny
 'Tis hard to attune it,
Because 'twas never made to agree
 To serve the unit :

11

Art will not picture it, its name
In common talk is utter shame :
And yet hath Reason learn'd to tame
 Its conflagration
Into a sacramental flame
 Of consecration.

12

Those hundred thousand years, ah me !
Of budding soul ! What slow degree ;
With aim so dim, so true ! We see.
 Now that we know them,
Our humble cave-folk ancestry,
 How much we owe them :

Later Poems

13

While with the savage beasts around
They fought at odds, yet underground
Their miserable life was sound ;
 Their loves and quarrels
Did well th' ideal bases found
 Of art and morals :

14

One prime distinction, Good and Ill,
Was all their notion, all their skill ;—
But Unity stands next to Nil ;—
 Want of analysis
Saved them from doubts that wreck the Will
 With pale paralysis.

15

In vain philosophers dispute
'Is Good or Pleasure our pursuit?'—
The fruit likes man, not man the fruit ;
 The good that likes him,
The good man's pleasure 'tis to do 't ;
 That's how it strikes him.

16

Tho' Science hide beneath her feet
The point where moral reasonings meet,
The vicious circle is complete ;
 There is no lodgement
Save Aristotle's own retreat.
 The just man's judgement.

17

And if thou wert not that just man,
Wild Robin, born to crown his plan,
We shall not for that matter ban
 Thy petty treason,
Nor closely thy defection scan
 From highest Reason.

Later Poems

18

Thou might'st have lived like Robin Hood
Waylaying Abbots in the wood,
Doing whate'er thee-seemèd good,
The law defying,
And 'mong the people's heroes stood
Living and dying :

19

Yet better bow than his thou bendest,
And well the poor man thou befriendest,
And oftentime an ill amendest ;
When, if truth touch thee,
Sharply the arrow home thou sendest ;
There's none can match thee.

20

So pity it is thou knew'st the teen
Of sad remorse : the Might-have-been
Shall not o'ercloud thy merry scene
With vain repentance,
Nor forfeit from thy spirit keen
My friendly sentence.

13

THE PORTRAIT OF A GRANDFATHER

WITH mild eyes agaze, and lips ready to speak,
Whereon the yearning of love, the warning of wisdom plays,
One portrait ever charms me and teaches me when I seek :
It is of him whom I, remembering my young days,
Imagine fathering my father ; when he, in sonship afore,
Liv'd honouring and obeying the eyes now pictur'd agaze,
The lips ready to speak, that promise but speak no more.

Later Poems

O high parental claim, that were not but for the knowing,
O fateful bond of duty, O more than body that bore,
The smile that guides me to right, the gaze that follows
my going,
How had I stray'd without thee! and yet how few will seek
The spirit-hands, that heaven, in tender-free bestowing,
Holds to her children, to guide the wandering and aid
the weak.

And Thee! ah what of thee, thou lover of men? if truly
A painter had stell'd thee there, with thy lips ready to speak,
In all-fathering passion to souls enchanted newly,
—Tenderer call than of sire to son, or of lover to maiden,—
Ever ready to speak to us, if we will hearken duly, . . .

Bright memories of young poetic pleasure
In free companionship, the loving stress
Of all life-beauty lull'd in studious leisure,
When every Muse was jocund with excess
Of fine delight and tremulous happiness;

AN INVITATION TO THE OXFORD PAGEANT, JULY 1907

FAIR lady of learning, playfellow of spring,
Who to thy towery hospice in the vale
Invitest all, with queenly claim to bring
Scholars from every land within thy pale;
If aught our pageantry may now avail
To paint thine antique story to the eye,
Inspire the scene, and bid thy herald cry
Welcome to all, and to all comers hail!

Come hither, then he crieth, and hail to all.
Bow each his heart a pilgrim at her shrine,
Whatever chance hath led you to my call,
Ye that love pomp, and ye that seek a sign,

Odes

Or on the low earth look for things divine ;
Nor ye, whom reverend Camus near-allied,
Writes in the roll of his ennobled pride,
Refrain your praise and love to mix with mine.

Praise her, the mother of celestial moods,
Who o'er the saints' inviolate array
Hath starr'd her robe of fair beatitudes
With jewels worn by Hellas, on the day
She grew from girlhood into wisdom gay ;
And hath laid by her crozier, evermore
With both hands gathering to enrich her store,
And make her courts with music ring away.

Sharply the arrow home thou sendest ;
There's none can match thee.

20

So pity it is thou knew'st the teen
The mērry laugh of youth, ^{Me-joy-ōr-ā!}
Older than thought, and the unamending strife
'Twixt liberty and politic control.

There is none holier, not the lili'd town
By Arno, whither the spirit of Athens fled,
Escap't from Hades to a less renown,
Yet joyful to be risen from the dead ;
Nor she whose wide imperious arms were spread
To spoil mankind, until the avenger came
In darkening storm, and left a ruin'd name,
A triple crown upon a vanquish'd head.

What love in myriad hearts in every clime
The vision of her beauty calls to pray'r :
Where at his feet Himâlaya sublime
Holds up aslope the Arabian floods, or where

Later Poems

Patriarchal Nile rears at his watery stair;
In the broad islands of the Antipodes,
By Esperanza, or in the coral seas
Where Buddha's vain pagodas throng the air;

Or where the chivalry of Nipon smote
The wily Muscovite, intent to creep
Around the world with half his pride afloat,
And sent his battle to the soundless deep;
Or with our pilgrim-kin, and them that reap
The prairie-corn beyond cold Labrador
To California and the Alaskan shore,
Her exiled sons their pious memory keep :

Bright memories of young poetic pleasure
In free companionship, the loving stress
Of all life-beauty lull'd in studious leisure,
When every Muse was jocund with excess
Of fine delight and tremulous happiness;
The breath of an indolent unbridled June,
When delicate thought fell from the dreamy moon :
But now strange care, sorrow, and grief oppress.

' Ah ! fewer tears shall be,—'tis thus they dream,—

Ah, fewer, softer tears, when we lie low :

On younger brows shall brighter laurel gleam :

Lovelier and earlier shall the rosebuds blow.'

For in this hope she nurs'd them, and to know
That Truth, while men regard a tetter'd page,
Leaps on the mountains, and from age to age
Reveals the dayspring's inexhausted glow.

Yet all their joy is mingled with regret:

As the lone scholar on a neighbouring height,
Brooding disconsolate with eyelids wet
Ere o'er the unkind world he took his flight,

Odes

Look'd down upon her festal lamps at night,
And while the far call of her warning bell
Reach't to his heart, sang us his fond farewell,
Beneath the stars thinking of lost delight;

'Farewell! for whether we be young or old,
Thou dost remain, but we shall pass away:
Time shall against himself thy house uphold,
And build thy sanctuary from decay;
Children unborn shall be thy pride and stay.
May Earth protect thee, and thy sons be true;
And God with heavenly food thy life renew,
Thy pleasure and thy grace from day to day.'

15

ODE TO MUSIC

WRITTEN FOR THE BICENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF
HENRY PURCELL

*Music composed by Sir Hubert Parry, and performed at the
Leeds Festival and Commemoration Festival in
London, 1895*

I

MYRIAD-VOICED Queen, Enchantress of the air,
Bride of the life of man! With tuneful reed,
With string and horn and high-adoring quire
Thy welcome we prepare.
In silver-speaking mirrors of desire,

Odes

In joyous ravishment of mystery draw thou near,
With heavenly echo of thoughts, that dreaming lie
Chain'd in unborn oblivion drear,
Thy many-hearted grace restore
Unto our isle our own to be,
And make again our Graces three.

II

Turn, O return ! In merry England
Foster'd thou wert with infant Liberty.
Her gloried oaks, that stand
With trembling leaves and giant heart
Drinking in beauty from the summer moon,
Her wild-wood once was dear to thee.

There the birds with tiny art
Earth's immemorial cradle-tune
Warble at dawn to fern and fawn,
In the budding thickets making merry ;
And for their love the primrose faint
Floods the green shade with youthful scent.

Come, thy jocund spring renew
By hyacinthine lakes of blue :
Thy beauty shall enchant the buxom May ;
And all the summer months shall strew thy way,
And rose and honeysuckle rear
Their flowery screens, till under fruit and berry
The tall brake groweth golden with the year.

III

Thee fair Poetry oft hath sought,
Wandering lone in wayward thought,
On level meads by gliding streams,
When summer noon is full of dreams :
And thy loved airs her soul invade,
Haunting retired the willow shade.

Later Poems

Or in some wallèd orchard nook
She communes with her ancient book,
Beneath the branches laden low ;
While the high sun o'er bosom'd snow
Smiteth all day the long hill-side
With ripening cornfields waving wide.

There if thou linger all the year,
No jar of man can reach thine ear,
Or sweetly comes, as when the sound
From hidden villages around,
Threading the woody knolls, is borne
Of bells that dong the Sabbath morn

IV

I

The sea with melancholy war
Moateth about our castled shore ;
His world-wide elemental moan
Girdeth our lives with tragic zone.

He, ere men dared his watery path,
Fenced them aloof in wrath ;
Their jealous brotherhoods
Sund'ring with bitter floods :
Till science grew and skill,
And their adventurous will
Challenged his boundaries, and went free
To know the round world, and the sea
From midday night to midnight sun
Binding all nations into one.

2

Yet shall his storm and mastering wave
Assure the empire to the brave ;

Odes

And to his billowy bass belongs
The music of our patriot songs,
When to the wind his ridges go
In furious following, careering a-row,
Lasht with hail and withering snow :
And ever undaunted hearts outide
His rushing waters wide.

3

But when the winds fatigued or fled
Have left the drooping barks unsped,
And nothing stirs his idle plain
Save fire-breathed ships with silvery train,
While lovingly his waves he layeth,
And his slow heart in passion swells
To the pale moon in heav'n that strayeth,
And all his mighty music deep
Whispers among the heaped shells,
Or in dark caverns lies asleep ;—
Then dreams of Peace invite,
Haunting our shore with kisses light :
Nay—even Love's Paphian Queen hath come
Out of her long retirèd home
To show again her beauty bright ;
And twice or thrice in sight hath play'd
Of a young lover unaffray'd,
And all his verse immortal made.

V

I

Love to Love calleth,
Love unto Love replieth :
From the ends of the earth, drawn by invisible bands,
Over the dawning and darkening lands
Love cometh to Love.

Later Poems

To the pangs of desire ;
To the heart by courage and might
Escaped from hell,
From the torment of raging fire,
From the sighs of the drowning main,
From shipwreck of fear and pain,
From the terror of night.

2

All mankind by Love shall be banded
To combat Evil, the many-handed :
For the spirit of man on beauty feedeth,
The airy fancy he heedeth,
He regardeth Truth in the heavenly height,
In changeful pavilions of loveliness dight,
The sovran sun that knows not the night ;
He loveth the beauty of earth,
And the sweet birds' mirth ;
And out of his heart there falleth
A melody-making river
Of passion, that runneth ever
To the ends of the earth and crieth,
That yearneth and calleth ;
And Love from the heart of man
To the heart of man replieth :
On the wings of desire
Love cometh to Love.

VI

I

To me, to me, fair hearted Goddess, come,
To Sorrow come,
Where by the grave I linger dumb ;
With sorrow bow thine head,
For all my beauty is dead,

Odes

Leave Freedom's vaunt and playful thought awhile,
Come with thine unimpassioned smile
Of heavenly peace. and with thy fourfold choir
Of fair uncloying harmony
Unveil the palaces where man's desire
Keepeth celestial solemnity.

2

Lament, fair hearted queen, lament with me :
For when thy seer died no song was sung,
Nor for our heroes fal'n by land or sea
Hath honour found a tongue :
Nor aught of beauty for their tomb can frame
Worthy their noble name.
Let Mirth go bare : make mute thy dancing string :
With thy majestic consolation
Sweeten our suffering.
Speak thou my woe ; that from her pain
My spirit arise to see again
The With deathless flames.

The

The

The

And

IX

for me the gates of delight,
ates of the garden of man's desire ;

DIRGE

Man born of desire
Cometh out of the night,
A wandering spark of fire,
A lonely word of eternal thought
Echoing in chance and forgot.

I

He seeth the sun,
He calleth the stars by name,

Later Poems

He saluteth the flowers.—
Wonders of land and sea,
The mountain towers
Of ice and air
He seeth, and calleth them fair :
Then he hideth his face ;—
Whence he came to pass away
Where all is forgot,
Unmade—lost for aye
With the things that are not.

2

He striveth to know,
To unravel the Mind
That veileth in horror :
He wills to adore.
In wisdom he walketh
And loveth his kind ;
His labouring breath
Of passion, that runneth ever
To the ends of the earth and crieth,
That yearneth and calleth ;
And Love from the heart of man
To the heart of man replieth :
On the wings of desire

3

He dreameth of beauty,
He seeks to create
Fairer and fairer
To vanquish his Fate ;
No hindrance he—
No curse will brook,
He maketh a law
No ill shall be :

Odes

Then he hideth his face ;—
Whence he came to pass away
Where all is forgot,
Unmade—lost for aye
With the things that are not.

VIII

Rejoice, ye dead, where'er your spirits dwell,
Rejoice that yet on earth your fame is bright,
And that your names, remember'd day and night,
Live on the lips of those who love you well.

'Tis ye that conquer'd have the powers of Hell
Each with the special grace of your delight ;
Ye are the world's creators, and by might
Alone of Heavenly love ye did excel.

Now ye are starry names
Behind the sun ye climb
To light the glooms of Time
With deathless flames.

IX

Open for me the gates of delight,
The gates of the garden of man's desire ;
Where spirits touch'd by heavenly fire
Have planted the trees of life.—
Their branches in beauty are spread,
Their fruit divine
To the nations is given for bread,
And crush'd into wine.

To thee, O man, the sun his truth hath given,
The moon hath whisper'd in love her silvery dreams.
Night hath unlockt the starry heaven,
The sea the trust of his streams :

Later Poems

And the rapture of woodland spring
Is stay'd in its flying;
And Death cannot sting
Its beauty undying.

Fear and Pity disentwine
Their aching beams in colours fine;
Pain and woe forgo their might.
After darkness thy leaping sight,
After dumbness thy dancing sound,
After fainting thy heavenly flight,
After sorrow thy pleasure crown'd:
O enter the garden of thy delight,
Thy solace is found.

X

To us, O Queen of sinless grace,
Now at our prayer unveil thy face:
Awake again thy beauty free;
Return and make our Graces three.
And with our thronging strength to the ends of the earth
Thy myriad-voicèd loveliness go forth,
To lead o'er all the world's wide ways
God's everlasting praise,
And every heart inspire
With the joy of man in the beauty of Love's desire.

Odes

16

A HYMN OF NATURE

AN ODE WRITTEN FOR MUSIC

*The music composed by Sir Hubert Parry, performed at
the Gloucester Festival, 1898*

I

POWER eternal, power unknown, uncreate :
Force of force, fate of fate.

Beauty and light are thy seeing,
Wisdom and right thy decreeing,
Life of life is thy being.

In the smile of thine infinite starry gleam,
Without beginning or end,
Measure or number,
Beyond time and space,
Without foe or friend,
In the void of thy formless embrace,
All things pass as a dream
Of thine unbroken slumber.

II

Gloom and the night are thine:
On the face of thy mirror darkness and terror,
The smoke of thy blood, the frost of thy breath.

In silence and woful awe
Thy harrying angels of death
Destroy whate'er thou makest—
Makest, destroyest, destroyest and makest.
Thy gems of life thou dost squander,

Later Poems

Their virginal beauty givest to plunder,
Doomest to uttermost regions of age-long ice
 To starve and expire:
 Consumest with glance of fire,
 Or back to confusion shakest
With earthquake, elemental storm and thunder.

III

In ways of beauty and peace
Fair desire, companion of man,
Leadeth the children of earth.

As when the storm doth cease,
The loving sun the clouds dispelleth,
And woodland walks are sweet in spring;
 The birds they merrily sing
 And every flower-bud swelleth.
Or where the heav'ns o'erspan
 The lonely downs
 When summer is high:
 Below their breezy crowns
 And grassy steep
Spreadeth the infinite smile of the sunlit sea;
 Whereon the white ships swim,
 And steal to havens far
 Across the horizon dim,
Or lie becalm'd upon the windless deep,
 Like thoughts of beauty and peace,
 When the storm doth cease,
And fair desire, companion of man,
 Leadeth the children of earth.

IV

Man, born to toil, in his labour rejoiceth;
His voice is heard in the morn:

Odes

He armeth his hand and sallieth forth
To engage with the generous teeming earth,
And drinks from the rocky rills
The laughter of life.

Or else, in crowded cities gathering close,
He traffics morn and eve
In thronging market-halls;
Or within echoing walls
Of busy arsenals

Weldeth the stubborn iron to engines vast;
Or tends the thousand looms
Where, with black smoke o'ercast,
The land mourns in deep glooms.

Life is toil, and life is good:
There in loving brotherhood
Beateth the nation's heart of fire.

Strife! Strife! The strife is strong!
There battle thought and voice, and spirits conspire
In joyous dance around the tree of life,
And from the ringing choir
Riseth the praise of God from hearts in tuneful song.

V

Hark! What spirit doth entreat
The love-obedient air?
All the pomp of his delight
Revels on the ravisht night,
Wandering wilful, soaring fair:
There! 'Tis there, 'tis there.
Like a flower of primal fire
Late redeem'd by man's desire.

Away, on wings away
My spirit far hath flown,

Later Poems

To a land of love and peace,
Of beauty unknown.
The world that earth-born man,
By evil undismay'd,
Out of the breath of God
Hath for his heaven made.

Where all his dreams soe'er
Of holy things and fair
In splendour are upgrown,
Which thro' the toilsome years
Martyrs and faithful seers
And poets with holy tears
Of hope have sown.

There, beyond power of ill,
In joy and blessing crown'd,
Christ with His lamp of truth
Sitteth upon the hill
Of everlasting youth,
And calls His saints around.

VI

Sweet compassionate tears
Have dimm'd my earthly sight,
Tears of love, the showers wherewith
The eternal morn is bright:
Dews of the heav'nly spheres.
With tears my eyes are wet,
Tears not of vain regret,
Tears of no lost delight,
Dews of the heav'nly spheres
Have dimm'd my earthly sight,
Sweet compassionate tears

Odes

VII

Gird on thy sword, O man, thy strength endue,
In fair desire thine earth-born joy renew.
Live thou thy life beneath the making sun
Till Beauty, Truth, and Love in thee are one.

Thro' thousand ages hath thy childhood run:
On timeless ruin hath thy glory been:
From the forgotten night of loves fordone
Thou risest in the dawn of hopes unseen.

Higher and higher shall thy thoughts aspire,
Unto the stars of heaven, and pass away,
And earth renew the buds of thy desire
In fleeting blooms of everlasting day.

PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

Ep. I. Daniel Press. 1903.

„ *II. Monthly Review. July, 1903, with
an abstract of Stone's Prosody, as*

Christ with His lamp of truth
Sitteth upon the hill
Of everlasting youth,
And calls His saints around.

POEMS

IN

CLASSICAL PROSODY



PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

- Ep. I. Daniel Press. 1903.*
„ *II. Monthly Review. July, 1903, with
an abstract of Stone's Prosody, as
there used.*
No. 7. In 'Pelican,' C.C.C., Oxford.
„ *8. English Review. March, 1912.*
„ *20. New Quarterly. Jan. 1909, with
an essay on the Virgilian Hexame-
ter, &c.*
„ *20 & 21. Ibant Obscuri. Clarendon
Press. 1916: with reprint of sum-
mary of Stone's Prosody accompanied
by 'later observations & modifica-
tions'.*

THESE experiments in quantitative verse were made in fulfilment of a promise to William Johnson Stone that I would some day test his theory. His premature death converted my consent into a serious obligation. This personal explanation is due to myself for two reasons: because I might otherwise appear firstly as an advocate of the system, secondly as responsible for Stone's determination of the lengths of English syllables. Before writing quantitative verse it is necessary to learn to *think* in quantities. This is no light task, and a beginner requires fixed rules. Except for a few minor details, which I had disputed with Mr. Stone, I was bound to take his rules as he had elaborated them; and it was not until I had made some progress and could think fairly well in his prosody that I seriously criticized it. The two chief errors that I find in it are that he relied too much on the quality of a vowel in determining its syllabic length, and that he regarded the *h* as *always* consonantal in quality. His valuation of the *er* sound is doubtful, but defensible and convenient, and I have never discarded it. My earlier experiments contain therefore a good many 'false quantities', and these, where they could not be very easily (though *inconsistently*) amended, I have left, and marked most of them in the text: a few false quantities do not make a poem less readable. Thus a long mark over a syllable means that Stone reckoned it as long, and that the verse requires it to be so pronounced, but that I regard it as short, or at least as *doubtful*. For example on p. 414 *Rūin* is thus written. Of all accented long vowels in 'open' position the long *u* seems perhaps to retain its quantity best, but there is evidence that Tennyson held it to be shortened, and I do not know whether it might be an exception or go with theory, piety, poetry, &c. Again, where a final syllable should be lengthened or not shortened by position, but lacks its consonantal support, I have put a *˘* in the gap: these weak places are chiefly due to my accepting Stone's unchanging valuation of *h*. My emancipation from Stone's rules was gradual, so that I have not been able to distinguish definitely my earlier experiments from the later, in which the quantities are such as I have now come to approve of: but my line-for-line paraphrase of Virgil is such a later experiment. It was accompanied in the *New Quarterly* by a long examination of the Virgilian hexameter, to which I would refer any one who is interested in the subject. In these English hexameters I have used and advocate the use of Miltonic elision. The mark *'* in the text shows where I have purposely allowed a short syllable to sustain a long place. Though the difficulty of adapting our English syllables to the Greek rules is very great, and even deterrent—for I cannot pretend to have attained to an absolutely consistent scheme—yet the experiments that I have made reveal a vast unexplored field of delicate and expressive rhythms hitherto unknown in our poetry: and this amply rewarded me for my friendly undertaking.

EPISTLE I

TO L. M.

WINTRY DELIGHTS

Now in wintry delights, and long fireside meditation,
 'Twixt studies and routine paying due court to the Muses,
 My solace in solitude, when broken roads barricade me
 Mudbound, unvisited for months with my merry children,
 Grateful t'ward Providence, and heeding a slander against me
 Less than a rheum, think of me to-day, dear Lionel, and take
 This letter as some account of Will Stone's versification.

We, whose first memories reach half of a century backward,
 May praise our fortune to have outliv'd so many dangers,—
 Faultiness of Nature's unruly machinery or man's—; 10
 For, once born, whatever 'tis worth, LIFE is to be held to,
 Its mere persistence esteem'd as rēal attainment,
 Its crown of silver reverenc'd as one promise of youth
 Fruiting, of existence one needful purpose accomplish'd:
 And 'twere worth the living, howe'er unkindly bereft of
 Those joys and comforts, throu' which we chiefly regard it:
 Nay,—set aside the pleasant unhinder'd order of our life,
 Our happy enchantments of Fortune, easy surroundings,
 Courteous acquaintance, dwelling in fair homes, the delight of
 Long-plann'd excursions, the romance of journeying in lands
 Historic, of sēeing their glory, the famous adornments 21
 Giv'n to memorial Earth by man, decorator of all-time,
 (—As wē saw with virginal eyes travelling to behold them,—)
 Her gorgeous palaces, her tow'rs and stately cathedrals;
 Where the turrets and domes of pictured Tuscany slumber,

Poems in

Or the havoc'd splendours of Rome imperial, or where
Glare the fretted minarets and mosks of trespassing Islam,
And old Nilus, amid the mummied suzerainty of Egypt,
Glideth, a godly presence, consciously regardless of all things,
Save his unending toil and eternal recollections :— 30

Set these out of account, and with them too put away ART,
Those ravishings of mind, those sensuous intelligences,
By whose grace the elect enjoy their sacred aloofness
From Life's meagre affairs, in beauty's regenerate youth
Reading immortality's sublime revelation, adoring
Their own heav'nly desire ; nor alone in worship assist they,
But take, call'd of God, part and pleasure in cr  ation
Of that beauty, the first of His first purposes extoll'd :—

Yea, set aside with these all NATURE's beauty, the wild wood's
Flow'ry domain, the flushing, soft crowding loveliness of
Spring, 40

Lazy Summer's burning d  al, the serenely solemn spells
Of Sibylline Autumn, with gay-wing'd Plenty departing ;
All fair change, whether of seasons or bright recurrent day,
Morning or eve ; the divine night's wonderous empyrean ;
High noon's melting azure, his thin cloud-country, the
landscape

Mountainous or maritime, blue calms of midsummer Ocean,
Broad corn-grown champaign goldwaving in invisible wind,
Wide-water'd pasture, with shade of whispering aspen ;
All whereby Nature winneth our love, fondly appearing
As to caress her children, or all that in exaltation 50
Lifteth aloft our hearts to an unseen glory beyond her :—

Put these out of account ; yea, more I say, banish also
From the credit sum of enjoyment those simple AFFECTIONS,
Whose common exercise informs our natural instinct ;
That, set in our animal flesh-fabric, of our very lifeblood
Draw their subsistence, and even in ungenerous hearts

Classical Prosody

Root, like plants in stony deserts and 'neath pitiless snows.
Yea, put away all LOVE, the blessings and pieties of home,
All delicate heart-bonds, vital tendernesses untold,
Joys that fear to be named, feelings too holy to gaze on ; 60
And with his inviolate peace-triumph his passionate war
Be forgone, his mighty desire, thrilling ecstasies, ardours
Of mystic reverence, his fierce flame-eager emotions,
Idoltrous service, blind faith and ritual of fire.

If from us all these things were taken away, (that is all art
And all beauty whate'er, and all love's varied affection,)
Yet would enough subsist in other concerns to suffice us,
And feed intelligence, and make life's justification.
What this is, if you should ask me, beyond or above the
rejoicing

In vegetant or brute existence, answer is easy; 70
'Tis the reflective effort of mind that, conscious of itself,
Fares forth exploring nature for principle and cause,
Keenly with all the cunning pleasure and instinct of a hunter,
Who, in craft fashioning weapon and sly snare, tracketh after
His prey flying afield, and that which his arm killeth eateth.

History and SCIENCE our playthings are : what an untold
Wealth of inexhaustive treasure is stored up for amusement !
Shall the amass'd Earth-structure appeal to me less than in
early

Childhood an old fives-ball, whose wraps I wondering
unwound,

Untwining the ravel'd worsted, that mere rubbish and waste
Of leather and shavings had bound and moulded elastic 81
Into a perfect sphere ? Shall not the celestial earth-ball
Equally entertain a mature enquiry, reward our
Examination of its contexture, conglomerated
Of layer'd débris, the erosion of infinite ages ?
Tho' I lack the wizard Darwin's scientific insight
On the barren sea-beaches of East Patagonia gazing,

Poems in

I must wond'ring attend, nay learn myself to decipher
Time's rich hieroglyph, with vast elemental pencil
Scor'd upon Earth's rocky crust,—minute shells slowly
collecting 90

Press'd to a stone, uprais'd to a mountain, again to a fine sand
Worn, burying the remains of an alien organic epoch,
In the flat accretions of new sedimentary strata;
All to be crush'd, crumpled, confused, contorted, abandon'd,
Broke, as a child's puzzle is, to be recompos'd with attention;
Nature's history-book, which shē hath torn as asham'd of;
And lest those pictures on her fragmentary pages
Should too lightly reveal frustrate Antiquity, hath laid
Rūin upon rūin, revolution upon revolution :
Yet no single atom, no least insignificant grain 100
But, having order alike of fate, and faulty disorder,
Holds a record of Time, very vestiges of the Creation ;
Which who will not attend scorns blindly the only com-
mandments
By God's finger of old inscribed on table of earth-stone.

This for me wer' enough : yet confin'd Gēology's field
Counts not in all Science more than the planet to the Cosmos;
Where our central Sun, almighty material author,
And sustainer, appears as a half-consumed vanishing spark,
Bearing along with it, entangled in immensity's onward
Spiral eddies, the blacken'd dust-motes whirl'd off from
around it. 110

But tho' man's microscopical functions measure all things
By his small footprints, finger-spans and ticking of clocks,
And thereby conceive the immense—such multiple extent
As to defy Idēas of imperative cerebration,—
None the less observing, measuring, patiently recording,
Hē mappeth out the utter wilderness of unlimited space;
Carefully weigheth a weight to the sun, reckoneth for it its
path

Of trackless travelling, the precise momentary places

Classical Prosody

Of the planets and their satellites, their annual orbits,
Times, perturbations of times, and orbit of orbit. 120

What was Alexander's subduing of Asia, or that
Sheep-worry of Europe, when pigmy Napoleon enter'd
Her sovereign chambers, and her kings with terror eclips'd?
His footsore soldiers inciting across the ravag'd plains,
Thro' bloody fields of death tramping to an ugly disaster?
Shows any crown, set above the promise (so rudely accom-
plisht)

Of their fair godlike young faces, a glory to compare
With the immortal olive that circles bold Galileo's
Brows, the laurel'd halo of Newton's unwithering fame? 129
Or what a child's surmise, how trifling a journey Columbus
Adventur'd, to a land like that which he sail'd from arriving,
If compar'd to Bessel's magic divination, awarding
Magnificent Sirius his dark and invisible bride;
Or when Adams by Cam, (more nearly Leverrier in France,)
From the minutely measur'd vacillation of Uranus, augur'd
Where his mighty brother Neptune went wandering unnamed,
And thro' those thousand-million league-darknesses of space
Drew him slowly whene'er he pass'd, and slowly released
him!

Nil admirari! 'Tis surely a most shabby thinker 139
Who, looking on Nature, finds not the reflection appalling.

And if these wonders we must with wonder abandon,
Astronomy's Cosmos, the Immense, and those physical laws
That link mind to matter, laws mutual in revelation,
Which measure and analyse Nature's primordial orgasm,
Lifegiving omnipotential LIGHT, its speed to determine,
Untwist its rainbow of various earthcoloring rays,
Counting strictly to each its own millionth-millimetred
Wave-length, and mapping out on fray'd diffraction of ether
All the adust elements and furnaced alchemy of heav'n;
Laws which atone the disorder of infinit observation 150
With tyrannous numbers and abstract theory, closing

Poems in

Protean Nature with nets of principle exact;
Her metamorphoses transmuting by correlation,
All heat, all chemical concourse or electrical action,
All force and all motion of all matter, or subtle or gross :—

If we these wonders, I say, with wonder abandon,
Nor can for mental heaviness their high study pursue,
Yet no story of adventures or fabulous exploit
Of famous'd heroes hath so rōmantic a discourse,
As these growing annals of long heav'n-scaling achievement
And far discoveries, which he who'dly neglecteth 161
Is but a boor as truly ridiculous as the village clown,
In whose thought the pleasant sun-ball performeth a circuit
Daily above mother earth, and resteth nightly beneath her.

Nor will a man, whose mind respects its own operations,
Lightly resign himself to remain in darkness uninform'd,
While any true science of fact lies easy within reach
Concerning Nature's ēternal essential object,
Self-matter, embodying substratum of ev'ry relation
Both of Time and Space, at once the machinery and stuff
Of those Idēas ; carrier, giver, only receiver 171
Of such perceptions as arise in sensible organs.

Now whether each element is a cōherency of equal
Strictly symmetric atoms, or among themselves the atoms are
Like animals in a herd, having each an identity distinct,
—So that atoms of gold compar'd with sulphur or iron
Are but as ancient Greeks compar'd with Chinamen and
Turks ;—

Nor whether all elements are untransmutable offspring
From one kind or more thro' endless eternity changing,
Or whether invisibles claim rightly the name of immortals,
I make no'enquiry ; matter minutely divided 181
Showing a like paradox, with ever-continuous extent,
And, as Adam, the atom will pose as a naked assumption :—
But since all the knowledge which man was born to attain to
Hath these only channels, (which must limit and qualify it,)

Classical Prosody

We shall con the grammar, the material alphabet of life.
Yea, ev'n more from error to preserve our inquisitive mind,
Than to secure well-bēing against adversity and ill.
Surely if all is a flux, 'tis well to look into the flūd,
Inspect and question the apparent, shifty behaviour, 190
Wherein lurketh alone our witness of all physical law,
As we read the habits unchanging of invisible things,
Their timeless chronicles, the unintelligent ethic of dust:
In which dense labyrinth he who was guiding avised me,
With caution saying 'Were this globe's area of land
'Wholly cover'd from sight, pack'd close to the watery
margins
'With mere empty vessels, I could myself put in each one
'Some different substance, and write its formula thereon.'

Thus would speak the chemist ; and Nature's superabun-
dance,
Her vast infinitude of waste vāriety untold, 200
As^vher immense extent and inconceivable object,
Squandering activities throughout ēternity, dwarfeth
Man's little aim and hour, his doubtful fancy: what are we?
Our petty selfseekings, our speedily passing affections?
Life having existed so extravagantly before us;
Earth bearing so slight a regard or care for us; and all
After us unconcern'd to remain, strange, beautiful as now.
May not an idle echo^vof an antique pōetry haunt me,
'Friendship is all feigning, yea^vall loving is folly only'?
—Yet doth not very mention of antique pōetry and love 210
Quickly recall to better motions my dispirited faith?
And I see man's discontent as witness asserting
His moral idēal, that, born of Nature, is heir to
Her children's titles, which nought may cancel or impugn;
Not wer' of all her works man least, but ranking among them
Highly or ev'n as best, he wrongs himself to imagine
His soul foe to her aim, or from^vher sanction an outlaw.

Poems in

Nay, but just as man should appear more fully accordant
With things not himself, would they rank with him as equals:
Judging other creatures he sets them wholly beneath him;
His disquiet among manifold and alien objects 221
Being sure evidence, the effect of an understanding,
And perception allow'd by Nature solely to himself.

Highly then is to be prais'd the resourceful wisdom of
our time,
That spunged out the written science and theories of life,
And, laying foundation of its knowledge in physical law,
Gave it preëminence o'er all enquiry, erecting
Superstructive of all, bringing ev'ry research to the object,
Boldly a new science of MAN, from dreamy scholastic
Imprisoning set free, and inveterate divination, 230
Into the light of truth, to the touch of history and fact.

Since 'the proper study of mankind is man',—nor afore-
time
Was the proverb esteem'd as a truism less than it is now,—
'Tis strange that the method lay out of sight unaccomplisht,
And that we, so late to arrive, should first set a value
On the delusive efforts of human babyhood; and so
Witnessing impatiently the rear of their disappearance,
Upgathering the relics and vestiges of primitive man,
Should ratify instinct for science, look to the darkness
For light, find a knowledge where 'twas most groping or un-
known: 240

While civilization's advances mutely regarding
Talk we of old scapegoats, discuss bloodrites, immolations,
Worship of ancestors; explain complexities involved
Of tribal marriages, derivation of early religions,
Priestly taboos, totems, archaic mysteries of trees,
All the devils and dreams abhorr'd of barbarous ages.

And 'tis a far escape from wires, wheels and penny papers
And the worried congestion of our Victorian era,

Classical Prosody

Whose many inventions of world-wide luxury have changed
Life's very face :—but enough wē hear of progress, enough
have 250

Our conscious science and comforts trumpeted ; altho'
Hardly can I, who so many years eagerly frequented
Bartholomew's fountain, not speak of things to awaken
Kind old HIPPOCRATES, howe'er hē slumbereth, entomb'd
'Neath the shatter'd winejars and rüined factories of Cos,
Or where hē wander'd in Thessalian Larissa :
For when his doctrine, which Rome had wisely adopted,
Sank lost with the treasures of her deep-foundering empire,
No art or science grew so contemptible, order'd 259
So by mere folly, windy caprice, superstition and chance,
As boastful MEDICINE, with humours fit for a madhouse,
Save when some Sydenham, like Samson among the Philis-
tines,

Strode bond-bursting along with a smile of genial instinct.
Nor when here and there some ray, in darkness arising,
Hopefully seem'd to herald the coming dawn, (as when a
Laennec

Or Jenner invented his meed of worthy remembrance,)
Did one mind foresee, one seer foretell the appearance
Of that unexpected daylight that arose upon our time.

Who dream'd that living air poison'd our SURGERY, coating
All our sheeny weapons with germs of an invisible death, 270
Till he saw the sterile steel work with immunity, and save
Quickly as its warring scimitars of victory had slain ?
Saw what school-tradition for nature's kind method admir'd,
—In those lifedrainning slow cures and bedridden agues,—
Forgotten, or condemn'd as want of care in a surgeon ?

Tho' MEDICINE makes not so plain an appeal to the vulgar,
Yet she lags not a whit : her pregnant theory touches
Deeper discoveries, her more complete revolution
Gives promise of wider benefits in larger abundance.

Where she nam'd the disease she now separates the
bacillus; 280

Poems in

Sets the atoms of offence, those blind and sickly blood-eaters,
'Neath lens and daylight, forcing their foul propagations,
Which had ever prosper'd in dark impunity unquest,
Now to behave in sight, deliver their poisonous extract
And their strange self-brew'd, self-slaying juice to be handled,
Experimented upon, set aside and stor'd to oppose them.

So novel and obscure a research, such hard revelations
Of Nature's cabinet,—tho' with fact amply accordant,
And by hypothesis much dark difficulty resolving,
Are not quickly receiv'd nor approv'd, and sensitive idlers,
Venturing in the profound terrible penetralia of life, 291
Are shock'd by a method that shuns not contamination
With cruel Nature's most secret processes unmaskt.
And yet in all mankind's disappointed history, now first
Have his scouts push'd surely within his foul enemies' lines,
And his sharpshooters descried their insidious foe,
Those swarming parasites, that barely within the detection
Of manifold search-light, have bred, swimming unsuspected
Thro' man's brain and limbs, slaying with loathly pollution
His beauty's children, his sweet scions of affection, 300
In feverous torment and tears, his home desolating
Of their fair innocence, breaking his proud passionate heart,
And his kindly belief in God's good justice arraigning.

With what wildly directed attack, what an armory illjudged,
Has he, (alas, poor man,) with what cumbrous machination
Sought to defend himself from their Lilliputian onslaught;
Aye discharging around him, in obscure night, at a venture,
Ev'ry missile which his despair confus'dly imagin'd;
His simples, compounds, specifics, chemical therapeutics,
Juice of plants, whatever was nam'd in lordly Salerno's 310
Herbaries and gardens, vipers, snails, all animal filth,
Incredible quackeries, the pretentious jugglery of knaves,
Green electricities, saints' bones and priestly anointings.
Fools! that oppose his one scientific intelligent hope!
Grant us an hundred years, and man shall hold in abeyance
These foul distempers, and with this world's benefactors

Classical Prosody

Shall PASTEUR obtain the reward of saintly devotion,
His crown hēroic, who fought not destiny in vain.

'Tis success that attracts : 'twas therefore so many workers
Ran pellmell to the schools of Nature in our generation, 320
While other employments have lack'd their genius and pined.
Our fathers' likings wē thought semibarbarous, our art
Self-consciously sickens in qualms of an æsthetic aura,
Noisily in the shallows splashing and disporting uninspir'd.
Our famed vulgarities whether in speech, taste or amusement,
Are not amended: Is it foolish, hoping for a rescue,
First to appeal to the strong, for health to the healthy
amongst us?

—For the Sophists' doctrine that GRACE is d̄ying of old age
I hold in derision, their inkpot thēories of man,
Of his cradle of art, his deathbed of algebra ;—and see 330
How Science has wrought, since we went idling at Eton,
One thing above surmise :—An' if I may dare to remind you
How Vergil praises your lov'd Lucretius, (of whom
My matter and metre^v have set you thinking, as I fear,)
In that glory which ends 'et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari':
Sounded not most empty to us such boast of a pagan,
Strangely to us tutor'd to believe, with faith mediæval,
Torture everlasting to be justly the portion of all souls,
Nor but by the elects' secret prēdestiny escaped? 340
If you think to reply,—making this question in answer,—
'Did the belief disturb for a moment our pleasure in life?'
No.—And men gather in harvest on slopes of an active
Volcano: natheless the terror's ēnormity was there ;
Now 'tis away : Science has pierced man's cloudy common-
sense,

Dow'rd his homely vision with more expansive an embrace,
And the rotten foundation of old superstition exposed.
That trouble of Pascal, those vain paradoxes of Austin,
Those Semitic parables of Paul, those tomes of Aquinas,

Poems in

All are thrown to the limbo of antediluvian idols, 350
Only because we learn mankind's true history, and know
That not at all from a high perfection sinfully man fell,
But from baseness arose : We have with sympathy enter'd
Those dark caves, his joyless abodes, where with ravening
brutes,

Bear or filthy hyena, he once disputed a shelter :—
That was his Paradise, his garden of Eden,—abandon'd
Ages since to the drift and drip, the cementing accretions
Whence we now separate his bones buried in the stalagma,
His household makeshifts, his hunting tools, his adornments,
From the scatter'd skeletons of a lost prehistoric order, 360
Its mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, the machairodos, and
beasts

Whose unnamed pastures the immense Atlantic inundates.

In what corner of earth lie not dispersed the familiar
Flinty relics of his old primitive stone-cutlery ? what child
Kens not now the design, the adapted structure of each one
Of those hand-labor'd chert-flakes, whether axe, chisel, or
knife,

Spearhead, barb of arrow, rough plane or rudely serrate saw ?
Stones that in our grandsires' time told no sermon, (awaiting
Indestructible, unnumber'd, on chary attention,)
From their pręadamite pulpits now cry Revelation. 370

Not to a Greek his chanted epic had mortal allurements,
Conjuring old-world fancies of Ilium and of Olympus,
As this story to me, this tale primęval of unsung,
Unwritten, ancestral fate and adversity, this siege
Of courage and happiness protracted so many thousand
Thousand years in a slow persistent victory of brain
And right hand o'er all the venom'd stings, sharpnesses of
fang

And dread fury whate'er Nature, tirelessly devising,
Could develop with tooth, claw, tusk, or horn to oppose them.
See now Herakles, who strangled snakes when an infant 380
In his cradle alone ; and nought but those petty stonechips

Classical Prosody

For the battle : 'twas wonder above wonders his achievement :
Yea, and since he thought as a child 'twas natural in^hhim,
Meeting in existence with purposes antagonistic,
Circumstances oppos'd to desire, vast activities, which
Thwarted effort, to assume All-might as spiteful against him.
Nay, as an artist born, impell'd to devise a religion,—
So to relate himself idēally with the immortal,—
This quarrel of reason with what displeas'd his affections
Was not amiss. The desire and love of beauty possess man :
Art is of all that beauty the best outwardly presented ; 391
Truth to the soul is merely the best that mind can imagine.
No lover ēternal will hold to an older opinion
If but lovelier ideas, with Nature agrēeing,
Are to his understanding offer'd...But enough : 'tis an unsolv'd
Mystery.—Yet man dreams to flatter^vhis dēity saying
'Beautiful is Nature !' rather 'tis various, endless,
And her efforts fertile in error tho' grand in attainment.
If wé, while praising^vher scheme and infinite order,
Are compell'd to select, our choice condemns the remainder ;
Nor can wisdom honour those loathly polluting offences, 401
Whose very names to the Muse are either accursèd or
unknown.

Nay, if such foul things thou deemest worthy, the fault was
Making us, O Nature, thy judge and tearful accuser.

Turn our thought for awhile to the symphonies of
Beethoven,

Or the rever'd preludes of mighty Sebastian ; Is there
One work of Nature's contrivance beautiful as these ?
Judg'd by beauty alone man wins, as sensuous artist ;
And for other qualities, the spirit's differentia, Nature
Scarce observes them at all : that keen unfaltering insight, 410
Whereby^vearthly desire's roaming wildernesses are changed
Into a garden a-bloom ; its wandering impossible ways
Into pillar'd avenues, alleys and fair-flow'ry terrac'd walks,
(Where God talks with man, as once 'twas fancied of Eden ;)
That transcendental supreme interpreting of sense,

Poems in

Rendering intelligence passionate with mystery, linking
Sympathy with grandeur, the reserve of dignity with play;
Those soul-formalities, the balance held 'twixt the denial
And the betrayal of intention, whose masteries invite,
Entice, welcome ever, meet, and with kindliness embrace; 420
Those guarded floodgates of boundless, lovely resources,
Whence nothing ill issues, no distraction nor abortion
Hindering enjoyment, but in easy security flow forth
Ecstasies of fitness, raptures and harmonies of heav'n.
Surely before such work of man, so kindly attemper'd,
Nature must be asham'd, had shē not this ready answer,
'Fool, and who made thee?'—

I shall not seem a deserter,

Where in an idle essay my verse to a fancy abandon'd
Praiseth others: rather while art and beauty delight us,
While hope, faith and love are warm and lively in our hearts,
Sweet our earthly desire and dear our human affection, 431
We may, joyfully despising the pedantries of old age,
Hold to the time, nor lose the delight of mortal attainment;
Keenly rejoicing in all that wisdom approves, nor allowing
Ourselves at the challenge of younger craft to be outsailed;
But trimming our old canvas in all change of weather and
wind,
Freely without fear urge o'erseas our good vessel onward,
Piloting into the far, unmapp'd futurity.—Farewell.

Classical Prosody

2

EPISTLE II

TO A SOCIALIST IN LONDON

No^vethical system, no contemplation or action,
No reason'd attitude of mind nor principle of faith,
Neither Sōcratical wisdom nor saintly devotion,
Buildeth a fortress against heart-ache & compassionate grief,
Nor responds to desire, nor with true mastery yieldeth
Easy repose to the mind ; And since all our study endeth
Emptily in full doubt,—fathoming the divine intention
In this one thing alone, that, howsoe'er it affect us,
'Twas never intended for mortal fancy to compass,—
I've concluded that from first purposes unknown 10
None should seek to deduce idēal laws to be liv'd by ;
And, loving art, am true to the Muse, & pōetry extol :
Therefore 'twas that afore I prais'd & heartily enjoy'd
Your human verses, FRASER, when nobody bought them,
More than again I praise those serious exhortations,
Wherewith you wu'd amend the degraded people about you.
Nay tho' like a prophet with heav'n-sent dignity inspir'd,
With ready conviction and stern example assuring,
Mightily you proclaim your love-messag' in the assembly,
Exhibiting panacēas of ancient ill, propagating 20
Out of a Scotch cerebrum the reforming zeal of a TOLSTOI,
I listen all unmov'd, as a sceptic among the believers.
Yet what a charm has an earnest soul, whom sympathy
 unchecked
For human suffering has strengthen'd and dedicated
Bravely to serve his kind, to renounce his natural instinct,
And liv' apart, indulging in acts of mercy, delighted
In wisdom's rock-hewn citadel^yher law to illustrate,
Embodying the pattern of self-integrity complete.

Poems in

Yea, what a charm pervades discourse, that loftily reason'd
Points the narrow pathway throu' this world's ugly disorder;
How very fair wil appear any gate of cleanliness, open 30
From the city's tumult, its rank impurity, its dread
Vulgarity's triumph: Nay sure & bounteous as Truth,
Beautiful in confusion appeareth Simplicity's way.

—'Simple it is, (yóu say) God is good,—Nature is ample,—
'Earth yields plenty for all,—and all might share in abundance,

'Were profit and labour but fairly divided among them.

'Scarce any laws are needed in our Utopia but these,—

'No fruitless labour to provide mere useless adornment,

'No money encouraging man's sloth & slavery, no rents 40

'Of titeld landlords, no pamper'd luxury breeding

'Fleshly disease, worst fiend & foe of mind body and soul;

'All should work, and only produce life's only requirements:

'So with days all halfholidays, toil healthfully enjoy'd,

'Each might, throu' leisure hours of amusement pīety and
peace,

'In the domestic joys & holy community partake.—'

—This wer' a downleveling, my friend; yōū need, to assure
me,

Fix a limit to the folk; else, as their number is increas't,

Their happiness may dwindle away, & what was at outset

Goal & prize, the provoker of all your wise revolution, 50

Will by subdivision disappear in course of atainment.

When goods are^vincreas'd, mouths are^vincreas'd to devour
them:

If the famine be reliev'd this season in India, next dearth

Will be a worse. Yōū know how one day Herschel acosted

Súch a philanthropical Save-all, who claimed to acomplish

Some greatest happiness for a greatest number; 'Attend,
man;

(Saíd-he) Resólve me anon one query: Suppose Adam and
Eve

First crēated on Earth but twice ten centuries ere Christ,

Classical Prosody

That they gat four children in all, who liv'd, getting also
Four to the pair : Had thus mankind ever equally increast 60
By moderate families but doubling in each generation,
How many souls would now be alive to revise the conun-
drum

Of greatest happiness ? No^vanswer ? Well, 'tis a long sum.
Say if on earth such a crowd could stand. No ? Pray then
imáginé

All earth's land as a plain, & all this company thereon,
Piled together like peas in a pintpot : How many layers ?
No guess ? Then how high the column ? How far wu'd it
extend

Into the sky ?—To the moon ?—Further—To the sun ?—To
the sun ! Pshaw !

That column of happy men would reach up, as I fathom its
height,

Million dīameters of Neptune's infinit' orbit.' 70

My^vobjection annoys your kindly philanthropy?—'It
proves

'Too much.'—Yes nature shows in that scrutiny bankrupt;
Mere matter in deposit gives out. Yóu wish to determine
No limit of future polities : your actual object
Is to relieve suffering, to repeal injustice accruing
From monied inheritance, which makes a nonentity potent
For public mischief, who might, if usefully harness'd
In common employment, have assisted social order.

Why should Law give fifty talents where Nature alloys one ?
For money is the talent of supreme empery : Gold, Gold 80
Envieth all, getteth all, absorbeth, mastereth all things :
It pusheth out & thrusteth away pitilessly the weak ones,
Those ill-fated, opprest, unfortun'd needy : Beneath them
Yawns the abyss. Down down they fall, as a stream on a
mountain,

With ceaseless cataract. None hearkeneth ; only the silent
Grave, that darkly devours their cry of desperate anguish.
Spáre me the story ; believe more feel this grief than avow it :

Poems in

'Tis put aside from thought with death's incurable evil;
Left for them, that assume mankind as cause, to lament it.
And what if all Nature ratify this merciless outrage? 90
If her wonder of arch-wonders, her fair animal life,
Her generate creatures, her motion'd warmblooded offspring,
Haunters of the forest & royal country, her antler'd
Mild-gazers, that keep silvan sabbath idly without end;
Her herded galopers, sleeksided stately careerers
Of trembling nostril; her coy unapproachable estrays,
Stealthy treaders, climbers; her leapers furry, lissom-limb'd;
Her timorous burrowers, and grangers thrifty, the sandy
Playmates of the warren; her clumsy-footed, shaggy roamers;
Her soarers, the feather'd fast-fliers, loftily floating 100
Sky-sailers, exiles of high solitudinous eyries;
Her perching carolers, twitterers, & sweetly singing birds:
All ocean's finny clans, mute-mouthers, watery breathers,
Furtive arrow-darters, and fan-tail'd easy balancers,
Silvery-scale, gilt-head, thorn-back, frill'd harlequinading
Globe and slimy ribbon: Shell-builders of many-chamber'd
Pearly dwellings, soft shapes mosslike or starry, adorning
With rich floral fancy the gay rock-garden of ebb-tide:
All life, from the massive-bulkt, ivory-tusht, elephantine
Centēnarian, acknowledging with crouching obeisance 110
Man's will, ev'n to the least petty whiffing ephemeral insect,
Which in a hot sunbeam engend'ring, when summer is high,
Vaunteth an hour his speck of tinsely gaudiness and dies:
Ah! what if all & each of Nature's favorite offspring,
'Mong many distinctions, have this portentous agreement,
MOUTH, STOMACH, INTESTINE? Question that brute appa-
ratus,

So manifoldly devis'd, set alert with furious instinct:
What doth it interpret but this, that LIFE LIVETH ON LIFE?
That the select creatures, who inherit earth's domination,
Whose happy existence is Nature's intelligent smile, 120
Are bloody survivors of a mortal combat, a-tweenwhiles
Chanting a brief pæan for victory on the battlefield?

Classical Prosody

Since that of all their kinds most owe their prosperous estate
Unto the art, whereby they more successfully destroy'd
Their weaker brethren, more insatiably devour'd them;
And all fine qualities, their forms pictorial, admired,
Their symmetries, their grace, & beauty, the loveliness of
them,

Were by Murder evolv'd, to 'scape from it or to effect it.

'Surely again (you say) too much is proven, it argues
'Mere horror & despair; unless persuasion avail us 130
'That the moral virtues are man's idēa, awaken'd
'By the spirit's motions; & therefore not to be conceiv'd
'In Nature's outward & mainly material aspect,
'As that is understood. You, since you hold that opinion,
'Run your own ship aground invoking Nature against me.'—

Then withdraw the appeal, my friend, to her active aliance;
Bē pessimist Nature with a pitchfork manfully expell'd,
Not to return. Yet *soul in hand*, with brutal alegiance,
Hunters & warriors *do not forget the comandment*.

See how lively the old animal continueth in them: 140
Of what trifling account they hold life, yet what a practis'd
Art pursue to preserve it: if I should rightly define sport
SLAUGHTER WITH DANGER, what were more serious and brave?
Their love of air, of strength, of wildness, afford us an inkling
Of the delight of beasts, with whom they might innocently
Boast a fellow-feeling, summoning them forth to the combat.
Nay dream not so quickly to see her ladyship expell'd.
Those prowling Lions of stony Kabylia, whose roar
Frights from sleep the huddled herdsmen, soon as the sudden
night

Falls on Mount Atlas, those grave uxorious outlaws 150
Wandering in the Somali desert or waste Kalahari,
Sound a challenge that amid summer-idling London is
answer'd

Haply in Old Bond Street, where some fashionably attired
youth

Daintily stands poisoning the weapon foredoom'd to appay them:

Poems in

Or he mentally sighteth a tiger of India, that low
Crouches among the river jungles, or hunts desolating
Grassy Tarâi, 'neath lofty Himâlya, or far southward
Outacamund, Mysore's residency, the Nilgherry mountains
By Malabar; yea, and ere-long shall sight him in earnest,
Stalked as a deer, surprised where hē lay slumbering at noon
Under a rock full-gorged, or deep in reedy covert hid 160
By the trackers disturbed: Two grand eyes shall for a moment
Glare upon either side the muzzle. Woe then to the hunter,
If hē blench! That fury beclouded in invisible speed
What marksman could arrest? what mortal abide his arrache-
ment?

Standing above the immense carcase hē gratefully praiseth
God for a man-eater so fine, so worthy the slaying.

See him again; 'tis war: one hill-rock strongly defended
Checks advance, to be stormed at cost of half the assailants.
Gaily away they go, Highlanders, English, or Irish, 170
Or swart Ghoorkas against the leaden hail, climbing, ascend-
ing,

Lost in a smoke, scattering, creeping, here there, ever
upwards:

Till some change cometh o'er confusion. Who winneth?
ah! see!

Ours have arrived, and he who led their bravery is there.
None that heard will ever forget that far-echoing cheer:
Such heard Nelson, above the crashings & thundering of
guns:

At Marathon 'twas heard and all time's story remembers.

See him again, when at home visiting his episcopal uncle:
That good priest contrast with this good captain, assay them:
Find a common-measure equating their rival emotions; 180
Ēvaporate the rubbish, the degrading pestiferous fuss
Of stuck-up importance, the palatial coterie, weigh out
Then the solids: whose life would claim the award of an
umpire

For greatest happiness? High-priest or soldier? Adjudge it

Classical Prosody

By their books : Let a child give sentence. Ev'n as a magnet
Turns and points to the north, so children's obstinate insight
Flies to the tale of war, hairbreadth scapes, daring achieve-
ments.

Discoveries, conquests, the romance of history : these things
Win them away from play to devour with greedy attention
Till they long to be men ; while all that clerkly palaver 190
Tastes like wormwood.—‘ Avast ! (I hear you calling) Avast
there !

'I forbid the appeal.'—Well, style my humour atrocious ;
Granted a child cannot understand ; yet see what a huge
growth

Stands to be extermin'd, ere you can set dibble in ground.
Nay, more yet; that mighty forest, whose wildness offends
you,

And silences appal, where earth-life self-suffocating
Seethes, lavish as sun-life in a red star's fiery corona;
That waste magnificence, and vain fecundity, breeding
Giants & parasites embrac'd in flowery tangle,
Interwoven alive and dead, where one tyrannous tree 200
Blights desolating around it a swamp of rank vegetation;
Where Reason yet dreams unawakt, & throu' the solemn day
Only the monkey chatters, & discordant the parrot screams:
All this is in man's heart with dateless sympathy worshippt,
With filial reverence, & awful pieties involv'd;
While that other picture, your formal fancy, the garden
Of your stingy promise, must that not quench his imagin'd
Idēals of beauty, his angel hope of attainment?
What to him are the level'd borders, the symmetric allot-
ments,

Where nothing exceedeth, nothing encroacheth, nor assaileth;
Where Reason now drudgeth a sad monomaniac, all day 211
Watering & weeding, digging & diligently manuring
Her label'd families, starch-makers, nitrogen-extract-
Purveyors, classified potherbs & empty pretenders
Of medical virtues; nay ev'n and *their* little impulse

Poems in

T'ward liberal fruiting disallow'd by stern regulation;
So many beans to a pod, with so many pods to a beanstalk;
Prun'd, pinch'd, economiz'd miserly til' all is abortion,
Save in such specimens as, but for an extravagant care,
Had miserably perish'd. What madness works to delude
you,

220

Bēing a man, that you see not mankind's predilection
Is for Magnificence, Force, Freedom, Bounty; his inborn
Love for Beauty, his aim to possess, his pride to devise it:
And from everlasting his heart is fixt with affections
Prēengag'd to a few sovranly determinate objects,
Toys of an ēternal distraction. Beautiful is GOLD,
Clear as a trumpet-call, stirring where'er it appeareth
All high pow'rs to battle; with mágisterial ardour
Glowing among the metals, elemental drops of a fire-god's
Life-blood of old outpour'd in Chāos: Mágical also 230
Ev'RY recondite jēwel of Earth, with their seraphim-names,
RUBY, JACYNTH, EMERALD, AMETHYST, SAPPHIRE; amaran-
thine

Starry essences, elect emblems of purity, heirlooms
Of deathless glories, most like to divine imanences.
Then that heart-gladdening highpriz'd ambrosia, blending
Their dissolute purples & golds with sparkling aroma,
That ruddy juice exprest from favour'd vintages, infus'd
With cosmic laughter, when upon some sécular epact
Blandly the sun's old heart is stirr'd to a septennial smile,
Causing strangefortun'd comfort to melancholy mortals: 240
Friend to the flēsh, if mind be fatigued; rallying to the sound
mind,

When succour is needed 'gainst fainting weariness of flesh;
Shall Wine not be belov'd? Or now let Aristotle answer
What goods are,—Time leaves the scholar's inventory un-
chang'd;—

All Virtues & Pow'rs, Honour & Pleasure, all that in our life
Makes us self-sufficient, Friends, Riches, Comeliness, and
Strength;

Classical Prosody

They that have these things in plenty desire to retain them,
And win more ; while they that lack are pleas'd to desire
them.

Nay and since possession will leave the desire unappeas'd,
Save in mere appetites that vary with our physical state, 250
Surely delight in goods is an ecstasy rather attendant
On their mental image, than on experienc'd operation.
So the shepherd envies the monarch, the monarch the
shepherd's lot,—

'O what a life were this, How sweet, how lovely !' the
king cries.

Whence, I say, as a man feels brave who reads of ACHILLES,
One looking on riches may learn some kindred elation,
And whatever notions of fortune, luxury, comfort,
Genius or virtue, are shown to him, only as aspects
Of possible being, 'tis so much gain to desire them ;
Learning Magnificence in mean obscurity, tasting 260
Something of all those goods which Fate outwardly denies
him.

But say none shall again be king or prosperous or great,—
Arguing 'all eminence is unequal, unequal is unjust',—
Should that once come about, then alas for this merry England,
Sunk in a grey monotone of drudgery, dreamily poring
O'er her illumin'd page of history, fain to regretful
Worship of ancestors, with nought now left to delight her,
Nought to attain, save one nurst hope, one ambition only
Red Revolution, a wild Reawakening, & a Renaissance.

Impatiently enough you hear me, longing to refute me, 270
While I in privileg'd pulpit my period expand.
Who could allow such a list of strange miscellaneous items,
So-call'd goods, Strength, Riches, Honour, Gold, Genius,
and Wine ?

Is not Wisdom above Rubies ? more than Coral or Pearl ?
Yours is a scheme deep-laid on true distinctive assortment,
Parting use or good from useless or evil asunder ;
Dismissing accessories, while half my heathenish invoice

Poems in

Are Vanity's vanities. Well; truly, as old SOLOMON said,
So they *be*: What is excepted? What scapes his arraignment?
Is't Pleasure or Wisdom? Nay ask THEOLOGIA: Good-
works,

280

Saith-she, offend her nostril. If I distinguish, asserting,
Say, that if I've enjoyed my neighbour's excessive income
I would hire me a string-quartet not an automaton car,
You blame equally both our tastes for luxury, indeed
His shows more of a use. If man's propensity is vain,
Vulgar, inane, unworthy; 'tis also vain to bewail it:
Think you to change his skin? 'Twere scale by scale to
regraft it

With purer traditions; and who shall amend the amenders?
Nay let *bé* the bubbles, till man grow more solid in mind,
Condemn not the follies: My neighbour's foolery were worse,
Sat he agape listening to Mozart, intently desiring 291
All that time to be rattling along on a furious engine
In caoutchouc carapace, with a trail of damnable oilstench.
Yea, blame not the pleasures; they are not enough;
pleasure only

Makes this life liveable: nor scout that doctrine as unsound:
Consider if mankind from puling birth to bitter death
Knew nought but the sorrows, endured unrespite always
Those agonizing assaults which no flesh wholly can escape;
Were his hunger a pang like his starvation, allevement
Thereof a worse torture, like that which full many die with;
Did love burn his soul as fire his skin; did affections 300
Rend his will, as Turks rend men with horses asunder;
Were his labour a breathless effort; his slumber occasion
For visiting Furies to repair his temple of anguish;
Were thoughts all mockeries; slow intelligence a deception;
His mind's far ventures, her voyages into the unseen
But horror & terrified nightmare; None then had ever heard
Praise of a Crēator, nor seen any Dēity worshipped.
'Twas for heav'nly Pleasure that God did first fashion all
thing,

Classical Prosody

Nor with other benefit would holy Religion attract us
Picturing of Paradise. Consult our Lady's Evangel, 310
Where Saint Luke,—colouring (was it unconsciously, suppose
you?)

Fact and fable alike,—contrasts a beggar with a rich man,
And from holding a fool's happiness too greatly in esteem
Makes pleasure eternal the balance of temporal evil,
And the reverse; nor shrinks, ascribing thus to the next world
Vaster inequalities, harsher perversity than this.

You have a soul's paradise, its entry the loop of a needle,
Come hither & prithy tell me what I must do to be savèd,
I, that feeding on Idēals in temperat' estate
Seem so wealthy to poor Lazarus, so needy to Dives: 320
What from my heav'n-bound schooner's dispensable outfit
Has to be cast o'erboard? What see you here that offends
you?

These myriad volumes, these tons of music :—allow them
Or disallow? Fiddle and trichord?—Must all be relin-
quished?

Such toys have not a place in your society; you say
Nobody shall make them, nor made may justly acquire them.
Yet, should a plea be alleged for life's most gracious adorn-
ment,

For contemplative art's last transcendental achievement,
Grief's almighty solace, frolicking Mirth's Purification,
For Man's unparagon'd High-pōetess, inseparate Muse 330
Companion, the belov'd most dearly among her sisters,
Revivifier of age, fairest instructor of all grace,
His peacemaker alert with varied sympathy, whose speech
Not to arede and love is wholly to miss the celestial
Consolatries, the divine interpreting of physical life,—
You wince? make exception? allow things musical? admit
So many faked viols, penny trumpets, and amateurish
Performers? Nay, nay! stand firm, for concession is vain.
Music is outmeasurably a barefaced luxury, her plea 339
Will cover art, (—almost to atone art's vile imitations—);

Poems in

My Japanese paintings, my fair blue Cheney, Hellenic
Statues and Caroline silver, my beautiful Aldines,
Prized more highly because so few, so fondly familiar,
Need no tongue to defend them against rude hands, that
assail them

Only because their name is RARITY ; hands insensate,
Rending away pitilessly the fair embroideries of life,
That close-clust'ring man, his comfort pared to the outskirts
Of his discomfort, may share in meanness unenvied.
But what if I unveil the figure that closely beside you 350
Half hides his Hell-charred skeleton with mysteries obscene,
That foul one, that Moloch of all Utopias, ancient
Poisoner & destroyer-elect of innumerable unborn ?

Know you the story of our hive-bees, the yellow honey-
makers,
Whose images from of old have haunted Pöetry, settling
On the blossoms of man's dream-garden, as on the summer-
flow'rs,

Pictures of happy toil, sunny glances, gendering always
Such sweet thoughts, as be by slumbrous music awaken'd ?
How all their outward happiness,—that fairy demeanour
Of busy contentment, singing at their work,—is an inborn 360
Empty habit, the relics of a time when considerate joy
Truly possess their tiny bodies ; when golden abundance
Was not a State-kept hoard ; when feasts were plentiful
indulg'd

With wine well-fermented, or old-stored spicy metheglin :
For they died not then miserably within the second moon
Forgotten, unrespected of all ; but slept many winters,
Saw many springs, liv'd, lov'd like men, consciously rejoicing
In Nature's promises, with like hopes and recollections.
Intelligence had brought them Science, Genius enter'd ;
Seers and sages arose, great Bees, perfecting among them 370
Copious inventions, with man's art worthily compared.
Then was a time when that, which haps not in ages of ages,
Strangely befel : they stole from Nature's secrecy one key,

Classical Prosody

Found the hidden motive which works to variety of kind ;
And thus came wondrously possess'd of pow'r to determine
Their children's qualities, habitudes, yea their specialized
form

Masculine or feminine to produce, or asexual offspring
Redow'd and differenced with such alternative organs
As they chose, to whate'er preferential function adapted,
Wax-pocket or honey-bag, with an instinct rightly accordant.

We know well the result, but not what causes effected 381
Their decision to prefer so blindly the race to the unit,
As to renounce happiness for a problem, a vain abstraction;
Making home and kingdom a vast egg-factory, wherein
Food and life are stor'd up alike, and strictly proportion'd
In loveless labour with mean anxiety. Wondrous
Their reason'd motive, their altruistic obedience
Unto a self-impos'd life-sentence of prison or toil.
Wonder wisely ! then ask if these ingenious insects,
(Who made Natur' against her will their activ' accomplice,
And, methodizing anew her heartless system, averted 391
From their house the torrent of whelming natural increase,)
Are blood-guiltless among their own-born progeny: What
skill

Keeps their peace, or what price buys it? Alack ! 'tis
murder,

Murder again. No worst Oriental despot, assuring
'Gainst birthright or faction or envy his ill-gotten empire,
So decimates his kin, as do these rown-bodied egg-queens
Surprise competitors, and stab their slumbering infants,
Into the wax-cradles replunging their double-edged stings.
Or what a deed of blood some high-day, when the summer
hath

400

Their clammy cells o'erbrim'd, and already ripening orchards
And late flow'rs proclaim that starving winter approacheth,
Nor will again any queen lead forth her swarm, dispeopling
Their strawbuilt citadel ; then watch how these busy workers
Cease for awhile from toil ; how crowding upon the devoted

Poems in

Drones they fall ; those easy fellows gave some provocation ;
Yet 'tis a foul massacre, cold murder of unsuspecting
Life-long companions ; and done bloodthirstily :—is not
Exercise of pow'r a delight ? have you not a doctrine
That calls duty pleasure ? What an if they make merry, saying
'Lazy-livers, runagates, evil beasts, greedy devourers, 411
'Too happy and too long ye've liv'd, unashamed to have
outliv'd

'Your breeders, feeders, warmers and toiling attendants ;
'Had-ye ever been worthy a public good to accomplish,
'Each had nobly perish'd long-ago. Unneeded, obese ones,
'Impious encumbrance, whose hope of service is over,
'Who did not, now can not, assist the community, YE DIE !'

My parable may serve. What wisdom man hath attain'd to
Came to him of Nature's goodwill throu' tardy selection :
Should her teaching accuse herself and her method impugn,
I may share with her the reproach of approving as artist 421
Far other idēals than what seem needful in action.

This difficulty besets our time. If you have an answer,
Write me it, as you keep your salt in savour ; or if toil
Grant you an indulgence, here lies fair country, direct then
Your Sabbath excursion westward, and spend a summer-day
Preaching among the lilies what you've preached to the
chimneys.

Classical Prosody

3

EVENING

FROM W.M. BLAKE¹

COME, rosy angel, thy coronet donning
Of starry jēwels, smile upon ev'ry bed,
And grant what each day-weary mortal,
Labourer or lover, asketh of thee.

Smile thou on our loves, enveloping the land
With dusky curtain: consider each blossom
That timely upcloseth, that opens
Her treasure of heavy-laden odours.

Now, while the west-wind slumbereth on the lake,
Silently dost thou with delicate shimmer
O'erbloom the frowning front of awful
Night to a glance of unearthly silver.

No hungry wild beast rangeth in our forest,
No tiger or wolf prowleth around the fold:
Keep thou from our sheepcotes the tainting
Invisible peril of the darkness.

4

POVRE AME AMOUREUSE

FROM LOUISE LABE, 1555

(*Sapphics*)

WHEN to my lone soft bed at eve returning
Sweet desir'd sleep already stealeth o'er me,
My spirit flieth to the fairy-land of
her tyrannous love.

¹ There is another alcaic translation from Blake on p. 71 in 'Demeter'.
The Ode on p. 72 is iambic, and the Chorus on pp. 53, 54 is in
choriambics.

Poems in

Him then I think fondly to kiss, to hold him
Frankly then to my bosom ; I that all day
Have lookèd for^vhim suffering, repining,
yea many long days.

O blessèd sleep, with flatteries beguile me ;
So,^vif I ne'er may^vof a surety have^vhim,
Grant to my poor soul amorous the dark gift
of this illusion.

5

THE FOURTH DIMENSION

(*Hendecasyllables*)

TRUEST-HEARTED of early friends, that Eton
Long since gáve to me,—Ah ! 'tis all a life-time,—
With my faithfully festive auspication
Of Christmas merriment, this idle item.

Plato truly believ'd his archetypal
Idēas to possess the fourth dimension:
For since our solid is triple, but always
Its shade only double, solids as *umbræ*
Must lack equally one dimension also.
Could Plato^vhave avoided or denied it ?

So Saint Paul, when in argument opposing
To our earthly bodies bodies celestial,
Meant just those pretty Greek aforesaid abstracts
Of four Plātonical divine dimensions.

If this be not a holy consolation
More than plumpudding and a turkey roasted,
Whereto you but address a third dimension,
Try it, pray, as a pill to aid digestion :
I can't find anything better to send you.

Classical Prosody

6

JOHANNES MILTON, Senex

Seasons

SINCE I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Man's Maker and Judge, Overruler of Fortune,
'Twere strange should I praise anything and refuse Him
 praise,
Should love the creature forgetting the Crēator,
Nor unto Him^vin suff'ring and sorrow turn me :
Nay how coud I withdraw me from^vHis embracing?

But since that I have seen not, and cannot know Him,
Nor in my earthly temple apprehend rightly
His wisdom and the heav'nly purpose ēternal ;
Therefore will I be bound to no studied system
Nor argument, nor with delusion enslave me,
Nor seek to pleáse Him in any foolish invention,
Which my spirit within me, that loveth beauty
And hateth evil, hath reprov'd as unworthy :

But I cherish my freedom in loving service,
Gratefully adoring for delight beyond asking
Or thinking, and in hours of anguish and darkness
Confiding always on^vHis excellent greatness.

7

PYTHAGORAS

Seasons

THOU vainly, O Man, self-deceiver, exaltest
Thyself the kīng and only thinker of this world,
Where life aboundeth infinite to destroy thee.

Poems in

Well-guided are thy forces and govern'd bravely,
But like a tyrant crüel or savage monster
Thou disregardest ignorantly all bëing
Save only thine own insubordinate ruling:

As if the flowër held not a happy pact with Spring;
As if the brutes lack'd reason and sorrow's torment;
Or ev'n divine love from the small atoms grew not,
Their grave affection unto thy passion mingling.

An truly were it nobler and better wisdom
To fear the blind thing blindly, lest it espy thee;
And scrupulously do^vhonour to dumb creatures,

No one offending impiously, nor forcing
To service of vile uses ; ordering rather
Thy slave to beauty, compelling lovingkindness.

So should desire, the only priestess of Nature
Divinely inspir'd, like a good monarch rule thee,
And lead thee onward in the consummate motion
Of life eternal unto heav'nly perfection.

Classical Prosody

Elegiacs

8

AMIEL

WHY, O Maker of all, madest thou man with affections
Tender above thyself, scrupulous and passionate?
Nay, if compassionate thou art, why, thou lover of men,
Hidest thou thy face so pitilessly from us?
If thou in priesthoods and altar-glory delitest,
In torment and tears of trouble and suffering,
Then wert thou displeas'd looking on soft human emotion,
Thou must scorn the devout love of a sire to a son.
'Twas but vainly of old, Man, making Faith to approach thee,
Held an imagin'd scheme of providence in honour;
And, to redeem thy praise, judg'd himself cause, took upon
him
Humbly the impossible burden of all misery.
Now casteth he away his books and logical idols
Leaveth again his cell of terrified penitence;
And that stony goddess, his first-born fancy, dethroning,
Hath made after his own homelier art another;
Made sweet Hope, the modest unportion'd daughter of
anguish,
Whose brimming eye sees but dimly what it looketh on;
Dreaming a day when fully, without curse or horrible cross,
Thou wilt deign to reveal her vision of happiness.

9

AN, what a change! Thou, who didst emptily thy happiness
seek
In pleasure, art finding thy pleasure in happiness.
Slave to the soul, whom thou heldest in slavery, art thou?
Thou, that wert but a vain idol, adored a goddess?

Poems in

10

WALKING HOME

FROM THE CHINESE

THOUSAND threads of rain and fine white wreathing of air-
mist

Hide from us earth's greenness, hide the enarching azure.
Yet will a breath of Spring homeward convoying attend us,
And the mellow flutings of passionate Philomel.

11

THE RUIN

FROM THE CHINESE

THESE grey stones have rung with mirth and lordly carousel ;
Here proud kings mingled pōetry and ruddy wine.
All hath pass'd long ago ; nought but this rūin abideth,
Sadly in eyeless trance gazing upon the river.
Wouldst thou know who here visiteth, dwelleth and singeth
also,
Ask the swallows flying from sunny-wall'd Italy.

12

REVENANTS

FROM THE FRENCH

AT dead of unseen night ghosts of the departed assembling
Flit to the graves, where each in body had burial.
Ah, then rēvisiting my sad heart their desolate tomb
Troop the desires and loves vainly buried long ago.

Classical Prosody

13

FROM THE GREEK

MORTAL though I bé, yea ephemeral, if but a moment
I gaze up to the night's starry domain of heaven,
Then no longer on earth I stand ; I touch the Creator,
And my lively spirit drinketh immortality.

14

ANNIVERSARY

SEE, Love, a year is pass'd : in harvest our summer endeth :
Praising thee the solemn festival I celebrate.
Unto us all our days are love's anniversaries, each one
In turn hath ripen'd something of our happiness.
So, lest heart-contented adown life easily floating,
We note not the passage while living in the delight,
I have honour'd always the attentive vigil of Autumn,
And thy day set apart holy to fair Memory.

15

COMMUNION OF SAINTS

FROM ANDRÉ CHENIER

WHAT nappy bonds together unite you, ye living and dead,
Your fadeless love-bloom, your manifold memories.

EPITAPHS

16

FIGHT well, my comrades, and prove your bravery. Me too
God call'd out, but crown'd early before the battle.

Poems in

17

I DIED in very flow'r : yet call me not unhappy therefore,
Ye that against sweet life once a lament have utter'd.

18

WHEN thou, my belovèd, diedst, I saw heaven open,
And all earthly delight inhabiting Paradise.

19

WHERE thou art better I too were, dearest, anywhere, than
Wanting thy well-lov'd lovely presence anywhere.

20

IBANT OBSCURI

*A line for line paraphrase of a part of
Virgil's Æneid, Bk. VI.*

THEY wer' amid the shadows by night in loneliness obscure
Walking forth i' the void and vasty dominyon of Ades;
As by an uncertain moonray secretly illumin'd 270
One goeth in the forest, when heav'n is gloomily clouded,
And black night hath robb'd the colours and beauty from all
things.

Here in Hell's very jaws, the threshold of darkening Orcus,
Have the avenging Cares laid their sleepless habitation,
Wailing Grief, pallid Infections, & heart-stricken Old-age,
Dismal Fear, unholy Famine, with low-groveling Want,
Forms of spectral horror, gaunt Toil and Death the devourer,
And Death's drowsy brother, Torpor ; with whom, an inane
rout, 278
All the Pleasures of Sin; there also the Furies in ambush

Classical Prosody

Chamber of iron, afore whose bars wild War bloodyhanded
Raged, and mad Discord high brandisht her venomous locks.

Midway of all this tract, with secular arms an immense elm
Reareth a crowd of branches, aneath whose leafy protection
Vain dreams thickly nestle, clinging unto the foliage on high:
And many strange creatures of monstrous form and features
Stable about th' entrance, Centaur and Scylla's abortion,
And hundred-handed Briareus, and Lerna's wildbeast
Roaring amain, and clothed in frightful flame the Chimæra,
Gorgons and Harpies, ¹ and Pluto's three-bodied ogre.

In terror Æneas upheld his sword to defend him, 290
With ready naked point confronting their dreaded onset:
And had not the Sibyl warn'd how these lively spirits were
All incorporeal, flitting in thin maskery of form,
He had assail'd their host, and wounded vainly the void air.

Hence is a road that led them a-down to the Tartarean
streams,

Where Acheron's whirlpool impetuous, into the reeky
Deep of Cokytos disgorgeth, with muddy burden.
These floods one ferryman serveth, most awful of aspect,
Of squalor infernal, Chāron: all filthily unkempt
That woolly white cheek-fleece, and fiery the blood-shotten
eyeballs: 300

On one shoulder a cloak knotted-up his nudity vaunteth.
He himself plieth oar or pole, manageth tiller and sheet,
And the relics of mén in his ash-grey barge ferries over;
Already old, but green to a god and hearty will age be.

Now hitherward to the bank much folk were crowding,
a medley

Of men and matrons; nor did death's injury conceal
Bravespirited heroes, young maidens beauteous unwed,
And boys borne to the grave in sight of their sorrowing sires.

Countless as in the forest, at a first white frosting of autumn
Sere leaves fall to the ground; or like whenas over the ocean
Myriad birds come thickly flocking, when wintry December 311
Drives them afar southward for shelter upon sunnier shores,

Poems in

So throng'd they ; and each his watery journey demanded,
All to the further bank stretching-out their arms impatient:
But the sullen boatman took now one now other at will,
While some from the river forbade he', an' drave to a distance.

Æneas in wonder alike and deep pity then spake.

'Tell-me,' said he, 'my guide, why flock these crowds to the
water ?

Or what seek the spirits ? or by what prejudice are these
Rudely denied, while those may upon the solemn river em-
bark ?'

320

T'whom * then briefly again the Averniân priestess in answer.
'O Son of Anchises, heavn's true-born glorious offspring,
Deep Cokytos it is thou sêest & Hell's Stygiân flood,
Whose dread sanctiôn alone Jove's oath from falsehood
assureth.

These whom thou pitiedst, th' outcast and unburied are they ;
That ferryman Chāron ; those whom his bark carries over
Are the buried ; nor ever may mortal across the livid lake
Journey, or e'er upon Earth his bones lie peacefully entomb'd :
Haunting a hundred years this mournful plain they wander
Doom'd for a term, which term expired they win to
deliv'rance.'

330

Then he that harken'd stood agaze, his journey arrested,
Grieving at heart and much pitying their unmerited lot.
There miserably fellow'd in death's indignity saw he
Leucaspis with his old Lycian seachieften Orontes,
Whom together from Troy in home-coming over the waters
Wild weather o'ermaster'd, engulfing both shipping and
men.

And lo ! his helmsman, Palinurus, in eager emotion,
Who on th' Afric course, in bright star-light, with a fair wind,
Fell by slumber opprest unheedfully into the wide sea :
Whom i' the gloom when hardly he knew, now changed in
affliction,

340

* Line 321. 'T'whom' is from Milton, in imitation of Virgil's admired
Olli. It is not admitted in the ordinary prosody.

Classical Prosody

First he addrest. 'What God, tell-me O Palinurus, of all
gods

Plúckt you away and drown'd i' the swift wake-water abandon'd?

For never erst nor in else hath kind responsive Apollo
Led-me astray, but alone in this thing wholly deluded,
When he aver'd that you, to remote Ausōnia steering,
Safe would arrive. Where now his truth? Is this the
promis'd faith?

But he, 'Neither again did Phoebus wrongly bespeak thee,
My general, nor yet did a god in his enmity drown me:
For the tiller, wherewith I led thy fleet's navigation,
And still clung to, was in my struggling hold of it unshipt, 350
And came with-me' o'erboard. Ah! then, by ev'ry accurst
sea,

Tho' in utter despair, far less mine own peril awed me
Than my thought o' the ship, what harm might háp to her,
yawing

In the billows helmiess, with a high wind and threatening
gale.

Two nights and one day buffeted held I to the good spar
Windborne, with the current far-drifting, an' on the second
morn

Saw, when a great wave raised me aloft, the Italian highlands;
And swimming-on with effort got ashore, nay already was
saved,

Had not there the wrecking savages, who spied-me defence-
less,

Scarce clinging outwearied to a rock, half-drowned & speech-
less, 360

Beat me to death for hope of an unfound booty upon me.
Now to the wind and tidewash a sport my poor body rolleth.
Wherefore thee, by heav'n's sweet light & airness, I pray,
By thy Sire's memories, thy hope of youthful Iulus,
Rescue-me from these ills, brave master; Go to Velija,
O'er my mortality's spoil cast thou th' all-hallowing dust:

Poems in

Or better, if so be the goddess, heav'n's lady-Creatress,
Show thee the way,—nor surely without high favoring impulse
Mak'st thou ventur' across these floods & black Ereban lake,—
Give thy hand-to-me', an' o'er their watery boundary bring
me 370

Unto the haven of all, death's home of quiet abiding.'
Thus he lamented, anon spake sternly the maid of Avernus.
' Whence can such unruly desire, Palinurus, assail thee?
Wilt thou th' Eumenidan waters visit unburied? o'erpass
Hell's Stygian barrier? Châron's boat unbidden enter?
Cease to believe that fate can be by prayer averted.
Let my sooth a litel thy cruel destiny comfort
Surely the people of all thy new-found country, determin'd
By heav'n-sent omens will achieve thy purification, 379
Build thee a tomb of honour with yearly solemnity ordain'd,
And dedicate for ever thy storied name to the headland.'

These words lighten awhile his fear, his sadness allaying,
Nor vain was the promise his name should eternally survive.

They forthwith their journey renew, tending to the water:
Whom when th' old boatman descried silently emerging
Out o' the leafy shadows, advancing t'ward the river-shore,
Angrily gave he challenge, imperious in salutation.
' Whosoever thou be, that approachest my river all-arm'd,
Stand to announce thyself, nor further make footing onward.
Here 'tis a place of ghosts, of night & drowsy delusion: 390
Forbidden unto living mortals is my Stygian keel:
Truly not Alkides embarkt I cheerfully, nor took
Of Theseus or Pirithous glad custody, nay though
God-sprung were they both, warriors invincible in might:
Hé 'twas would sportively the guard of Tartarus enchain,
Yea and from the palace with gay contumely dragged him:
Théy to ravish Hell's Queen from Pluto's chamber attempted.'

Then thus th' Amphrysian prophetess spake briefly in
answer.

' No such doughty designs are ours, Cease thou to be movèd!
Nor these sheeny weapons intend force. Cerberus unvest

Classical Prosody

Surely for us may affray the spirits with 'howling eternal, 401
And chaste Persephone enjoy her queenly seclusion.

Troian Æneas, bravest and gentlest-hearted,
Hath left earth to behold his father in out-lying Ades.
If the image ' of a so great virtue doth not affect thee,
Yet this bough '—glittering she reveal'd its golden
avouchment—

'Thou mayst know.' Forthwith his bluster of heart was
appeasèd :

Nor word gave he, but admiring the celestial omen,
That bright sprigg of weird for so long period unseen,
Quickly he-tùrneth about his boat, to the margin ap-
proaching, 410

And the spirits, that along the gun'al benchways sat in order,
Drave he ashore, offering readyroom: but when the vessel took
Ponderous Æneas, her timbers crankily straining
Creak'd, an' a brown water came trickling through the upper
seams.

Natheless both Sibyl and Hero, slow wafted across stream,
Safe on th' ooze & slime's hideous desolation alighted.

Hence the triple-throated bellowsings of Cerberus invade
All Hell, where opposite the arrival he lies in a vast den.
But the Sibyl, who mark'd his necklaces of stiffening snakes,
Cast him a cake, poppy-drench'd with drowsiness and honey-
sweeten'd. 420

He, rabid and distending a-hungry' his triply-cavern'd jaws,
Gulp'd the proffer'd morsel ; when slow he-relaxt his immense
bulk,

And helplessly diffused fell out-sprawl'd over the whole cave.
Æneas fled by, and left full boldly the streamway,
That biddeth all men across but alloweth ne'er a returning.

Already now i' the air were voices heard, lamentation,
And shrilly crying of infant souls by th' entry of Ades.
Babes, whom unportion'd of sweet life, unblossoming buds,
One black day carried off and chokt in dusty corruption,—
Next are they who falsely accused were wrongfully condemn'd

Poems in

Unto the death : but here their lot by justice is order'd. 431
Inquisitor Minos, with his urn, summoning to assembly
His silent council, their deed or slander arraigneth.—
Next the sullen-hearted, who rashly with else-innocent hand
Their own life did-away, for hate or weariness of light,
Imperiling their souls. How gladly, if only in Earth's air,
Would-they again their toil, discomfort, and pities endure !
Fate obstructs : deep sadness now, unloveliness awful
Rings them about, & Styx with ninefold circle enarmeth.—

Not far hence they come to a land extensive on all sides; 440
Weeping Plain 'tis call'd:—such name such country
deserveth.

Here the lovers, whom fiery passion hath cruelly consumed,
Hide in leafy alleys 'and pathways bow'ry, sequester'd
By woodland myrtle, nor hath Death their sorrow ended.
Here was Phædra to see, Procris 'and sád Eriphyle,
She of her unfilial deathdoing wound not ashamèd,
Evadne, 'and Pasiphae 'and Laodamia,
And epicene Keneus, a woman to a man metamorphos'd,
Now by Fate converted again to her old feminine form.

'Mong these shades, her wound yet smarting ruefully, Dido
Wander'd throu' the forest-obscurity ; and Æneas 451
Standing anigh knew surely the dim form, though i' the
darkness

Veil'd,—as when one seëth a young moon on the horizon,
Or thinketh to 'have seen i' the gloaming her delicate horn;
Tearfully in oncelov'd accents he-lovingly address her.
'Unhappy ! ah ! too true 'twas told me 'O unhappy Dido,
Dead thou wert ; to the fell extreme didst thy passion ensue.
And was it I that slew-thee ? Alas ! Smite falsity, ye
heav'ns !

And Hell-fury attest-me', if here any sanctity reigneth,
Unwilling, O my Queen, my step thy kingdom abandon'd. 460
Me the command of a god, who here my journey determines
Through Ereban darkness, through fields sown with
desolation,

Classical Prosody

Drive-me to wrong my heart. Nay tho' deep-pain'd to
desert thee

I ne'er thought to provoke thy pain of mourning eternal.
Stay yet awhile, ev'n here unlook'd-for again look upon me :
Fly-me not ere the supreme words that Fate granteth us are
said.'

Thus he : but the spirit was raging, fiercely defiant,
Whom he approach'd with words to appease, with tears for
atonement.

She to the ground downcast her 'eyes in fixity averted;
Nor were her features more by his pleading affected, 470
Than wer' a face of flint, or of ensculptur'd alabaster.
At length she started disdainful, an' angrily withdrew
Into a shady thicket : where her grief kindly Sychæus
Sooth'd with other memories, first love and virginal embrace.
And ever Æneas, to remorse by deep pity soften'd,
With brimming eyes pursued her queenly figure disappearing.

Thence the Sibyl to the plain's extremest boundary led him,
Where world-fam'd warriors, a lionlike company, haunted.
Here great Tydeus saw he eclips'd, & here the benighted
Phantom of Adrastus, ' of stalwart Parthenopæus. 480
Here long mourn'd upon earth went all that prowess of Ilium
Fallen in arms ; whom, when he beheld them, so many and
great,

Much he-bewail'd. By Thersilochus his mighty brothers
stood,

Children of Antenor ; here Demetriân Polyphates,
And Idæus, in old chariot-pose dreamily stalking.
Right and left the spirits flocking on stood crowding around
him ;

Nor their eyes have enough ; they touch, find joy unwonted
Marching in equal stép, and eager of his coming enquire.
But th' Argive leaders, and they that obey'd Agamemnon
When they saw that Trojan in arms come striding among
them, 490

Old terror invaded their ranks : some fled stricken, as once

Poems in

They to the ships had fled for shelter ; others the alarm raise,
But their thin utterance mock'd vainly the lips wide parted.
Here too Deiphobus he espied, his fair body mangled,
Cruelly dismember'd, disfeatur'd cruelly his face,
Face and hands ; and lo ! shorn closely from either temple,
Gone wer' his ears, and maim'd each nostril in impious
outrage.

Barely he-knew him again cowering shamefastly ' an' hiding
His dire plight, & thus he 'his old companyon accosted.
'Noblest Deiphobus, great Teucer's intrepid offspring, 500
Who was it, inhuman, coveted so cruel a vengeance ?
Who can hav' adventur'd on thee ? That last terrible night
Thou wert said to hav' exceeded thy bravery, an' only
On thy fallen enemies wert fallen by weariness overcome.
Wherefor' upon the beloved sea-shore thine empty sepulchral
Mound I erected, aloud on thy ghost tearfully calling.
Name and shield keep for thee the place ; but thy body, dear
friend,

Found I not, to commit to the land ere sadly ' I left it.'

Then the son of Priam ' 'I thought not, friend, to reproach
thee :

Thou didst all to the full, ev'n my shade's service, accom-
plish. 501

'Twas that uninterdicted adultress from Lacedæmon
Drove me to doom, & planted in hell, her trophy triumphant.
On that night,—how vain a security and merrymaking
Then sullied us thou know'st, yea must too keenly re-
member,—

When the ill-omened horse o'erleapt Troy's lofty defences,
Dragg'd in amidst our town pregnant with a burden of arm'd
men.

She then, her Phrygian women in feign'd phrenzy collecting,
All with torches aflame, in wild Bacchic orgy paraded,
Flaring a signal aloft to her ambusht confederate Greeks.

I from a world of care had fled with weariful eyelids 520
Unto my unhappy chamber', an' lay fast lockt in oblivyon,

Classical Prosody

Sunk to the depth of rest as a child that nought will awaken.
Meanwhile that paragon helpmate had robb'd me of all arms,
E'en from aneath the pillow my blade of trust purloining ;—
Then to the gate ; wide flings she it op'n an' calls Menelaus.
Would not a so great service attach her faithful adorer ?
Might not it extinguish the repute of her earlier illdeeds ?
Brief-be the tale. Menelaus arrives : in company there came
His crime-counsellor Æolides. . So, and more also
Déal-ye', O Gods, to the Greeks ! an' if I call justly upon
you.—

But thou ; what fortune hitherward, in turn prithy tell me,
Sent-thee alive, whether erring upon the bewildering Ocean,
Or high-prompted of heav'n, or by Fate wearily hunted,
That to the sunless abodes and dusky demesnes thou
approachest ?' 530

Ev'n as awhile they thus converse it is already mid-day
Unperceiv'd, but aloft earth's star had turn'd to declining.
And haply' Æneas his time in parley had outgone,
Had not then the Sibyl with word of warning avized him.
'Night hieth, Æneas ; in tears our journey delayeth.
See our road, that it here in twain disparteth asunder ; 540
This to the right, skirting by th' high city-fortresses of Dis,
Endeth in Elysium, our path ; but that to the leftward
Only receives their feet who wend to eternal affliction.'
Deiphobus then again, 'Speak not, great priestess, in anger ;
I will away to refill my number among th' unfortun'd.
Thou, my champyon, adieu ! Go where thy glory awaits
thee !'

When these words he 'had spok'n, he-turn'd and hastily was
fled.

Æneas then look'd where leftward, under a mountain,
Outspread a wide city lay, threefold with fortresses engirt,
Lickt by a Tartarean river of live fire, the torrentiâl 550
Red Phlegethon, and huge boulders his roundy bubbles be :
Right i' the front stareth the columnar gate adamantine,
Such that no battering warfare of mén or immortals

Poems in

Æ'er might shake; blank-faced to the cloud its bastion
upstands.

Tisiphone thereby in a bloodspotty robe sitteth alway
Night and day guarding sleeplessly the desperat entrance,
Wherefrom an awestirring groan-cry and fierce clamour
outburst,

Sharp lashes, insane yells, dragg'd chains and clanking of
iron.

Æneas drew back, his heart by' his hearing affrighted :
'What manner of criminals, my guide, now tell-me,' he-
question'd, 560

'Or what their penalties? what this great wail that ariseth?'
Answering him the divine priestess, 'Brave hero of Ilûm,
O'er that guilty threshold no breath of purity may come :
But Hecate, who gave-me to rule i' the groves of Avernus,
Herself led me around, & taught heav'n's high retribution.
Here Cretan Rhadamanthus in unblest empery reigneth,
Secret crime to punish,—full surely he-wringeth avowal
Even of all that on earth, by vain impunity harden'd,
Men sinning have put away from thought till'impenitent
death.

On those convicted tremblers then leapeth avenging 570
Tisiphone with keen flesh-whips and viper's scourges,
And of her implacable sisters inviteth attendance.'

—Now sudden on screeching hinges that portal accursèd
Flung wide its barriers.—'In what dire custody, mark thou,
Is the threshold! guarded by how grim sentry the doorway!
More terrible than they the ravin'd insatiable Hydra
That sitteth angry within. Know too that Tartarus itself
Dives sheer gaping aneath in gloomy profundity downward
Twice that height that a man looketh-up t'ward airy
Olympus.

Lowest there those children of Earth, Titanian elders, 580
In the abyss, where once they fell hurl'd, yet wallowing lie.
There the Alôidæ saw I, th' ungainly rebel twins
Primæval, that assay'd to devastate th' Empyræan

Classical Prosody

With huge hands, and rob from Jove his kingdom immortal.
And there Salmoneus I saw, rend'ring heavy payment,
For that he idly' had mockt heav'n's fire and thunder
electric ;

With chariot many-yoked and torches brandishing on high
Driving among 'his Graian folk in Olympian Elis ;
Exultant as a God he rode in blasphemy worshipt. 589
Fool, who th' unreckoning tempest and deadly dreaded bolt
Thought to mimic with brass and confus'd trample of horses !
But 'him th' Omnipotent, from amidst his cloudy pavilyon,
Blasted, an' eke his rattling car and smoky pretences
Extinguish'd at a stroke, scattering¹ his dust to the whirlwind.
There too huge Tityos, whom Earth that gendereth all
things

Once foster'd, spreadeth-out o'er nine full roods his immense
limbs.

On him a wild vulture with hook-beak greedily gorgeth
His liver upsprouting quick as that Hell-chicken eateth.
Shé diggeth and dwelleth under the vast ribs, her bloody
bare neck

Lifting anon : ne'er loathes-she the food, ne'er fails the re-
newal. 600

Where wer' an end their names to relate, their crimes and
torments ?

Some o'er whom a hanging black rock, slipping at very
point of

Falling, ever threateneth : Couches luxurious invite
Softly-cushion'd to repose : Tables for banqueting outlaid
Tempt them ever-famishing : hard by them a Fury regardeth,
And should théy but a hand uplift, trembling to the dainties,
She with live firebrand and direful yell springeth on them.

Their crimes,—not to' hav lov'd a brother while love was
allow'd them ;

Or to' hav struck their father, or inveigled a dependant ; 609
Or who chancing alone on wealth prey'd lustfully thereon,
Nor made share with others, no greater company than they :

Poems in

Some for adultery slain; some their bright swords had
offended

Drawn i' the wrong: or a master's trust with perfidy had met:
Dungeon'd their penalties they await. Look not to be
answer'd

What that doom, nor th' end of these men think to deter-
mine.

Sóme aye roll heavy rocks, some whirl dizzy on the revolving
Spokes of a pendant wheel: sitteth and to eternity shall sit
Unfortun'd Theseus; while sad Phlegias saddeneth hell

With vain oyez to' all loud crying a tardy repentance,
"Walk, O man, i' the fear of Gód, and learn to be righteous!"

Here another, who sold for gold his country, promoting 621
Her tyrant; or annull'd for a base bribe th' inviolate law.

This one had unfather'd his blood with bestial incest:

All some fearful crime had dared & vaunted achievement.

What mind could harbour the offence of such recollection,

Or lend welcoming ear to the tale of iniquity and shame,

And to the pains wherewith such deeds are justly requited?

Ev'n when thus she' had spok'n, the priestess dear to
Apollo,

'But, ready, come let us ón, perform~we the order appointed!

Hast'n~we (saith~she), the wall forged on Cyclopián anvils

Now I see, an' th' archway in Ætna's furnace attemper'd, 631

Where my lore biddeth us to depose our high-privileg'd
gift.'

Then together they trace i' the drooping dimness a foot-
path,

Whereby, faring across, they arrive at th' arches of iron.

Æneas stept into the porch, and duly besprinkling

His body with clear water affixt his bough to the lintel;

And, having all perform'd at length with ritual exact,

They came out on a lovely pleasance, that dream'd-of oasis,

Fortunate isle, the abode o' the blest, their fair Happy
Woodland.

Here is an ampler sky, those meads ar' azur'd by a gentler

Classical Prosody

Sun than th' Earth, an' a new starworld their darkness
adorneth. 641

Some were matching afoot their speed on a grassy arena,
In playful combat some wrestling upon the yellow sand,
Part in a dance-rhythm or poetry's fine phantasy engage;
While full-toga'd anear their high-priest musical Orpheus
Bade his prime sev'n tones in varied harmony discourse,
Now with finger, anon sounding with an ivory plectrum.
And here Æneas met Teucer's fortunate offspring,
High-spirited heroes, fair-favor'd sons o' the morning,
Assarac and Ilos¹ and Dardan founder of Ilîum : 650
Their radiant chariots he' espied rank't empty afar off,
Their spears planted afield, their horses wandering at large,
Grazing around:—as on earth their joy had been, whether
armour

Or chariot had charmed them, or if 'twere good manage and
care

Of the gallant warhorse, the delight liv'd here unabated:
Lo! then others, that about the meadow sat feasting in
idless,

And chanting for joy a familiar pæan of old earth,
By fragrant laurel o'ercanopied, where 'twixt enamel'd banks
Bountiful Eridanus glides throu' their bosky retirement.
Here were men who bled for honour, their country defend-
ing; 660

Priests, whose lives wer' a flame of chastity on God's altar;
Holy poets, content to await their crown of Apollo;
Discoverers, whose labour had aided life or ennobled;
Or who fair memories had left through kindly deserving.
On their brow a fillet pearl-white distinguisheth all these:
Whom the Sibyl, for they drew round, in question accosted,
And most Musæus, who tower'd noble among them,
Center of all that sea of bright faces looking upward.
'Tell, happy souls, and thou poet and high mystic illustrious,
Where dwelleth Anchises? what home hath he? for 'tis in
his quest 670

Poems in

We hither have made journey across Hell's watery marches.'

Thertó with brief parley rejoin'd that mystic of old-time.
'In no certain abode we-remain : by turn the forest glade
Haunt-we, liled stream-bank, sunny mead ; and o'er valley
and rock

At will rove-we: but if ye aright your purpose arede me,
Mount-ye the hill: myself will prove how easy the pathway.'
Speaking he léd: and come to the upland, sheweth a fair
plain

Gleaming aneath; and they, with grateful adieu, the descent
made.

Now Lord Anchises was down i' the green valley musing,
Where the spirits confin'd that await mortal resurrection 680
While diligently he-mark'd, his thought had turn'd to his
own kin,

Whose numbers he-reckon'd, an' of all their progeny foretold
Their fate and fortune, their ripen'd temper an' action.

He then, when he' espied Æneas t'ward him approaching
O'er the meadow, both hands uprais'd and ran to receive him,
Tears in his eyes, while thus his voice in high passion outbrake.
'Ah, thou'rt come, thou'rt come! at length thy dearly
belov'd grace

Conquering all hath won'tnee the way. 'Tis allow'd to
behold thee,

O my son,—yea again the familyar raptur' of our speech.
Nay, I look't for't thus, counting patiently the moments, 690
And ever expected ; nor did fond fancy betray me.

From what lands, my son, from what life-dangering ocean
Art-thou arrived? full mighty perils thy path hav' opposèd:
And how nearly the dark Libyan thy destiny o'erthrew!'

Then 'he, 'Thy spirit, O my sire, 'twas thy spirit often
Sadly appearing aroused-me to seek thy thy far habitation
My fleet moors i' the blue Tyrrhene : all with-me goeth well.
Grant-me to touch thy hand as of old, and thy body embrace.'
Speaking, awhile in tears his feeling mutinied, and when
For the longing contact of mortal affection, he out-held 700

Classical Prosody

His strong arms, the figure sustain'd them not: 'twas as empty

E'en as a windworn cloud, or a phantom of irrelevant sleep.

On the level bosom of this vale more thickly the tall trees
Grow, an' aneath quivering poplars and whispering alders
Lethe's dreamy river throu' peaceful scenery windeth.

Whereby now flitted in vast swarms many people of all lands,
As when in early summer 'honey-bees on a flowery pasture
Pill the blossoms, hurrying to' an' fro,—innumerable are they,
Revisiting the ravish'd lily cups, while all the meadow hums.

Æneas was turn'd to the sight, and marvelling inquired, 710
'Say, sir, what the river that there i' the vale-bottom I see?
And who they that thickly along its bank have assembled?'

Then Lord Anchises, 'The spirits for whom a second life
And body are destined ar' arriving thirsty to Lethe,
And here drink th' unmindful draught from wells of oblivyon.
My heart greatly desired of this very thing to acquaint thee,
Yea, and show-thee the men to-be-born, our glory her'after,
So to gladden thine heart where now thy voyaging endeth.'

'Must it then be-believ'd, my sire, that a soul which attaineth
Elysium will again submit to her old body-burden? 720

Is this well? what hap can awake such dire longing in them?'

'I will tell thee', O son, nor keep thy wonder awaiting,'

Answereth Anchises, and all expoundeth in order.

'Know first that the heavens, and th' Earth, and space fluid
or void,

Night's pallid orb, day's Sun, and all his starry coævals,
Are by one spirit inly quickened, and, mingling in each part,
Mind informs the matter, nature's complexity ruling.

Thence the living creatures, man, brute, and ev'ry feather'd
fowl,

And what breedeth in Ocean aneath her surface of argent:
Their seed knoweth a fiery vigour, 'tis of airy divine birth, 730
In so far as unimpeded by an alien evil,
Nor dull'd by the body's framework condemn'd to corruption.
Hence the desires and vain tremblings that assail them, unable

Poems in Classical Prosody

Darkly prison'd to arise to celestial exaltation ;
Nor when death summoneth them anon earth-life to
 relinquish,
Can they in all discard their stain, nor wholly away with
Mortality's plaguemarks. It must be that, O, many wild graffs
Deeply at 'heart engrain'd have rooted strangely upon them :
Wherefore must suffering purge them, yea, Justice atone them
With penalties heavy as their guilt : some purify exposed 740
Hung to the viewless winds, or others long watery searchings
Low i' the deep wash clean, some bathe in fiery renewal :
Each cometh unto his own retribution,—if after in ample
Elysium we attain, but a few, to the fair Happy Woodland,
Yet slow time still worketh on us to remove the defilement,
Till it hath eaten away the acquir'd dross, leaving again free
That first fiery vigour, the celestial virtue of our life.
All whom here thou seest, hav' accomplished purification :
Unto the stream of Lethe a god their company calleth,
That forgetful of old failure, pain & disappointment, 750
They may again into' earthly bodies with glad courage enter.'

* * * * *

Twain be the gates o' the house of sleep : as fable opineth 893
One is of horn, and thence for a true dream outlet is easy:
Fair the other, shining perfected of ivory carven ;
But false are the visions that thereby find passage upward.
Soon then as Anchises had spok'n, he-led the Sibyl forth
And his son, and both dismisst from th' ivory portal.

Classical Prosody

21

PRIAM & ACHILLES

Line for line paraphrase of Homer

Iliad xxiv. 339-660

THUS sed-he, & Hermes hearing did not disobey him, 339
But stoop'd quickly to bind his wingèd shoon on his ankles
Gold-glittering, which bear him aloft whether over the ocean
Journeying, or whether over the broad earth, swift as a wild
wind ;

And his Rod, wherewith men's eyes he drowsily sealeth,
Whom that he list, or again from torpor awakeneth—his
wand

Seiz'd he in hand, an' arose & sped forth, God's merry angel.
Till when soon he espied fair Troy & briny Hellespont,
Then he alighted on earth, to a young prince likening him-
self

With first down on his cheek in manhood's most loveable
prime.

They meantime onward past th' old tomb-tower of Ilos
Had driven, & were halting awhile their teams to refresh
them

350

At the river : when now, as nightfall already darken'd,
Idaeus descried Hermes very near them approaching,
And turning to Priam, he in earnest whisper address him.

'Haste to advise thee, my liege ! an affair for discretion
asketh :

I see a man, who I think very soon may annihilate us both.
Say now, will you we urge our steeds to 'escape from him,
or stay

Friendly to deal, and humbly with all entreaty beseech him ?'

Thus sed-he, but th' old king lost heart & greatly affrighted
Felt his skin to be staring, an' all his limbs wer' atremble :
Dazed he stood : but anon Hermes coming up to him outheld

Poems in

His right hand, and thus with frank enquiry accosted. 36r

‘Where ever, O father, farest thou with this equipment
In the hallow’d starlight, when mén are wont to be sleeping?
Art thou not then afraid o’ the slaughter-breathing Achaeans,
Those monsters of fury relentless lurking around thee?
Haply an if one here espied thee, neath the flying night
Convoing such a prize, how then would thy business be?
Thyself art not young, and th’ old man here thy attendant
Scarce would serve to protect thee against whoso sh^d attack
thee. 369

Ne’ertheless I’d not wrong thee a whit, would rather against all
Strive to defend ; for like mine own father thou appearest.’

Him then in answer addrest god-like Priam, Ilyon’s old king.
‘Truly it is very much, my dear son, as thou opinest ;
Yet some god, ’tw^d appear, vouchsafes me a kindly protection,
Sending upon my journey to meet me so able a helper
As thyself, for in outward mien not comelier art thou
Than thou show’st in mind : blessed & happy are thy parents.’

Then bespake him again God’s angel, slayer of Argus.
‘Nay and what thou say’st, sir, is all most rightfully spoken.
But now tell me, I pray, & speak thou truthfully plain words,
If thou’rt convoing thy wealth & costly-treasur’d store 38r
Unto some outland folk to remain safe for thee in hiding,
Or whether all your warrior-folk are abandoning Ilyon
In dismay, since that their bravest champion is undone,
Thy son, who was fearless afield to resist the Achaeans.’

Him then in answer addrest god-like Priam, Ilyon’s old king.
‘Who then, valyant sir, may’st thou be, an’ of what parents,
That to me such fair speech hast made of my unhappy son’s
death?’

Then bespake him again God’s angel, slayer of Argus.
‘Thou wouldst prove me, O king, in making question of
Hector. 390

Classical Prosody

Him many times I have seen scattering with glorious onset
All the battle's nobley : then too when he drave the Achaeans
Back to the ships, & smote with trenchant blade the flying
ranks.

That day stood we aloof wond'ring, for not yet Achilles
Would let us out to battle, since Atreides had aggriev'd him.
'Tis to him I give fealty ; the same good ship carried us both.
Myrmidon is my nation, a man of plenty, Polycctor,
Is my sire, in his age reverend & grey-headed as thou.
Six sons hath he beside myself, and I, the seventh son,
In the brothers' lotterie was cast for service against Troy.
Now I am come to the plain here scouting, for the Achaeans
Will sally forth at dawn in full puissance to attack you : 402
Long they chafe sitting idle, an' all their kings are unable
In their impacience any more from fight to withhold them.'

Him then in answer addrest god-like Priam, Ilyon's old
king.

' If that thōū indeed bē the squire of mighty Achilles,
Tell me the whole truth plainly, I pray, nor seek to delude
me.

Lȳeth yet by the shipping my son's body, or hath Achilles
Rent and cast it away for beasts piecemeal to devour it?'

Then bespake him again God's angel, slayer of Argus.
' O good sire, not yet hath foul dog nor ravening bird 411
Made their prey of him : ev'n as he was, solies he neglected
Hard by Achilles' ship i' the camp : and already twelve days
There hath lain, nor doth his flesh rot nor the corrupt worms
Touch him, that fatten on mankind nor spare the illustrious.
But when morning appears Achilles cometh & draggeth him
forth

Trailing around the barrow builded to his old companyon.
Nor yet is injury done : thou mightest go thither and see
How dew-fresh he lieth, how free from death's blemish or
stain :

419

Poems in

His blood bathèd away, & healèd those heavy wounds all
Where many coward spears had pierc'd his fair body fallen.
Such care take the blessed gods for thy dearly lov'd son,
Yea, tho' he live no more ; since they full heartily lov'd him.'

Thussed-he, & th'old king reassured spake after in answer.
' See, lad, how good it is to offer due gifts in atonement
Unto the gods : for, sure as he liv'd, my son never injur'd,
Nay nor at home forgot, the pöwers that rule in Olympos :
Wherefore ev'n i' the grave have they his piëty remember'd.
But come, an'at my hands this daintily-wrought flagon accept:
And thou guard & guide me, that I, if so be the gods' will,
Safe may arrive with these my goods to the tent of Achilles.'

Him then in answer address high Zeuses favouring angel.
' Tempt not a young man, sire ! Thou wilt not lightly corrupt
me, 433

Thus proffering me presents of worth unknown to Achilles;
Whom I fear, nor ever my heart for shame would allow me
So to defraud, lest haply some ill should come to me after.
But as a guide w^d I aid-thee ; yea, ev'n to illustrious Argos
Faithfully both by land and sea w^d accompany thy way ;
And not a man for scorn of thine escort sh^d attack thee.'

Thus saying, on to the car high heav'n's merry fortuner
upsprang, 440
And, with his either hand reins and whip seizing alertly,
Both mules and wearied horses with fresh vigour inspired.
Till to the fosse they came, & rampart, where the defenders
Chanc't to be off their guard, busilie with their supper engaged;
Whom Hermes drowz'd deeply, in senseless slumber immers-
ing

Ev'ryone, and coming up to the gate & thrusting it open
Brought Priam into the camp, & Hector'sransom in his train.

So full soon they arriv'd at Achilles' lofty pavilyon,
That high house which for their king his folk had erected,
Hewing pines o' the hill for timbering, & for a roof-thatch

Classical Prosody

Harvesting the rushes that grew i' the lowland pastures ;
And had around the dwelling fenc't for their chieften a wide
court 452

With thick stakes, & one huge bar clos'd its carriage-entry,
Made of a pine, which three men of his servants, pulling all
three

All together, would shift back or forwards, so immense was
His gate-bar, but Peleïdes would handle it himself.

This gate for th' old king th' archfortuner easily open'd,
And brought in the treasures of Troy to the house of Achilles;
And there standing awhile turn'd t'wards Priam, & bespake
him.

'O sir, I that accost thee am in good truth the celestial
Hermes, whom great Zeus did charge to attend thee in
escort: 461

But hence must I turn me again, nor now will I enter
Into Achilles'sight ; twould make good cause for his anger
Were an immortal god to befriend men so manifestly.
Enter thou, and as thou pray'st, in lowliness embrace
His knees, & by his sire & fair heav'n-born mother implore
And by his son, that thou may'st melt his soul with emotion.'

With these words Hermes sped away for lofty Olympos :
And Priam all fearlessly from off his chariot alighted,
Ordering Idaeus to remain i' the entry to keep watch 470
Over the beasts : th' old king meanwhile strode doughtily
onward,

Where Achilles was then most wont to be, and sitting indoors
Found he him ; all his men sat apart ; for his only attendance
His squire Automedon and Alkimos in battle upgrown
Mov'd busilie to and fro serving, for late he had eaten,
And the supper-table disfurnish'd yet stood anigh him.
And Priam entering unperceiv'd til he well was among them,
Clasp'd his knees & seized his hands all humbly to kiss them,
Those dread murderous hands which his sons so many had
slain.

Poems in

As when a man whom spite of fate hath curs'd in his own
land 480
For homicide, that he fleeth abroad & seeketh asylum
With some lord, and they that see him are fill'd with
amazement,
Ev'n so now Achilles was amaz'd as he saw Priam enter,
And the men all wer' amaz'd, & lookt upon each other in turn.

But Priam (as Hermes had bade) bow'd down to beseech
him.

'O God-like Achilles, thy father call to remembrance,
How he is halting as I, i' the dark'ning doorway of old age,
And desolately liveth, while all they that dwell about him
Vex him, nor hath he one from their violence to defend
him : 489

Yet but an heareth he aught of thee, thy wellbeing in life,
Then he rejoiceth an' all his days are glad with a good hope
Soon to behold thee again, his son safe home from the
warfare.

But most hapless am I, for I had sons numerous and brave
In wide Troy ; where bē they now ? scarce is one o' them
left.

They were fifty the day ye arriv'd hither out of Achaia,
Nineteen royally born princes from one mother only,
While the others women of my house had borne me ; of all
these

Truly the greater part hath Ares in grim battle unstrung.
But hé, who was alone the city's lov'd guardian and stay,
Few days since thou slew'st him alas ! his country defending,
Hector, for whose sake am I-come to the ships of Achaia
His body dear to redeem, offering thee a ransom abundant.
O God-like Achilles, have fear o' the gods, pity him too,
Thy sire also remember, having yet more pity on mé, 504
Who now stoop me beneath what dread deed mortal ever
dar'd,

Raising the hand that slew his son pitiably to kiss it.'

Classical Prosody

Then did Achilles yearn for thought of his ancient father
And from th' old king's seizure his own hand gently disen-
gag'd.

And each brooded apart ; Priam o'er victorious Hector
Groan'd, low faln to the ground unnerved at feet of Achilles,
Who sat mourning awhile his sire, then turn'd to bewailing
Patroclus ; while loudly the house with their sobbing
outrang.

512

But when Achilles now had sooth'd his soul in affection,
And all his bosom had disburden'd of passion extreme,
Swiftly from off his seat he arose, & old Priam uprais'd,
In pity & reverence for his age & silvery-blancht head,
And making full answer address him in airywingèd words.

' Unhappy man ! what mighty sorrows must thy spirit
endure !

518

Nay, how durst thou come thus alone to the ships of Achaia,
Into the sight of him who thy sons so many and good
Spoil'd and sent to the grave ? Verilie thy heart is of iron.
But come, sit thee beside me upon my couch ; let us alwise
Now put away our griefs, sore tho' we be plagued with
affliction.

Truly there is no gain in distressful lamentation,
Since the eternal gods have assign'd to us unhappy mortals
Hardship enough, while they enjoy bliss idly without end.

Two jars, say they, await God's hand at th' entry of his court,
Stor'd ready with free gifts, of good things one, one of evil.
If mingling from both heav'n's thunderer equally dispense,
Then will a man's fortune be chequer'd with both sorrow
and joy ;

530

But to' whom Zeus giveth only of evil that man is outcast,
Hunger houndeth him on disconsolate over the brave earth,
Unrespected alike whether of mortals or immortals.
So my sire Peleus was dow'r'd with favour abounding,
And, from birth and cradle honour'd, all men living outshone

Poems in

In wealth & happiness, king o'er his Myrmidon armies :
And tho' he was but a man, Zeus made him a fair goddess
 espouse.

But yet an' ev'n to him was an ill thrown in, that he hath
 not

Sons born into his house to retain its empery,—one son
Only he gat, one doom'd to a fate untimely, nor ev'n he
Comforts th' old man at home, since exiled far from him I
 bide

541

Here in Troy, thy sons' destruction compassing and thine.
Thou too, sir, we have heard enjoy'd'st good fortune afore-
 time ;

From Mytilene in Lesbos away to the boundary eastward
Of Phrygia's highlands, & north to the briny Hellespont.
Thou, sir, didst all men for wealth & progeny excel :
But when once th' high gods let loose this mischief anigh
 thee,

Thy city was compast with nought but fierce battle and blood.
Bear up, allow thy temper awhile some respite of anguish :
Thou wilt not benefit thy dear son vainly bewailing, 550
Nor restore him alive ere thou taste further affliction.'

Him then in answer address god-like Priam, Ilyon's old
 king.

'Bid me not, O heav'nborn, to be seated, while ever Hector
Lyeth i' the camp dishonour'd, nay rather quickly with all
 speed

Fetch him here to my eyes ; & this great ransom apportion'd
Unto his worth accept : may it servethy good pleasure, & thou
Safely return to thy home & sire, since now thou allow'st me
Still to renew my days i' the light o' the sun to behold it.'

Then glancing full dourly bespake him swift-foot Achilles.
'O sir, vex me no more : myself I am already minded 560
Now to restore him. Awhile Zeus sent one here to command
 me,

Classical Prosody

My mother,—& the wizard who hometh in Ocean is her sire.
Yea, an' I-know, Priam, also^of thee,—think not to deceive
me—

That 'twas a god who brought-thee hither to the ships of
Achaia,

Since no mortal alive would dare, nay not one in his prime,
Here to' intrude, neither c^d he pass our senteries unseen,
Nor the resistant bars of my doors easily undo.

Spare then again to provoke my soul o'erstrain'd in affliction,

Lest, old king, I do-thee a wrong in thine enemy's camp,
Lest I in anger offend mine own honour & sin against God.'

Thus he spake, and th' old king afeard in trembling
obey'd him. 57^r

Peleïdes then arose, and sprang out over the doorway
Like a lion, nor alone; for with him two followers went,
Automedon the renown'd, and Alkimos, of many heroes
First in honour since Patroclus was lost to him in death.
They then quickly the beasts all from their harnessing
unyoked,

And bidding into the house the herald in royal attendance,
Made him there to be seated: anon they from the wagon
lift

Great Hector's body-ransom of ungrudg'd costliness untold:
Two rich mantles left they, a tunicle of linen also, 58^o
Comely to shroud his corpse when 'twas given-up to be
borne home.

And the women were call'd who laved it an' after anointed
Laid in a chamber apart, lest if Priam 'haply beheld it
In his affliction he might restrain not his undying anger,
But break out and kindle the anguisht heart of Achilles,
Who might slay him an' in blind recklessness sin against
God.

So the women-servants lav'd Hector's corpse an' anointed,
Shrouded it in the linen with broider'd mantle around it:

Poems in

Then himself Achilles on a fair bier laid it, assisted 589
By his two followers, and on to Priam's wagon upraised,
Groaning deeply' and calling aloud on his old companyon.

'Be not aggriev'd, Patroclus, against me an' if thōū hearest,
Tho' i' the grave, that now I allow the surrender of Hector
Unto his sire, for surely he pays me full ample a ransom.
Thine is it all, as ever thou sharedst with me in all things.'

With these words he return'd to his house, god-hearted
Achilles,
Taking again his accustom'd seat whence late he had upris'n,
On one side opposite to Priam whom straight he address
thus.

'Thy son now, sir, is ev'n as thou hast pray'd to me restor'd.
His body lies on a bier, with dawn thou'rt free to behold
him 600

And to depart with him home: take thought now but to
refresh thee.

Nay nor was grand-tress'd Niobe disdainful of eating,
When her twelve children lay dead in her palace outstretch'd.
Six blossoming daughters had she 'and six lusty growing
sons,

But her boys did Apollo'in silvery archery destroy
Wrathful against her, an' all her daughters Artemis o'erthrew,
For that against Leto the goddess their great mother had she
Vaunted, "thou'st two only, but I have borne many myself."
Then they, tho' but a pair, all her fair quantity fordid.

Nine days lay they on earth expos'd in butchery, no one
Could bury them, for men smitten in God's fury were as
stones. 611

Then the 'high gods themselves came down & their burial
made.

But Niobe took thought to renounce not food in affliction ;
And somewhere ev'n now, on a mountain pasture among
rocks,

On Sipylus, where, as 'tis told, all-nightly the nymphs lie,

Classical Prosody

Who by day go dancing along splendent Achelous,
There in stone the mother sits brooding upon the goddess
wrong.

But come, now let us also remember, most reverend guest,
Our food. After again, at what time thou carry him home,
Thou may'st weep thy son ; heavy too will that sorrowing be.'

Thussed-he, & forthwith went out, & seizing a whitesheep
Kill'd it, an' his followers skinning & dismembering aptly
Into lesser portions cut it up, which fixing upon spits 623
Laid they anigh to the fire, & drew off daintily roasted.
Meanwhile Automedon set fine loaves out on a table
In baskets, but Achilles made the apportioning of flesh.

Then leapt forth their hands to the good cheer outspread
afore them.

But when anon they had ta'en their fill of drinking an' eating,
Then Priam in wonder sat mute as he gaz'd on Achilles,
In what prime, yea a man whom no god's beauty c^d excel ;
And Achilles on comely Priam look'd, marvelling also,
Considering his gracious address and noble bearing : 631
Till their hearts wer' appeas'd gazing thus on each other
intent.

When first broke silence god-like Priam, Ilyon's old king.

' Lead me to bed, heav'n-born, as soon as may be, let us
both

In kind slumber awhile forgetfully drowse our senses :
For never hath sweet sleep seal'd mine eyelids for a moment
Since the sad hour when aneath thy hand mine unhappy son
fell :

But ever o'erbrooding the deluge of my sorrow I lay
'Mong the cattle grovelling disgraced i' the mire o' the court-
yard. 640

But now bread have I eaten again, & pour'd the mellow wine
Down my throat : but afore until now nought had I eaten.'

Poems in Classical Prosody

Thus sed-he, & Achilles bade his handmaids an' attendants

Place bedsteads i' the south corridor, with mattresses & rugs
Of fair scarlet dye, and counterpanes spread above them :
Also ther'on for night-apparel two warm woolly mantles.
So the women came torches in hand forth from the inner
rooms,
And working busilie laid out very quickly the two beds.

Then laughingly to godly Priam spake swift-foot Achilles.

'I must lodge-thee without, dear sir ; lest someone of our
folk

650

Haply come in : 'tis ever some councillor asking an audience.
And ther' is old counsel when they sit with me debating.
If one of all that flock chanc'd here i' the swift-shadowing
night

Thee to espy, 'tw^d reach the shepherd, their great Agamem-
non,

And there might be delay in accomplishing our agreement.
But come, tell thy mind to me nor make scruple about it,
How many days thou'rt fain to devote to the mourning of
Hector,

That for so long a time I await & from battle abstain.'

Whom answer'd then again god-like Priam, Ilyon's old
king.

'If thou nobly desire me to bate my son's honour in nought,
Scarce, Achilles, couldst thou with a greater kindness attach
me. . . .

661

OCTOBER
&
OTHER POEMS
*with occasional verses
on the war*



PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

- 1-12. POEMS WRITTEN IN 1913. *Ashendene Press, by St. John Hornby. 1914.*
3. *The Times, Dec. 24, 1913.*
12. *Times Lit. Sup., Sep. 24, 1914.*
2, 3, 4. THE TAPESTRY. *Privately printed by F. W. and S. M., Nov. 1925.*
1-27. OCTOBER & OTHER POEMS. *Heinemann, 1920. [Some of the War Poems are omitted in this reprint, according to R.B.'s instructions.]*

NOTE

POEM 3.—*As the metre or scansion of this poem was publicly discussed and wrongly analysed by some who admired its effects, it may be well to explain that it and the three other poems in similar measure, 'Flowering Tree', 'In der Fremde', 'The West Front', are strictly syllabic verse on the model left by Milton in 'Samson Agonistes'; except that his system, which depended on exclusion of extra-metrical syllables (that is, syllables which did not admit of resolution by 'elision' into a disyllabic scheme) from all places but the last, still admitted them in that place, thereby forbidding inversion of the last foot. It is natural to conclude that, had he pursued his inventions, his next step would have been to get rid of this anomaly; and if that is done, the result is the new rhythms that these poems exhibit. In this sort of prosody rhyme is admitted, like alliteration, as an ornament at will; it is not needed. My four experiments are confined to the twelve-syllable verse. It is probably agreed that there are possibilities in that long six-foot line which English poetry has not fully explored.*

OCTOBER

& OTHER POEMS

DEDICATED TO

GEN. THE RIGHT HON^{ble} JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS

I

OCTOBER

APRIL adance in play
met with his lover May
where she came garlanded.
The blossoming boughs o'erhead
were thrill'd to bursting by
the dazzle from the sky
and the wild music there
that shook the odorous air.

Each moment some new birth
hasten'd to deck the earth
in the gay sunbeams.
Between their kisses dreams :
And dream and kiss were rife
with laughter of mortal life.

But this late day of golden fall
is still as a picture upon a wall
or a poem in a book lying open unread.
Or whatever else is shrined
when the Virgin hath vanishèd :
Footsteps of eternal Mind
on the path of the dead.

Book IV

And still of all my dreams
In turn so swiftly past,
Each in its fancy seems
A nobler than the last.

And every eve I say,
Noting my step in bliss,
That I have known no day
In all my life like this.

18

ANGEL spirits of sleep,
White-robed, with silver hair ;
In your meadows fair,
Where the willows weep,
And the sad moonbeam
On the gliding stream
Writes her scattered dream :

Angel spirits of sleep,
Dancing to the weir
In the hollow roar
Of its waters deep ;
Know ye how men say
That ye haunt no more
Isle and grassy shore
With your moonlit play ;
That ye dance not here,
White-robed spirits of sleep,
All the summer night
Threading dances light ?

October and other Poems

3

NOEL: CHRISTMAS EVE, 1913

Pax hominibus bonae voluntatis.

A FROSTY Christmas Eve
when the stars were shining
Fared I forth alone
where westward falls the hill,
And from many a village
in the water'd valley
Distant music reach'd me
peals of bells aringing :
The constellated sounds
ran sprinkling on earth's floor
As the dark vault above
with stars was spangled o'er.

Then sped my thought to keep
that first Christmas of all
When the shepherds watching
by their folds ere the dawn
Heard music in the fields
and marveling could not tell
Whether it were angels
or the bright stars singing.

Now blessed be the tow'rs
that crown England so fair
That stand up strong in prayer
unto God for our souls :
Blessed be their founders
(said I) an' our country folk
Who are ringing for Christ
in the belfries to-night
With arms lifted to clutch
the rattling ropes that race

October and other Poems

Into the dark above
and the mad romping din.

But to me heard afar
it was starry music
Angels' song, comforting
as the comfort of Christ
When he spake tenderly
to his sorrowful flock :
The old words came to me
by the riches of time
Mellow'd and transfigured
as I stood on the hill
Heark'ning in the aspect
of th' eternal silence.

4

IN DER FREMDE

AH ! wild-hearted wand'rer
far in the world away
Restless nor knowest why
only thou canst not stay
And now turnest trembling
hearing the wind to sigh :
'Twas thy lover calling
whom thou didst leave forby.

So faint and yet so far
so far and yet so fain—
'Return belov'd to me'
but thou must onward strain :
Thy trembling is in vain
as thy wand'ring shall be.
What so well thou lovest
thou nevermore shalt see.

October and other Poems

5

THE PHILOSOPHER AND HIS MISTRESS

WE watch'd the wintry moon
Suffer her full eclipse
Riding at night's high noon
Beyond the earth's ellipse.

The conquering shadow quell'd
Her splendour in its robe :
And darkling we beheld
A dim and lurid globe ;

Yet felt thereat no dread,
Nor waited we to see
The sullen dragon fled,
The heav'nly Queen go free.

So if my heart of pain
One hour o'ershadow thine,
I fear for thee no stain,
Thou wilt come forth and shine :

And far my sorrowing shade
Will slip to empty space
Invisible, but made
Happier for that embrace.

6

NARCISSUS

ALMIGHTY wondrous everlasting
Whether in a cradle of astral whirlfire
Or globed in a piercing star thou slumb'rest
The impassive body of God :

October and other Poems

Thou deep i' the core of earth—Almighty !—
From numbing stress and gloom profound
Madest escape in life desirous

To embroider her thin-spun robe.

'Twas down in a wood—they tell—

In a running water thou sawest thyself
Or leaning over a pool : The sedges

Were twinn'd at the mirror's brim

The sky was there and the trees—Almighty !—

A bird of a bird and white clouds floating

And seeing thou knewest thine own image

To love it beyond all else.

Then wondering didst thou speak

Of beauty and wisdom of art and worship

Didst build the fanes of Zeus and Apollo

The high cathedrals of Christ :

All that we love is thine—Almighty !—

Heart-felt music and lyric song

Language the eager grasp of knowledge

All that we think is thine.

But whence?—Beauteous everlasting !—

Whence and whither? Hast thou mistaken?

Or dost forget? Look again! Thou seest

A shadow and not thyself.

7

OUR LADY

I.

GODDESS azure-mantled and aureoled

That standing barefoot upon the moon

Or throned as a Queen of the earth

Tranquilly smilest to hold

The Child-god in thine arms,

October and other Poems

Whence thy glory? Art not she
The country maiden of Galilee
Simple in dowerless poverty
Who from humble cradle to grave
 Hadst no thought of this wonder?

When to man dull of heart
Dawn'd at length graciously
Thy might of Motherhood
The starry Truth beam'd on his home;
Then with insight exalted he gave thee
The trappings—Lady—wherewith his art
Delighteth to picture his spirit to sense
 And that grace is immortal.

Fount of creative Love
Mother of the Word eternal
Atoning man with God:
Who set thee apart as a garden enclosed
From Nature's all-producing wilds
To rear the richest fruit o' the Life
Ever continuing out from Him
 Urgent since the beginning.

II.

BEHOLD! Man setteth thine image in the
 height of Heaven
And hallowing his untemper'd love
Crowneth and throneth thee ador'd
 (Tranquilly joyous to hold
 The man-child in thine arms)
God-like apart from conflict to save thee
To guard thy weak caressive beauty
With incontaminate jewels of soul
Courage, patience, and self-devotion:
 All this glory he gave thee.

October and other Poems

Secret and slow is Nature
Imperceptibly moving
With surely determinate aim :
To woman it fell to be early in prime
Ready to labour, mould, and cherish
The delicate head of all Production
The wistful late-maturing boy
Who made Knowing of Being.

Therefore art thou ador'd
Mother of God in man
Naturing nurse of power :
They who adore not thee shall perish
But thou shalt keep thy path of joy
Envied of Angels because the All-father
Call'd thee to mother his nascent Word
And complete the creation.

8

THE CURFEW TOWER

THRO' innocent eyes at the world awond'ring
Nothing spake to me more superbly
Than the round bastion of Windsor's wall

That warding the Castle's southern angle
An old inheritor of Norman prowess
Was call'd by the folk the Curfew Tow'r.

Above the masonry's rugged courses
A turreted clock of Caroline fashion
Told time to the town in black and gold.

It charmed the hearts of Henry's scholars
As kingly a mentor of English story
As Homer's poem is of Ilion :

October and other Poems

Nor e'er in the landscape look'd it fairer
Than when we saw its white bulk halo'd
In a lattice of slender scaffoldings.

Month by month on the airy platforms
Workmen labour'd hacking and hoisting
Till again the tower was stript to the sun :

The old tow'r? Nay a new tow'r stood there
From footing to battlemented skyline
And topt with a cap the slice of a cone

Archæologic and counterfeited
The smoothest thing in all the high-street.
As Eton scholars to-day may see :

They—wherever else they find their wonder
And feed their boyhood on 'Time's enchantment—
See never the Tow'r that spoke to me.

9

FLYCATCHERS

SWEET pretty fledgelings, perched on the rail arow,
Expectantly happy, where ye can watch below
Your parents a-hunting i' the meadow grasses
All the gay morning to feed you with flies ;

Ye recall me a time sixty summers ago,
When, a young chubby chap, I sat just so
With others on a school-form rank'd in a row,
Not less eager and hungry than you, I trow,
With intelligences agape and eyes aglow,
While an authoritative old wise-acre
Stood over us and from a desk fed us with flies.

October and other Poems

Dead flies—such as litter the library south-window,
That buzzed at the panes until they fell stiff-baked on the sill,
Or are roll'd up asleep i' the blinds at sunrise,
Or wafer'd flat in a shrunken folio.

A dry biped he was, nurtured likewise
On skins and skeletons, stale from top to toe
With all manner of rubbish and all manner of lies.

IO

GHOSTS

MAZING around my mind like moths at a shaded candle.

In my heart like lost bats in a cave fluttering,
Mock ye the charm whereby I thought reverently to lay you,
When to the wall I nail'd your reticent effigys?

II

Ἐτώσιον ἄχθος ἀρούρης

Who goes there? God knows. I'm nobody. How should
I answer?

Can't jump over a gate nor run across the meadow.
I'm but an old whitebeard of inane identity. Pass on!
What's left of me to-day will very soon be nothing.

12

HELL AND HATE

Two demons thrust their arms out over the world,
Hell with a ruddy torch of fire,
And Hate with gasping mouth,
Striving to seize two children fair
Who play'd on the upper curve of the Earth.

October and other Poems

Their shapes were vast as the thoughts of man,
But the Earth was small
As the moon's rim appeareth
Scann'd through an optic glass.

The younger child stood erect on the Earth
As a charioteer in a car
Or a dancer with arm upraised ;
Her whole form—barely clad
From feet to golden head—
Leapt brightly against the uttermost azure,
Whereon the stars were splashes of light
Dazed in the gulping beds of space.

The elder might have been stell'd to show
The lady who led my boyish love ;
But her face was graver than e'er to me
When I look'd in her eyes long ago,
And the hair on her shoulders fal'n
Nested its luminous brown
I' the downy spring of her wings :
Her figure aneath was screen'd by the Earth,
Whereoff—so small that was
No footing for her could be—
She appeared to be sailing free
I' the glide and poise of her flight.

Then knew I the Angel Faith,
Who was guarding human Love.

Happy were both, of peaceful mien,
Contented as mankind longeth to be,
Not merry as children are ;
And show'd no fear of the Fiends' pursuit,
As ever those demons clutched in vain ;

October and other Poems

And I, who had fear'd awhile to see
Such gentleness in such jeopardy,
Lost fear myself; for I saw the foes
Were slipping aback and had no hold
On the round Earth that sped its course.

The painted figures never could move,
But the artist's mind was there:
The longer I look'd the more I knew
They were falling, falling away below
To the darkness out of sight.

This poem was written December 16, 1913. It is the description of a little picture hanging in my bedroom: it had been painted for me as a New Year's gift more than thirty years before, and I described it partly because I never exactly knew what it meant. When the war broke out I remembered my poem and sent it to 'The Times', where it appeared in the 'Literary Supplement', September 24, 1914.

13

ODE ON THE TERCENTENARY COM- MEMORATION OF SHAKESPEARE

1916

KIND dove-wing'd Peace, for whose green olive-crown
The noblest kings would give their diadems,
Mother who hast ruled our home so long,
How suddenly art thou fled!
Leaving our cities astir with war;
And yet on the fair fields deserted
Lingerest, wherever the gaudy seasons
Deck with excessive splendour
The sorrow-stricken year,
Where cornlands bask and high elms rustle gently,
And still the unweeting birds sing on by brae and bourn.

October and other Poems

The trumpet blareth and calleth the true to be stern
Be then thy soft reposeful music dumb ;
Yet shall thy lovers awhile give ear
—Tho' in war's garb they come—
To the praise of England's gentlest son ;
Whom when she bore the Muses lov'd
Above the best of eldest honour
—Yea, save one without peer—
And by great Homer set,
Not to impugn his undisputed throne,
The myriad-hearted by the mighty-hearted one.

For God of His gifts pour'd on him a full measure,
And gave him to know Nature and the ways of men :
To dower with inexhaustible treasure
A world-conquering speech,
Which surg'd as a river high-descended
That gathering tributaries of many lands
Rolls through the plain a bounteous flood,
Picturing towers and temples
And ruin of bygone times,
And floateth the ships deep-laden with merchandise
Out on the windy seas to traffic in foreign climes.

Thee SHAKESPEARE to-day we honour ; and evermore,
Since England bore thee, the master of human song,
Thy folk are we, children of thee,
Who knitting in one her realm
And strengthening with pride her sea-borne clans,
Scorn'st in the grave the bruize of death.
All thy later-laurel'd choir
Laud thee in thy world-shrine :
London's laughter is thine ;
One with thee is our temper in melancholy or might,
And in thy book Great-Britain's rule readeth her right.

October and other Poems

Her chains are chains of Freedom, and her bright arms
Honour Justice and Truth and Love to man.

Though first from a pirate ancestry

She took her home on the wave,

Her gentler spirit arose disdainful,

And smiting the fetters of slavery

Made the high seaways safe and free,

In wisdom bidding aloud

To world-wide brotherhood,

Till her flag was hail'd as the ensign of Liberty,

And the boom of her guns went round the earth in salvos
of peace.

And thou, when Nature bow'd her mastering hand

To borrow an ecstasy of man's art from thee,

Thou her poet secure as she

Of the shows of eternity,

Didst never fear thy work should fall

To fashion's craze nor pedant's folly

Nor devastator whose arrogant arms

Murder and maim mankind ;

Who when in scorn of grace

He hath batter'd and burn'd some loveliest dearest shrine,

Laugheth in ire and boasteth aloud his brazen god.

* * * * *

I saw the Angel of Earth from strife aloof

Mounting the heavenly stair with Time on high,

Growing ever younger in the brightening air

Of the everlasting dawn :

It was not terror in his eyes nor wonder,

That glance of the intimate exaltation

Which lieth as Power under all Being,

And broodeth in Thought above,

As a bird wingeth over the ocean,

Whether indolently the heavy water sleepeth

Or is dash'd in a million waves, chafing or lightly laughing.

October and other Poems

I hear his voice in the music of lamentation,
In echoing chant and cadenced litany,
In country song and pastoral piping
And silvery dances of mirth :
And oft, as the eyes of a lion in the brake,
His presence hath startled me,
In austere shapes of beauty lurking,
Beautiful for Beauty's sake ;
As a lonely blade of life
Ariseth to flower whensoever the unseen Will
Stirreth with kindling aim the dark fecundity of Being.

Man knoweth but as in a dream of his own desire
The thing that is good for man, and he dreameth well :
But the lot of the gentle heart is hard
That is cast in an epoch of life,
When evil is knotted and demons fight,
Who know not, they, that the lowest lot
Is treachery hate and trust in sin
And perseverance in ill,
Doom'd to oblivious Hell,
To pass with the shames unspoken of men away,
Wash'd out with their tombs by the grey un pitying tears of
Heaven.

But ye, dear Youth, who lightly in the day of fury
Put on England's glory as a common coat,
And in your stature of masking grace
Stood forth warriors complete,
No praise o'ershadoweth yours to-day,
Walking out of the home of love
To match the deeds of all the dead.—
Alas ! alas ! fair Peace,
These were thy blossoming roses.
Look on thy shame, fair Peace, thy tearful shame !
Turn to thine isle, fair Peace ; return thou and guard it well !

October and other Poems

14

THE CHIVALRY OF THE SEA

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES FISHER, LATE
STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, LOST
IN THE 'INVINCIBLE'.

OVER the warring waters, beneath the wandering skies
The heart of Britain roameth, the Chivalry of the sea,
Where Spring never bringeth a flower, nor bird singeth in
a tree ;

Far, afar, O beloved, beyond the sight of our eyes,
Over the warring waters, beneath the stormy skies.

Staunch and valiant-hearted, to whom our toil were play,
Ye man with armour'd patience the bulwarks night and day,
Or on your iron coursers plough shuddering through the
Bay,

Or neath the deluge drive the skirmishing sharks of war :
Venturous boys who leapt on the pinnace and row'd from
shore,

A mother's tear in the eye, a swift farewell to say,
And a great glory at heart that none can take away.

Seldom is your home-coming ; for aye your pennon flies
In unrecorded exploits on the tumultuous wave ;
Till, in the storm of battle, fast-thundering upon the foe,
Ye add your kindred names to the heroes of long-ago,
And mid the blasting wrack, in the glad sudden death of
the brave,

Ye are gone to return no more.—Idly our tears arise ;
Too proud for praise as ye lie in your unvisited grave,
The wide-warring water, under the starry skies.

October and other Poems

15

FOR 'PAGES INÉDITES', ETC.

April, 1916.

By our dear sons' graves, fair France, thou'rt now to us
 endear'd ;
 Since no more as of old stand th' English against thee
 in fight,
But rallying to defend thee they die guarding thy beauty
 From blind envious Hate and Perfidy leagued with
 Might.

16

GHELUVELT

EPITAPH ON THE WORCESTERS. OCTOBER 31, 1914.

Askest thou of these graves? They'll tell thee, O stranger,
 in England
How we Worcesters lie where we redeem'd the battle.

17

THE WEST FRONT

AN ENGLISH MOTHER, ON LOOKING INTO MASEFIELD'S
 'OLD FRONT LINE'.

No country know I so well
 as this landscape of hell.
Why bring you to my pain
 these shadow'd effigys
Of barb'd wire, riven trees,
 the corpse-strewn blasted plain?

And the names—Hebuterne
 Bethune and La Bassée—

(491)

October and other Poems

I have nothing to learn—
 Contalmaison, Boisselle,
And one where night and day
 my heart would pray and dwell ;

A desert sanctuary,
 where in holy vigil
Year-long I have held my faith
 against th' imaginings
Of horror and agony
 in an ordeal above

The tears of suffering
 and took aid of angels :
This was the temple of God :
 no mortuary of kings
Ever gathered the spoils
 of such chivalry and love :

No pilgrim shrine soe'er
 hath assembled such prayer—
With rich incense-wafted
 ritual and requiem
Not beauteous batter'd Rheims
 nor lorn Jerusalem.

18

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

September, 1917.

FOOL that I was : my heart was sore,
Yea sick for the myriad wounded men,
The maim'd in the war : I had grief for each one :
And I came in the gay September sun
To the open smile of Trafalgar Square ;
Where many a lad with a limb fordone

October and other Poems

Loll'd by the lion-guarded column
That holdeth Nelson statued thereon
Upright in the air.

The Parliament towers and the Abbey towers,
The white Horseguards and grey Whitehall,
He looketh on all,
Past Somerset House and the river's bend
To the pillar'd dome of St. Paul,
That slumbers confessing God's solemn blessing
On England's glory, to keep it ours—
While children true her prowess renew
And throng from the ends of the earth to defend
Freedom and honour—till Earth shall end.

The gentle unjealous Shakespeare, I trow,
In his country tomb of peaceful fame,
Must feel exiled from life and glow
If he think of this man with his warrior claim,
Who looketh o'er London as if 'twere his own,
As he standeth in stone, aloft and alone,
Sailing the sky with one arm and one eye.

19

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1917

MANY happy returns, sweet Babe, of the day !
Didst not thou sow good seed in the world, thy field ?
Cam'st thou to save the poor ? Thy poor yet pine.
Thousands to-day suffer death-pangs like thine ;
Our jewels of life are spilt on the ground as dross ;
Ten thousand mothers stand beneath the cross.
Peace to men of goodwill was the angels' song :
Now there is fiercer war, worse filth and wrong.
If thou didst sow good seed, is this the yield ?
Shall not thy folk be quell'd in dead dismay ?

October and other Poems

Nay, with a larger hope we are fed and heal'd
Than e'er was reveal'd to the saints who died so strong ;
For while men slept the seed had quicken'd unseen.
England is as a field whereon the corn is green.

Of trial and dark tribulation this vision is born—
Britain as a field green with the springing corn.
While we slumber'd the seed was growing unseen.
Happy returns of the day, dear Babe, we say.

ENGLAND has buried her sins with her fathers' bones.
Thou shalt be throned on the ruin of kingly thrones.
The wish of thine heart is rooted in carnal mind ;
For good seed didst thou sow in the world thy field :
It shall ripen in gold and harvest an hundredfold.
Peace shall come as a flood upon all mankind ;
Love shall comfort and succour the poor that are pined.

Wherever our gentle children are wander'd and sped,
Simple apostles thine of the world to come,
They carried the living seed of the living Bread,
The angel-song and the gospel of Christendom,
That while the nation slept was springing unseen.

So tho' we be sorely stricken we feel no dread :
Our thousand sons suffer death-pangs like thine :
It shall ripen in gold and harvest an hundredfold :
Peace and Love shall hallow our care and teen,
Shall bind in fellowship all the folk of the earth
To kneel at thy cradle, Babe, and bless thy birth.

Ring we the bells up and down in country and town,
And keep the old feast unholpen of preacher or priest,
Wishing thee happy returns, and thy Mother May,
Ever happier and happier returns, dear CHRIST, of thy day !

October and other Poems

20

THE EXCELLENT WAY

MAN'S mind that hath this earth for home
Hath too its far-spread starry dome
Where thought is lost in going free,
Prison'd but by infinity.
He first in slumbrous babyhood
Took conscience of his heavenly good ;
Then with his sins grown up to youth
Wept at the vision of God's truth.

Soon in his heart new hopes awoke
As poet sang or prophet spoke :
Temples arose and stone he taught
To stand agaze in tranced thought :
He won the trembling air to tell
Of far passions ineffable,
Feeding the hungry things of sense
With instincts of omniscience,
Immortal modes that should abide
Cherish'd by love and pious pride,
That unborn children might inherit
The triumph of his holy spirit,
Outbidding Nature, to entice
Her soul from her own Paradise,
Till her wild face had fallen to shame
Had he not praised her in God's name

Glorying on thy peaceful throne :—
Can thy love thy sins atone ?
What shall dreams of glory serve,
If thy sloth thy doom deserve,
When the strong relentless foe
Storm thy gates to lay thee low ?

October and other Poems

With woes of pestilence and war,
Siva and Moloch, Odin and Thor,
Rise from their graves to greet amain
The deeds that give them life again.

Poor man, sunk deeper than thy slime
In blood and hate, in terror and crime,
Thou who wert lifted on the wings
Of thy desire, the king of kings,
In promise beyond ken sublime :
O thou man-soul, who mightest climb
To heavenly happiness, whereof
Thine easy path were Mirth and Love !

October, 1918.

21

ENGLAND TO INDIA

Christmas, 1918.

BEAUTIFUL is man's home : how fair,
Wrapt in her robe of azurous air,
The Earth thro' stress of ice and fire
Came on the path of God's desire,
Redeeming Chaos, to compose
Exquisite forms of lily and rose,
With every creature a design
Of loveliness or craft divine
Searchable and unsearchable,
And each insect a miracle !

and at thy cradle, Babe, and bless thy birth.—

we the bells up and down in country and town,
up the old feast unholpen of preacher or priest,
thee happy returns, and thy Mother May,
deeper and happier returns, dear CHRIST, of thy d

October and other Poems

China and Ind, Hellas or France,
Each hath its own inheritance ;
And each to Truth's rich market brings
Its bright divine imaginings,
In rival tribute to surprise
The world with native merchandise.

Nor least in worth nor last in years
Of artists, poets, saints and seers,
England, in her far northern sea,
Fashion'd the jewel of Liberty,
Fetch'd from the shore of Palestine
(Land of the Lily and mystic Vine).
Where once in the everlasting dawn
Christ's Love-star flamed, that heavenly sign
Whereto all nations shall be drawn,
Unfabled Magi, and uplift
Each to Love's cradle his own gift.

Thou who canst dream and understand,
Dost thou not dream for thine own land
This dream of Truth, and contemplate
That happier world, Love's free Estate ?

Say, didst thou dream, O Sister fair,
How hand in hand we entered there ?

22

BRITANNIA VICTRIX

CARELESS wast thou in thy pride,
Queen of seas and countries wide,
Glorying on thy peaceful throne :—
Can thy love thy sins atone ?
What shall dreams of glory serve,
If thy sloth thy doom deserve,
When the strong relentless foe
Storm thy gates to lay thee low ?

October and other Poems

Careless, ah ! he saw thee leap
Mighty from thy startled sleep,
Heard afar thy challenge ring :
'Twas the world's awakening.

Welcome to thy children all
Rallying to thee without call
Oversea, the sportive sons
From thy vast dominions !
Stern in onset or defence,
Terrible in their confidence.

Dauntless wast thou, fair goddess,
'Neath the cloud of thy distress ;
Fierce and mirthful wast thou seen
In thy toil and in thy teen ;
While the nations looked to thee,
Spent in worldwide agony.

Oft, throughout that long ordeal
Dark with horror-stricken duty,
Nature on thy heart would steal
Beckoning thee with heavenly beauty,
Heightening ever on thine isle
All her seasons' tranquil smile ;
Till thy soul anew converted,
Roaming o'er the fields deserted,
By thy sorrow sanctified,
Found a place wherein to hide.

Soon fresh beauty lit thy face,
Then thou stood'st in Heaven's high grace :
Sudden in air on land and sea
Swell'd the voice of victory.

Now when jubilant bells resound
And thy sons come laurel-crown'd,

October and other Poems

After all thy years of woe
Thou no longer canst forgo,
Now thy tears are loos'd to flow.

Land, dear land, whose sea-built shore
Nurseth warriors evermore,
Land, whence Freedom far and lone
Round the earth her speech has thrown
Like a planet's luminous zone,—
In thy strength and calm defiance
Hold mankind in love's alliance !

Beauteous art thou, but the foes
Of thy beauty are not those
Who lie tangled and dismay'd
Fearless one, be yet afraid
Lest thyself thyself condemn
In the wrong that ruin'd them.

God, who chose thee and upraised
'Mong the folk (His name be praised !),
Proved thee then by chastisement
Worthy of His high intent,
Who, because thou could'st endure,
Saved thee free and purged thee pure,
Won thee thus His grace to win,
For thy love forgave thy sin,
For thy truth forgave thy pride;
Queen of seas and countries wide,—
He who led thee still will guide.

Hark ! thy sons, those spirits fresh
Dearly housed in dazzling flesh,
Thy full brightening buds of strength
Ere their day had any length
Crush'd, and fallen in torment sorest,
Hark ! the sons whom thou deplorest

October and other Poems

Call—I hear one call ; he saith :
‘Mother, weep not for my death :
’Twas to guard our home from hell,
’Twas to make thy joy I fell
Praising God, and all is well.
What if now thy heart should quail
And in peace our victory fail !
If low greed in guise of right
Should consume thy gather’d might,
And thy power mankind to save
Fall and perish on our grave !
On my grave, whose legend be
*Fought with the brave and joyfully
Died in faith of victory.*
Follow on the way we won !
Thou hast found, not lost thy son.’

November 23, 1918.

23

POOR CHILD

ON a mournful day
When my heart was lonely,
O’er and o’er my thought
Conned but one thing only,

Thinking how I lost
Wand’ring in the wild-wood
The companion self
Of my careless childhood.

How, poor child, it was
I shall ne’er discover,
But ’twas just when he
Grew to be thy lover,

October and other Poems

With thine eyes of trust
And thy mirth, whereunder
All the world's hope lay
In thy heart of wonder.

Now, beyond regrets
And faint memories of thee,
Saddest is, poor child,
That I cannot love thee.

24

TO PERCY BUCK

FOLK alien to the Muse have hemm'd us round
And fiends have suck'd our blood : our best delight
Is poison'd, and the year's infective blight
Hath made almost a silence of sweet sound.

But you, what fortune, Percy, have you found
At Harrow ? doth fair hope your toil requite ?
Doth beauty win her praise and truth her right,
Or hath the good seed fal'n on stony ground ?

Fly the art ever nobly, single-soul'd
Like Brahms, or as you ruled in Wells erewhile,
—Nor yet the memory of that zeal is cold—
Where lately I, who love the purer style,
Enter'd, and felt your spirit as of old
Beside me, listening in the chancel-aisle.

1904.

25

TO HARRY ELLIS WOOLDRIDGE

LOVE and the Muse have left their home, now bare
Of memorable beauty, all is gone,
The dedicated charm of Yattendon,
Which thou wert apt, dear Hal, to build and share.

(501)

October and other Poems

What noble shades are flitting, who while-ere
Haunted the ivy'd walls, where time ran on
In sanctities of joy by reverence won,
Music and choral grace and studies fair !

These on some kindlier field may Fate restore,
And may the old house prosper, dispossess
Of her whose equal it can nevermore

Hold till it crumble : O nay ! and the door
Will moulder ere it open on a guest
To match thee in thy wisdom and thy jest.

October, 1905.

26

FORTUNATUS NIMIUM

I HAVE lain in the sun
I have toil'd as I might
I have thought as I would
And now it is night.

My bed full of sleep
My heart of content
For friends that I met
The way that I went.

I welcome fatigue
While frenzy and care
Like thin summer clouds
Go melting in air.

To dream as I may
And awake when I will
With the song of the birds
And the sun on the hill.

October and other Poems

Or death—were it death—
To what should I wake
Who loved in my home
All life for its sake?

What good have I wrought?
I laugh to have learned
That joy cannot come
Unless it be earned;

For a happier lot
Than God giveth me
It never hath been
Nor ever shall be.

27

DEMOCRITUS

Joy of your opulent atoms! wouldst thou dare
Say that Thought also of atoms self-became,
Waving to soul as light had the eye in aim;
And so with things of bodily sense compare
Those native notions that the heavens declare,
Space and Time, Beauty and God—Praise we his name!—
Real ideas, that on tongues of flame
From out mind's cooling paste leapt unaware?

Thy spirit, Democritus, orb'd in the eterne
Illimitable galaxy of night
Shineth undimm'd where greater splendours burn
Of sage and poet: by their influence bright
We are held; and pouring from his quenchless urn
Christ with immortal love-beams laves the height.

1919.

NEW VERSE

written in

1921

*with the other poems of that year
& a few earlier pieces*



PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

1. *In an illustrated Album.* 1924.
2. *On a 4to sheet with Preface, notes, and references, for private circulation.* June 1923.
6. *The Queen; 'Elizabethan' number,* July 1923.
7. *London Mercury,* Nov. 1924.
8. *London Mercury,* July 1923.
10. *Tale Review,* July 1923; and contemporaneously, with a translation into Greek Elegiacs by Francis Pember, in the *Nineteenth Century*.
11. *London Mercury,* June 1923.
13. *Cornhill,* August 1923.
18. *Some War Album.*
25. *Subscribed to a Keats memorial volume.*
- 1-7. *THE TAPESTRY.* Privately printed by F.W. and S.M. Nov. 1925.
- 1-25. *NEW VERSE.* Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1926. See Preface to that book.

All the poems not specially dated at the foot were written in 1921.

NEW VERSE

PART ONE

NEO-MILTONIC SYLLABICS

I

CHEDDAR PINKS

MID the squander'd colour
idling as I lay
Reading the Odyssey
in my rock-garden
I espied the cluster'd
tufts of Cheddar pinks
Burgeoning with promise
of their scented bloom
All the modish motley
of their bloom to-be
Thrust up in narrow buds
on the slender stalks
Thronging springing urgent
hasting (so I thought)
As if they feared to be
too late for summer—
Like schoolgirls overslept
waken'd by the bell
Leaping from bed to don
their muslin dresses
On a May morning:

Then felt I like to one
indulging in sin
(Whereto Nature is oft
a blind accomplice)

New Verse

Because my aged bones
so enjoyed the sun
There as I lay along
idling with my thoughts
Reading an old poet
while the busy world
Toil'd moil'd fuss'd and scurried
worried bought and sold
Plotted stole and quarrel'd
fought and God knows what.
I had forgotten Homer
dallying with my thoughts
Till I fell to making
these little verses
Communing with the flowers
in my rock-garden
On a May morning.

2

POOR POLL

I saw it all, Polly, how when you had call'd for sop
and your good friend the cook came & fill'd up your pan
you yerk'd it out deftly by beakfuls scattering it
away far as you might upon the sunny lawn
then summon'd with loud cry the little garden birds
to take their feast. Quickly came they flustering around
Ruddock & Merle & Finch squabbling among themselves
nor gave you thanks nor heed while you sat silently
watching, and I beside you in perplexity
lost in the maze of all mystery and all knowledge 10
felt how deep lieth the fount of man's benevolence
if a bird can share it & take pleasure in it.

If you, my bird, I thought, had a philosophy
it might be a sounder scheme than what our moralists

New Verse

propound : because thou, Poll, livest in the darkness
which human Reason searching from outside would pierce,
but, being of so feeble a candle-power, can only
show up to view the cloud that it illuminates.

Thus reason'd I : then marvell'd how you can adapt
your wild bird-mood to endure your tame environment 20
the domesticities of English household life
and your small brass-wire cabin, who sh^dst live on wing
harrying the tropical branch-flowering wilderness :

Yet Nature gave you a gift of easy mimicry
whereby you have come to win uncanny sympathies
and morsell'd utterance of our Germanic talk
as schoolmasters in Greek will flaunt their hackney'd tags

φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσιν and κτῆμα ἐς ἀεὶ,

ἡ γλῶσσ' ὁμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρενὶν ἀνώμοτος

tho' you with a better ear copy ús more perfectly 30

nor without connotation as when you call'd for sop
all with that stumpy wooden tongue & vicious beak
that dry whistling shrieking tearing cutting pincer
now eagerly subservient to your cautious claws
exploring all varieties of attitude

in irrepressible blind groping for escape

—a very figure & image of man's soul on earth

the almighty cosmic Will fidgiting in a trap—

in your quenchless unknown desire for the unknown life
of which some homely British sailor robb'd you, alas ! 40

'Tis all that doth your silly thoughts so busy keep
the while you sit moping like Patience on a perch

—*Wie viele Tag' und Nächte bist du geblieben!*

La possa delle gambe posta in tregue—

the impeccable spruceness of your grey-feather'd pòll
a model in hairdressing for the dandiest old Duke
enough to qualify you for the House of Lords
or the Athenaeum Club, to poke among the nob
great intellectual nob and literary nob
scientific nob and Bishops *ex officio* : 50

New Verse

nor lack you simulation of profoundest wisdom
such as men's features oft acquire in very old age
by mere cooling of passion & decay of muscle
by faint renunciation even of untold regrets ;
who seeing themselves a picture of that wh: man should-be
learn almost what it were to be what they are-not.
But you can never have cherish'd a determined hope
consciously to renounce or lose it, you will live
your threescore years & ten idle and puzzle-headed
as any mumping monk in his unfurnish'd cell 60
in peace that, poor Polly, passeth Understanding—
merely because you lack what we men understand
by Understanding. Well ! well ! that's the difference
C'est la seule différence, mais c'est important.

Ah ! your pale sedentary life ! but would you change ?
exchange it for one crowded hour of glorious life,
one blind furious tussle with a madden'd monkey
who would throttle you and throw your crude fragments away
shreds unintelligible of an unmeaning act
dans la profonde horreur de l'éternelle nuit ? 70

Why ask ? You cannot know. 'Twas by no choice of yours
that you mischanged for monkeys' man's society,
'twas that British sailor drove you from Paradise—
Εἶθ' ὦφελ' Ἀργοῦς μὴ διαπτᾶσθαι σκάφος !
I'd hold embargoes on such a ghastly traffic.

I am writing verses to you & grieve that you sh^d be
absolument incapable de les comprendre,
Tu, Polle, nescis ista nec potes scire :—

Alas ! Iambic, scazon and alexandrine,
spondee or choriamb, all is alike to you— 80
my well-continued fanciful experiment
wherein so many strange verses amalgamate
on the secure bedrock of Milton's prosody :
not but that when I speak you will incline an ear
in critical attention lest by chance I might
possibly say something that was worth repeating :

New Verse

I am adding (do you think?) pages to literature
that gouty excrement of human intellect
accumulating slowly & everlastingly
depositing, like guano on the Peruvian shore, 90
to be perhaps exhumed in some remotest age
(*piis secunda, vate me, detur fuga*)
to fertilize the scanty dwarf'd intelligence
of a new race of beings the unhallow'd offspring
of them who shall have quite dismember'd & destroy'd
our temple of Christian faith & fair Hellenic art
just as that monkey would, poor Polly, have done for you.

3

THE TAPESTRY

'Sequel to the foregoing' W. IV.

'THESE tapestries have hung fading around my hail
centuries long ; their old-fashion'd mythology
infects the fresh and young with blighting influence
like Abram there with knife and faggot standing stark
to slay his son. I'm vow'd I'll have no more of them.
Turn me them outside-in, their faces to the wall,
so shall we have more colour and less solemnity.'—

Thusthe young heir & lord enjoin'd his wondering steward
who obey'd, and many a guest was bidden, and at the feast
the wine flow'd free with fine hubbub and merriment. 10

My tale is but a fable of God's fair tapestry
the decorated room wherein my spirit hath dwelt
from infancy a nursling of great Nature's beauty
which keepeth fresh my wonder as when I was a child.
Such is the joy of the eye, that dark conduit whereby

New Verse

the swift creative ray, offspring of heavenly fire,
steals to the mind, wakening in her secret chamber
vast potencies of thought which there lie slumbering
in the image of God. Ah! had I not heard and seen
today, when at my window a meryl sat fluting 20
his happy canticle to hail the sun's uprise?

Then looked I forth and lo! The Elysian fields of Dawn!
and there in naked peace my dumb expectancy
mirror'd above the hills, a pageant like music
heard in imagination or the silence of dreams.

What if I had not seen the cloths of Night take hue
soft-tinged as of brown bear-skin on green opal spread
which still persisting through shift imperceptible
grew to an incandescent copper on a pale light-blue!
Then one flame-yellow streak pierced thru' the molten
bronze 30

with lilac freak'd above, where fiery in red mist
the orb with slow surprise surged, till his whole blank blaze
dispell'd from out his path all colour—and Day began.

Thus ever at every season in every hour and place
visions await the soul on wide ocean or shore
mountain forest or garden in wind and floating cloud
in busy murmur of bees or blithe carol of birds:
nor is it memoried thought only nor pleased sense
that holds us, nor whate'er Reason sits puzzling out
of light or atom, as if—say, the Rainbow's beauty 40
lay in our skill to fray the Sun's white-tissued ray
to unravel and measure-off the gaudy threads thereof:
It is a deeper thrill, the joy that lovers learn
taking divine instruction from each other's eyes,
the Truth that all men feel gazing upon the skies
in constellated Night—~~O~~ God the Father of Heaven!
'When I arose and saw the dawn, I sighed for Thee.'

Reckon the backward stretch of Mankind's pedigree
should it be fifteen thousand generations told
were that so long to climb from dim selfconsciousness 50

New Verse

up to the eagle aëry of high philosophy?
to escape from his wild-beast cave in the wilderness
to till'd plains and safe homes, farms and mansion'd gardens,
populous wall'd cities, temples and pillar'd schools,
to dwell in grace, gravity, amity and good manners?
Was then the first dawning of his savage wonder
a vain terror to scare him from his aim astray?
all his prophetic seers, poets, enthusiasts,
dreamers, artists, adorners, whose meditation
won to purity of soul in the visions of God, 60
have guided him on securely and taught him wisely;
their soul's desire came with man's Reason from Nature,
transfiguring his sorrows in heroic grace;
their temples even in ruin reproach his follies
his science is consecrated by their beauty.

I prop so far my slight fable with argument
to lay malison and ban on the upstart leprous clan
who wrong Nature's beauty turning her face about:
for, certes, hath the goddess also her hinder parts
which men of all ages have kindly thought to hide: 70
But as a man, owning a fine cloth of Arras,
in reverence for his heirloom will examine it all
inside and out, and learn whether of white wool or silk
the high-warp, what of silver and gold, how fine the thread,
what number of graded tints in hatching of the woof;
so we study Nature, wrong side as well as right
and in the eternal mystery of God's working find
full many unsightly a token of beauty's trouble;
and gain knowledge of Nature and much wisdom thereby:
but these making no part of beauty's welcome face, 80
these we turn to the wall, hiding away the mean
ugly brutish obscene clumsy irrelevances
which Honesty will own to with baffling humour
and in heightening the paradox can find pleasure;
since without such full knowledge can no man have faith
nor will his thought or picture of life be worth a bean.

New Verse

Now, bean, button, or boterfly, pray accept of me
for my parrot verses this after apology :
making experiments in versification
I wrote them as they came in the mood of the day 90
whether for good or ill—it was them or nothing.

4

KATE'S MOTHER

PERCH'D on the upland wheatfields beyond the village end
a red-brick Windmill stood with black bonnet of wood
that trimm'd the whirling cross of its great arms around
upon the wind, pumping up water night and day
from the deep Kentish chalk to feed a little town
where miniaturesd afar it huddled on the coast
its glistening roofs and thrust its short pier in the sea.

Erewhile beside the Mill I had often come and gazed
across the golden cornland to the purple main
and distant town, so distant that I could not hear 10
the barrack bugles but might spy the castle-flag
a speck of bunting held against the foam-fleck'd waves :
and luggers in black rank on the high shingle-bank
drawn up beside the tarr'd huts of the fishermen
(those channel boatmen famous for courage and skill)
and ships that in the offing their scatter'd courses fetch'd
with sunlit sails, or bare-masted outrode the tide :
'Twas such a scene of bright perspective and brave hues
as no painter can forge, brushing his greys and blues,
his madder, vermilion, chrome and ultramarine, 20
'Twas very England herself as I grew to love her
—as any manchild loveth looking on beauty—
England in the peace and delight of her glory,
beneath the summer sun in the wild-roving wind
the mighty fans hurtling steadily above me as there
Nature flooded my heart in unseizable dream :

New Verse

Long ago—when as yet the house where I was born
was the only home I knew and I no bigger then
than a mastiff-dog may be, and little of clothing wore
but shirt and trews and shoes and holland pinafore : 30
then was my father's garden a fairy realm of tree-
worship, mimic warfare and ritual savagery
and past its gates a land of peril and venture lay
my field of romance the steep beach of the wild sea
whither might I go wander on high-days for long hours
tended at every step by a saint, a nurse and mate
of such loving devotion patience and full trust
that of all Catharines she hath been my only Kate.

But inland past the Windmill lay a country unknown,
so that upon the day when I was grown so strong 40
(to my great pride 'twas told) that I might walk with Kate
on her half-holiday's accustomed pilgrimage
to see her old mother who lived across the downs
in the next combe, it happ'd that I so stirred must be
that after seventy years I can revive the day.

A blazing afternoon in splendor of mid July
Kate and my elder sister and I trudged down the street
past village pond and church, and up the winding lane
came out beside the windmill on the high cornland 49
where my new world began. A wheel-worn sunken track
parted the tilth, deep rugged ruts patch'd here and there
with broken flints raked in from strewage of the ground,
baked clay fissured by drought, as splinter'd rock unkind
to a child's tread, and on either hand the full-grown corn
rose up a wall above me, where no breeze might come
nor any more sight thence of the undulating sweep
of the yellow acres nor of the blue main below.

For difficulty and roughness and scorch of the way
then a great Bible-thought came on me : I was going
like the Israelites of old in the desert of Sin, 60
where forty years long they journey'd in punishment :
'twas such a treeless plain as this whereon they went,

New Verse

this torrid afternoon under the fiery sun
might be the forty years ; but I forgot them soon
picking my way to run on the low skirting banks
that shelved the fields, anon foraging mid the ranks
fending the spikey awns off from my cheeks and eyes
wherever I might espy the larger flowers, and pull'd
blue Cockle and scarlet Poppy and yellow Marigold
whose idle blazonry persists to decorate 70
the mantle of green and gold which man toileth to weave
for his old grandmother Earth :—with such posies in hand
we ran bragging to Kate who plodded on the track
and now with skilful words beguiled us in her train
warning how far off yet the promised land, and how
journey so great required our full strength husbanded
for the return : 'twere wise today to prove our strength
and walk like men. Whereat we wished most to be wise
and keeping near beside her heeded closely our steps
so that our thoughts now wander'd no more from the way
(O how interminable to me seem'd that way !) 81
till it fell sloping downwards and we saw the green
of great elms that uplifted their heads in the combe :
when for joy of the shade racing ahead we sat
till Kate again came up with us and led us on
by shelter'd nooks where among apple and cherry trees
many a straw-thatcht cottage nestled back from the road.
A warp'd wicket hidden in a flowery Privet-hedge
admitted to her mother's along a pebbled path
between two little squares of crowded garden framed 90
in high clipt Box, that blent its faint pervading scent
with fragrant Black-currant, gay Sweet-william and Mint,
and white Jasmin that hung drooping over the door.
A bobbin sprang the latch and following Kate we stood
in shade of a low room with one small window, and there
facing the meagre light of its lace-curtain'd panes
a bland silver-hair'd dame clad in a cotton frock
sat in a rocking chair by an open hearth, whereon

New Verse

a few wood embers smouldering kept a kettle at steam.
She did not rise, but speaking with soft courtesy 100
and full respectful pride of her daughter's charges
gave us kind welcome, bade us sit and be rested
while Kate prepared the tea. Many strange things the while
allured me : a lofty clock with loud insistent tick
beguiled the solemn moments as it doled them out
picturing upon its face a full-rigg'd ship that rocked
tossing behind an unmoved billow to and fro :
beside it a huge batter'd copper warming-pan
with burnish'd bowl fit for Goliath's giant spoon,
and crockery whimsies ranged on the high mantel-shelf :
'twas a storeroom of wonders, but my eyes returned 111
still to the old dame, she was the greatest wonder of all,
the wrinkles innumerable of her sallow skin
her thin voice and the trembling of her patient face
as there she swayed incessantly on her rocking-chair
like the ship in the clock : she had sprung into my ken
wholly to enthrall me, a fresh nucleus of life-surprise
such as I knew must hold mystery and could reveal :
for I had observed strange movement of her cotton skirt
and as she sat with one knee across the other, I saw 120
how her right foot in the air was all a-tremble and jerked
in little restless kicks : so when we sat to feast
about the table spread with tea and cottage cakes
whenever her eye was off me I watched her furtively
to make myself assured of all the manner and truth
of this new thing, and ere we were sent out to play
(that so Kate might awhile chat with her mother alone)
I knew the SHAKING PALSY. What follow'd is lost,
how I chew'd mint-leaves waiting there in the garden
is my latest remembrance of that July day, 130
all after is blank, the time like a yesterday's loaf
is sliced as with a knife, or like as where the sea
in some diluvian rage swallowing a part of the earth
left a sheer cliff where erst the unbroken height ran on,

New Verse

and by the rupture has built a landmark seen afar
—as 'tis at the South Foreland or St. Margaret's bay—
so memory being broken may stand out more clearly
as that day's happenings live so freshly by me, and most
the old widow with her great courtesy and affliction :
and I love to remember it was to her I made 140
the first visit of compliment that ever I paid.

5

THE COLLEGE GARDEN

IN 1917

THE infinitude of Life is in the heart of man,
a fount surging to fill a lake that mirrors heav'n,
and now to himself he seemeth stream to be and now pool
as he acteth his impulse or stayeth brooding thereon.

There is no beauty of love or peace, no joy nor mirth
but by kindred artistry of contemplation enhanc'd
decketh his sovranty with immortalities.
Jewels of imagination hath he, purities
and sanctities whereby he dareth approach God
plenishing his temples with incense of music 10
in praise and lyric litanies that call on Christ :
his Destiny is one with the eternal skies : he lieth
a dream in the elemental far vistas of Truth
inhaling life to his soul as the ambient azurous air
that he draweth into his mortal body unconscious
to fire the dutiful-desperate pulse of his blood.

And yet again there is neither any evil nor mischief
sprung from teeming chaos to assault his mind, but he
will harbour it—he will be goodfellow in turn with Sin.
Hark to him how cheerily he windeth his hunting-horn 20
whipping-in his wolf-pack to their pasture of blood !
See his comforting mastery of Nature's forces

New Verse

how he skilleth it to his own ruin, ev'n to mimic
cosmic catastrophe in her hideous destructions !
He will have surfeit of passion and revel in wrong
till like a shameless prodigal at death's door he find
his one nobility is but to suffer bravely
in the lazar-house of souls his self-betrayal.

Surely I know there is none that hath not taint at heart :
Yet drink I of heav'nly hope and faith in God's dealing 30
basking this summer day under the stately limes
by the immemorial beauty of this gothic college,
a place more peaceful now than even sweet peace should be
hush'd in spiritual vacancy of desolation
by sad desertion of throng'd study and gay merriment—
since all the gamesome boys are fled with their glory
light-hearted in far lands making fierce sport with Hell
and to save home from the spoiler have despoil'd their homes
leaving nought in their trace but empty expectancy
of their return, Alas ! for how few shall return ! 40
what love-names write we daily in the long roll of death !
And yet some shall return, and others with them come :
life will renew ; tho' now none cometh here all day
but a pensive philosopher from his dark room
pacing the terrace, slow as his earth-burden'd thought,
and the agèd gardener with scythe wheelbarrow and broom
loitering in expert parcimony of skill and time
while on the grassy slope of the old city-rampart
I watch his idleness and hearken to the clocks
in punctual dispute clanging the quarter-hours— 50
dull preaching calendars ticking upon their wheels
punctilious subdivisions of infinity
and reckoning now as usual all the monstrous hours
these monstrous heartless hours that pass and yet must pass
till this mischief shall pass and England's foe be o'erthrown—
and shall be o'erthrown—'tis for this thing her dear boys die
and this at each full hour the chimes from Magdalen tow'r
proclaim with dominant gay cloze hurl'd to the sky.

New Verse

Thus hour draggeth on hour, and I feel every thrill
of time's eternal stream that passeth over me 60
the dream-stream of God's Will that made things as they be
and me as I am, as reluctant in the stream
I lie, like one who hath wander'd all his summer morn
among the heathery hills and hath come down at noon
in a breathless valley upon a mountain-brook
and for animal recreation of hot fatigue
hath stripp'd his body naked to lie down and taste
the play of the cool water on all his limbs and flesh
and lying in a pebbly shallow beneath the sky
supine and motionless feeleth each ripple pass 70
until his thought is merged in the flow of the stream
as it cometh upon him and lappeth him there
stark as a white corpse that stranded upon the stones
blocketh and for a moment delayeth the current
ere it can pass to pay its thin tribute of salt
into the choking storage of the quenchless sea.

6

THE PSALM

WHILE Northward the hot sun was sinking o'er the trees
as we sat pleasantly talking in the meadow,
the swell of a rich music suddenly on our ears
gush'd thru' the wide-flung doors, where village-folk in church
stood to their evening psalm praising God together—
and when it came to cloze, paused, and broke forth anew.

A great Huguenot psalm it trod forth on the air
with full slow notes moving as a goddess stepping
through the responsive figures of a stately dance
conscious of beauty and of her fair-flowing array 10
in the severe perfection of an habitual grace,
then stooping to its cloze, paused to dance forth anew ;

New Verse

To unfold its bud of melody everlastingly
fresh as in springtime when, four centuries ago,
it wing'd the souls of martyrs on their way to heav'n
chain'd at the barbarous stake, mid the burning faggots
standing with tongues cut out, all singing in the flames—
O evermore, sweet Psalm, shalt thou break forth anew.

Thou, when in France that self-idolatrous idol reign'd
that starv'd his folk to fatten his priests and concubines, 20
thou wast the unconquerable paean of resolute men
who fell in coward massacre or with Freedom fled
from the palatial horror into far lands away,
and England learnt to voice thy deathless strain anew.

Ah ! they endured beyond worst pangs of fire and steel
torturings invisible of tenderness and untold ;
No Muse may name them, nay, no man will whisper them ;
sitting alone he dare not think of them—and wail
of babes and mothers' wail flouted in ribald song. 29
Draw to thy cloze, sweet Psalm, pause and break forth anew !

Thy minstrels were no more, yet thy triumphing plaint
haunted their homes, as once in a deserted house
in Orthes, as 'twas told, the madden'd soldiery
burst in and search'd but found nor living man nor maid
only the sound flow'd round them and desisted not
but when it wound to cloze, paused, and broke forth anew.

And oft again in some lone valley of the Cevennes
where unabsolvèd crime yet calleth plagues on France
thy heavenly voice would lure the bloodhounds on, astray,
hunting their fancied prey afar in the dark night 40
and with its ghostly music mock'd their oaths and knives.
O evermore great Psalm spring forth ! spring forth anew !

New Verse

7

COME SE QUANDO

How thickly the far fields of heaven are strewn with stars!
Tho' the open eye of day shendeth them with its glare
yet, if no cloudy wind curtain them nor low mist
of earth blindfold us, soon as Night in grey mantle
wrappeth all else, they appear in their optimacy
from under the ocean or behind the high mountains
climbing in spacious ranks upon the stark-black void:
Ev'n so in our mind's night burn far beacons of thought
and the infinite architecture of our darkness,
the dim essence and being of our mortalities, 10
is sparkled with fair fire-flecks of eternity
whose measure we know not nor the wealth of their rays.

It happ'd to me sleeping in the Autumn night, what time
Sirius was uplifting his great lamp o'er the hills,
I saw him not—my sight was astray, my wonder
held by the epiphany of a seraphic figure
that was walking on earth—in my visions it was—
I saw one in the full form and delight of man,
the signature of godhead in his motion'd grace, 19
and the aureole of his head was not dimm'd to my view;
the shekinah of azure floating o'er him in the air
seem'd the glow of a fire that burn'd steadfast within
prison'd to feed the radiance of his countenance;
as a lighthouse flasheth over broken waters
a far resistless beam from its strong tower: it was
as if Nature had deign'd to take back from man's hand
some work of her own as art had refashion'd it
—when Giorgione (it might be) portraying the face
of one who hath left no memory but that picture
and watching well the features at their play to find 30
some truth worthy of his skill, caught them for a moment
transfigured by a phantom visitation of spirit

New Verse

which seizing he drew forth and fix'd on the canvas
as thence it hath gazed out for ever, and once on me :
Even such immanent beauty had that heroic face
and all that look'd on it loved and many worshipp'd.

For me, comfort possess'd me, the intimate comfort
of Beauty that is the soul's familiar angel
who bringeth me alway such joy as a man feeleth
returning to the accustom'd homeliness of home 40
after long absence or exile among strange things,
and my heart in me was laughing for happiness—
when I saw a great fear fell on the worshippers,
The fear of God : I saw its smoky shadow of dread ;
and as a vast Plutonian mountain that burieth
its feet in molten lava and its high peak in heaven,
whenever it hath decoy'd some dark voyaging storm
to lave its granite shoulders, dischargeth the flood
in a thousand torrents o'er its flanks to the plain
and all the land is vocal with the swirl and gush 50
of the hurrying waters, so suddenly in this folk
a flood of troublous passion arose and mock'd control.

Then saw I the light vanities and follies of man
put on dragonish faces and glour with Gorgon eyes
disowning Shame and Reason, and one poet I saw
who from the interdependence and rivalry of men
loathing his kind had fled into the wilderness
to wander among the beasts and make home of their caves :
like to those Asian hermits color'd by their clime
who drank the infatuation of the wide torrid sand 60
the whelming tyranny of the lonely sun by day
the boundless nomadry of the stars by night, who sought
primeval brotherhood with things unbegotten ;
who for ultimate comfort clothing them i' the skin
of nakedness wrapt nothingness closely about them
choosing want for wealth and shapeless terrors for friends,
in the embrace of desolation and wearied silence
to lie babe-like on the bosom of unpyting power.

New Verse

But he found not rest nor peace for his soul : I read
his turbulent passion, the blasphemy of his heart 70
as I stood among the rocks that chuckled the cry
wherewith he upcast reproach into the face of heaven.

‘UNVEIL thine eyes, O THEMIS ! Stand, unveil thine eyes !
from the high zenith hang thy balance in the skies !
In one scale set thy Codes of Justice Duty and Awe
thy penal interdicts the tables of thy Law
and in the other the postulant plea of Mercy and Love :
then thine unbandaged sight shall know thy cause how light
and see thy thankless pan fly back to thee above.

‘Or wilt thou deeper wager, an if thou hast the key 80
to unlock the cryptic storehouse of futurity,
fetch the mint-treasure forth, unpack the Final Cause
whose prime almighty metal must give Reason pause ;
or if ’tis of such stuff as man’s wit cannot gauge
scale thou the seal’d deposit in its iron-bound cage
Nay, lengthen out the beam of the balance on thy side
unequal as thou wilt, so that on mine the pan
to hold the thoughts of man be deep enough and wide.

‘What Providence is this that maketh sport with Chance
blindly staking against things of no ordinance ? 90
Must the innocent dear birds that singing in the shaw
with motherly instinct wove their nest of twisted straw
see in some icy hail-gust their loved mansion drown’d
and all their callow nurslings batter’d on the ground ?
Even so a many-generation’d city of men
the storied temple of their endeavour and amorous ken
is toss’d back into rubbish by a shudder of the earth’s crust :
Nor even the eternal stars have any sanction’d trust
that, like ships in dark night ill-fatedly on their course, 99
they shall not meet and crash together, and all their force

New Verse

be churn'd back to the vapory magma whence they grew
age-long to plod henceforth their frustrate path anew.

' From this blind wreckage then hath Wisdom no escape
but limitless production of every living shape?
How shall man honour this Demiurge and yet keep
in due honour the gift that he rateth so cheap?
Myriad seeds perfected that one seed may survive—
Millions of men, that Reason in a scant few may thrive,
Multiplication alike of good bad strong and weak
and the overflow of life more wasteful than the leak. 110

' And what this treasure, of which, so prodigal of the whole,
he granteth unto each pensioner in such niggard dole?
its short lease on such terms as only can be enjoy'd
against some equal title invaded or destroy'd?
What is this banquet where the guests are served for meat?
What hospitality? What kind of host is he
the bill of whose purveyance is *Kill ye each other and eat?*

' Or why, if the excellence of conscient Reason is such,
the accomplishment so high, that it renounce all touch
of kindness with its kin and humbler parentage 120
—building the slaughter-house beside the pasturage—
Why must this last best most miraculous flower of all
be canker'd at the core, prey to the spawn and spawl
of meanest moths? must stoop from its divine degree
to learn the spire and spilth of every insensate filth
that swarmeth in the chaos of obscenity?

' And if the formless ferment of life's primal slime
bred without stint, and came through plant and beast in time
to elaborate the higher appurtenance of sex
Why should this low-born urgency persist to vex 130
man's growth in grace? for sure the procreant multitude
would riot to outcrowd the earth wer't not for lack of food,
and thus the common welfare serveth but to swell
the common woe, whereat the starvelings more rebel.

New Verse

See, never hungry horde of savage raiders slipp'd
from Tartary's parching steppes so for destruction equipp'd
as midst our crowded luxury now the sneaking swarm
that pilfereth intelligence from Science to storm
Civilization in her well-order'd citadel.

Thus Culture doeth herself to death reinforcing hell 140
& seeth no hope but this, that what she hath wrought in vain
since it was wrought before, may yet be wrought again
and fall to a like destruction again and evermore.

'And what Man's Mind? since even without this foul offence
it breedeth its own poison of its own excellence:
it riseth but to fall deeper, it cannot endure.
Attainment stayeth pursuit and being itself impure
dispiriteth the soul. All power engendereth pride
and poor vainglory seeing its image magnified
upon the ignoble mirror of common thought, will trust 150
the enticements of self-love and the flattery thereof
and call on fame to enthrone ambition and mortal lust.

'Wherefore, since Reason assureth neither final term
nor substantive foundations impeccable and firm
as brutish instincts are—and Virtue in default
goeth down before the passions crowding to the assault;
Nothing being justified all things are ill or well
are justifiable alike or unjustifiable
till, whether in mocking laughter or mere melancholy,
Philosophy will turn to vindicate folly: 160
and if thru' thought it came that man first learnt his woe,
his Memory accumulating the recorded sum
his Prescience anticipating fresh ills to come,
How could it be otherwise? Why should it not be so?

'And last, O worst! for surely all wrongs had else been nought
had never Imagination exalted human thought
with spiritual affection of tenderness intense

New Verse

beyond all finest delicacy of bodily sense ;
so that the gift of tears, that is the fount of song
maketh intolerable agony of Nature's wrong. 170

Ask her that taught man filial love, what she hath done
the mother of all mothers, she unto her own dear son ?
him innocently desirous to love her well
by unmotherly cruelty she hath driven to rebel,
hath cast out in the night homeless and to his last cry
for guidance on his way hath deign'd him no reply.

' And thou that in symbolic mockery feign'st to seal
thine eyes from horrors that thou hast no heart to feel,
Thou, THEMIS, wilt suspect not the celestial weight
of the small parcels that I now pile on the plate. 180

These are love's bereavements and the blightings of bloom
the tears of mourners inconsolable at the tomb
of promise wither'd and fond hope blasted in prime :
These, the torrential commiserations of all time
These, the crime-shrieks of war, plague-groans & famine-cries
These, the slow-standing tears in children's questioning eyes
These, profuse tears of fools, These, coy tears of the wise
in solitude bewailing and in sad silence
the perishing record of hard-won experience
Ruin of accomplishment that no toil can restore 190
Heroic Will chain'd down on Fate's cold dungeon-floor.
See here the tears of prophets, confessors of faith
the tears of beauty-lovers, merchants of the unpriced
in calumny and reproach, in want, wanhope and death
persecuted betray'd imprison'd sacrificed ;
All tears from Adam's tears unto the tears of Christ.

' Look to thy balance, THEMIS ; Should thy scale descend
bind up thine eyes again, I shall no more contend ;
for if the Final Cause vindicate Nature's laws
her universal plan giveth no heed to man 200
No place ; for him Confusion is his Final Cause.'

New Verse

THUS threw he to the wilderness and silent sky
his outrageous despair the self-pity of mankind
and the disburdenment of his great heaviness
left his heart suddenly so shaken and unsteadied
he seem'd like one who fording a rapid river
and poising on his head a huge stone that its weight
may plant his footing firmly and stiffen his body upright
against the rushing water, hath midway let it fall 209
and with his burden hath lost his balance, and staggering
into the bubbling eddy is borne helpless away.
Even so a stream of natural feeling o'erwhelm'd him
whether of home maybe and childhood or of lovers' eyes
of fond friendship and service, or perchance he felt
himself a rebel untaught who had pilfer'd Wisdom's arms
to work disorder and havoc in the city of God :
For suddenly he was dumbstruck and with humbled step
of unwitting repentance he stole back to his cave
and wrapping his poor rags about him took his way
again to his own people and the city whence he had fled.
There in the market-place a wild haggard figure 221
I saw him anon where high above a surging crowd
he stood waving his hands like some prophet of old
dream-sent to warn God's people ; but them the strong words
of his chasten'd humanity inflame but the more ;
forwhy they cannot suffer mention of holiness
nor the sound of the names that convince them of sin
If there be any virtue, if there be any praise,
'tis not for them to hear of or think on those things.
I saw what he spake to them tho' I heard it not 230
only at the sting thereof the loud wrath that arose.

As a wild herd of cattle on the prairie pasturing
if they are aware of one amongst them sick or maim'd
or in some part freak-hued differently from themselves
will be moved by instinct of danger and set on him
and bowing all their heads drive him out with their horns
as enemy to their selfwill'd community ;

New Verse

even such brutish instinct impell'd that human herd 238
and some had stoop'd to gather loose stones from the ground
and were hurling at him : he crouch'd with both his arms
covering his head and would have hid himself from them
in fear more of their crime than of his own peril
Then with a plunge of terror he turn'd and fled for life
and they in wild joy of the chase with hue and cry
broke after him and away and bent on sport to kill
hunted their startled game before them down the streets.

Awhile he escaped and ran apart, but soon I saw
the leaders closing on him—I was hiding my eyes
lest I should see him taken and torn in blood, when, lo !
the street whereon they ran was block'd across his way 250
by a white-robed throng that came moving with solemn pace
waving banners and incense and high chant on the air,
and bearing 'neath a rich canopy of reverence
their object of devotion—as oft in papal Rome
was seen vying with pomps of earthly majesty
or now on Corpus Christi day thro' Westminster
in babylonish exile paradeth our roads—
and as I looked in wonder on the apparition, I saw
the hunted man into their midst dash'd wildly and fell.

'Twas like as when a fox that long with speed and guile
hath resolutely outstay'd the yelling murderous pack 261
if when at last his limbs fail him and he knoweth
the hounds hot on his trail and himself quite outworn
will in desperation forgo his native fear
and run for refuge into some hamlet of men
and there will enter a cotter's confined cabin and plead
panting with half-closed eyes to the heart of his foe,
altho' he knoweth nought of the Divinity
of that Nature to whom he pleadeth, nor knoweth
ev'n that he pleadeth, yet he pleadeth not in vain 270
—so great is Nature—for the good wife hath pity,
will suffer him to hide there under settle or bed
until the hunt be pass'd, will cheer him and give him

New Verse

milk of her children's share until he be restor'd
when she will let him forth to his roguish freedom again—

So now this choral convoy of heavenly pasture
gave ready succour and harbour to the hunted man
and silencing their music broke their bright-robed ranks
to admit him, and again closed round him where fordone
he fell down in their midst : and hands I saw outstretch'd
to upraise him, but when he neither rose up nor stirr'd 281
they knelt aghast, and one, who in solemn haste came up
and for the splendour of his apparel an elder seem'd,
bent over him there and whisper'd sacred words, whereat
he motion'd and gave sign, and offering his dumb mouth
took from the priestly fingers such food as is dealt
unto the dying, and when the priest stood up I knew
by the gesture of his silence that the man was dead.

Then feet and head his body in fair linen winding
they raised and bore along with dirge and shriving prayer
such as they use when one of their own brotherhood 291
after mortal probation has enter'd into rest
and they will bury his bones where Christ at his coming
shall bid them all arise from their tombs in the church ;
Whereto their long procession now went filing back
threading the streets, and dwarfed beneath the bright façade
crept with its head to climb the wide steps to the porch
whereunder, as ever there they arrived, the dark doorway
swallowed them out of sight : and still the train came on
with lurching bannerets and tottering canopy 300
threading the streets and mounting to the shadowy porch
arriving entering disappearing without end
when I awoke, the dirge still sounding in my ears
the night wind blowing thro' the open window upon me
as I lay marvelling at the riddle of my strange dream.

New Verse

PART TWO

ACCENTUAL MEASURES

8

TO FRANCIS JAMMES

'Tis April again in my garden, again the grey stone-wall
Is pranked with yellow alyssum and lilac aubrey-cresses ;
Half-hidden the mavis caroleth in the tassely birchen
tresses

And awhile on the sunny air a cuckoo tuneth his call :
Now cometh to mind a singer whom country joys enthral,
Francis Jammes, so grippeth him Nature in her caresses
She hath steep'd his throat in the honey'd air of her
wildernesses

With beauty that countervails the Lutetian therewithal.

You are here in spirit, dear poet, and bring a motley group,
Your friends, afore you sat stitching your heavenly trousseau—

The courteous old road-mender, the queer Jean Jacques
Rousseau,

Columbus, Confucius, all to my English garden they troop,
Under his goatskin umbrella the provident Robinson
Crusoe,

And the ancestor dead long ago in Domingo or Guadaloupe.

9

MELANCHOLY

'Twas mid of the moon but the night was dark with rain,
Drops lashed the pane, the wind howl'd under the door ;
For me, my heart heard nought but the cannon-roar

New Verse

On fields of war, where Hell was raging amain :
My heart was sore for the slain :—
As when on an Autumn plain the storm lays low the wheat,
So fell the flower of England, her golden grain,
Her harvesting hope trodden under the feet
Of Moloch, Woden and Thor,
And the lovingkindness of Christ held in disdain. 10

My heart gave way to the strain, renouncing more & more ;
Its bloodstream fainted down to the slothful weary beat
Of the age-long moment, that swelleth where ages meet,
Marking time 'twixt dark Hereafter and Long-before ;
Which greet awhile and awhile, again to retreat ;
The Never-the-same repeating again and again,
Completing itself in monotony incomplete,
A wash of beauty and horror in shadows that fleet,
Always the Never-the-same still to repeat,
The devouring glide of a dream that keepeth no store. 20

Meseem'd I stood on the flats of a waveless shore,
Where MELANCHOLY unrobed of her earthly weeds,
Haunteth in naked beauty without stain ;
In reconciliation of Death, and Vanity of all needs ;
A melting of life in oblivion of all deeds ;
No other beauty nor passion nor love nor lore ;
No other goddess abideth for man to adore ;
All things remaining nowhere with nought to remain ;
The consummation of thought in nought to attain.

I had come myself to that ultimate Ocean-shore, 30
Like Labourer Love when his life-day is o'er,
Who home returning fatigued is fain to regain
The house where he was unconsciously born of yore ;
Stumbling on the threshold he sinketh down on the floor ;
Half-hearteth a prayer as he lieth, and nothing heeds,
If only he sleep and sleep and have rest for evermore.

New Verse

PART THREE

OLD STYLES

IO

BUCH DER LIEDER

BE these the selfsame verses
That once when I was young
Charm'd me with dancing magic
To love their foreign tongue,

Delicate buds of passion,
Gems of a master's art,
That broke forth rivalling Nature
In love-songs of the heart ;

Like fresh leaves of the woodland
Whose trembling screens would house
The wanton birdies courting
Upon the springing boughs ?

Alas, how now they are wither'd !
And fallen from the skies
In yellowy tawny crumple
Their tender wreckage lies,

And all their ravisht beauty
Strewn 'neath my feet to-day
Rustles as I go striding
Upon my wintry way.

New Verse

II

EMILY BRONTË

'Du hast Diamanten'

THOU hadst all Passion's splendor,
Thou hadst abounding store
Of heaven's eternal jewels,
Belovèd ; what wouldst thou more ?

Thine was the frolic freedom
Of creatures coy and wild,
The melancholy of wisdom,
The innocence of a child,

The mail'd will of the warrior,
That buckled in thy breast
Humility as of Francis,
The self-surrender of Christ ;

And of God's cup thou drankest
The unmingled wine of Love,
Which makes poor mortals giddy
When they but sip thereof.

What was't to thee thy pathway
So rugged mean and hard,
Whereon when Death surprised thee
Thou gav'st him no regard ?

What was't to thee, enamour'd
As a red rose of the sun,
If of thy myriad lovers
Thou never sawest one ?

Nor if of all thy lovers
That are and were to be
None ever had their vision,
O belovèd, of thee,

New Verse

Until thy silent glory
Went forth from earth alone,
Where like a star thou gleamest
From thine immortal throne.

12

THE TRAMPS

A SCHOOLBOY lay one night a-bed
Under his window wide,
When dusk is lovelier than day
In the high summertide ;

The jasmin neath the casement throng'd
Its ivory stars abloom ;
With freaking peas and mignonette
Their perfume fill'd the roon :

Across the garden and beyond
He look'd out on the skies,
And through black elmen boughs afar
Watch'd where the moon should rise :

A warm rain fed the thirsty earth,
Drops patter'd from the eaves
And from the tall trees as the shower
Fell lispig on their leaves :

His heart was full, and pleasant thoughts
Made music in his mind,
Like separate songs of birds, that are
By general joy combined.

It seem'd the hour had gather'd up
For every sense a bliss
To crown the faith of all desire
With one assuaging kiss ;

New Verse

So that he fought with sleep to hold
The rapture while he might,
Lest it should sink and drowning die
Into the blank of night ;

Nor kenn'd it was no passing thing
Nor ever should be pass'd
But with him bide a joy to be
As long as Life should last.

For though young thoughts be quite forgone,
The pleasure of their dream
Can mesh them in its living mood
And draw them in the stream :

So I can fancy when I will
That there I lie intent
To hear the gentle whispering rain
And drink the jasmin scent :

And then there sounds a distant tread
Of men, that night who strode
Along the highway step by step
Approaching down the road,

A company of three or four
That hastening home again
After a Sabbath holiday
Came talking in the rain :

Aloof from all my world and me
They pass aneath the wall,
Till voice and footstep die away
And into silence fall :

Into the maze of my delight
Those blind intruders walk :
And ever I wonder who they be
And of what things they talk.

New Verse

13

THE GREAT ELM

FROM a friend's house had I gone forth,
And wandering at will
O'er a wide country West and North
Without or vale or hill,
I came beneath the broken edge
Of higher sloping ground,
Where an old Giant from the ledge
O'erlook'd the landscape round :

A towering Elm that stood alone,
Last of an ancient rank,
And had great barky roots out-thrown
To buttress up the bank ;
His rough trunk of two hundred years
In girth a pillar gave
As massive as the Norman piers
That rise in Durham's nave ;

But this for stony roof and wall
Upliving timber held,
Where never in its forest tall
Had woodman lopp'd or fell'd :
Above its crown no wind so fierce
Had warp'd the shapely green,
And scarce with bated breath might pierce
Its caves of leafy screen.

It seem'd in that dark foliage laid
Suspended thought must dwell ;
As in those boughs that overshade
The river-sides of Hell,
That fabled Elm of Acheron,
Within the gates of death,

New Verse

I knew what sudden wonder
I brought her in my flight ;
what rapturous joy possess'd her,
what peace and soft delight.

15

VISION

How should I be to Love unjust
Since Love hath been so kind to me ?
O how forget thy tender trust
Or slight the bond that set me free ?
How should thy spirit's blithe embrace,
Thy loyalty, have been given in vain,
From the first beckoning of thy grace
That made a child of me again,
And since hath still my manhood led
Through scathe and trouble hour by hour,
And in probation perfected
The explicit fruit of such a flower ?

Not ev'n the Apostles, in the days
They walked with Christ, lov'd him so well
As we may now, who ken his praise
Reading the story that they tell,
Writ by them when their vision grew
And he, who fled and thrice denied
Christ to his face, was proven true
And gladly for His memory died :
So strong the Vision, there was none
O'er whom the Fisher's net was cast,
Ev'n of the fearfulest not one
Who would have left Him at the last.

So 'tis with me ; the time hath clear'd
Not dull'd my loving : I can see

New Verse

Love's passing ecstasies endear'd
In aspects of eternity :
I am like a miser—I can say
That having hoarded all my gold
I must grow richer every day
And die possess'd of wealth untold.

16

LOW BAROMETER

THE south-wind strengthens to a gale,
Across the moon the clouds fly fast,
The house is smitten as with a flail,
The chimney shudders to the blast.

On such a night, when Air has loosed
Its guardian grasp on blood and brain,
Old terrors then of god or ghost
Creep from their caves to life again ;

And Reason kens he herits in
A haunted house. Tenants unknown
Assert their squalid lease of sin
With earlier title than his own.

Unbodied presences, the pack'd
Pollution and remorse of Time,
Slipp'd from oblivion reënact
The horrors of unhouheld crime.

Some men would quell the thing with prayer
Whose sightless footsteps pad the floor,
Whose fearful trespass mounts the stair
Or bursts the lock'd forbidden door.

New Verse

Some have seen corpses long interr'd
Escape from hallowing control,
Pale charnel forms—nay ev'n have heard
The shrilling of a troubled soul,

That wanders till the dawn hath cross'd
The dolorous dark, or Earth hath wound
Closer her storm-spredd cloke, and thrust
The baleful phantoms underground

17

A DREAM

I HAD come in front of a building and knew
I should enter : the gates were barr'd,
but a postern was open, and I push'd through
and stood in a wide courtyard.

'Twas built, as colleges are, four-square,
though arch and colonnade
all here were of wood and out of repair,
timeworn but undecay'd.

Great carven portals in Gothic style,
when building could save man's soul :
doors worthy to face a cathedral aisle, -
or where men-at-arms patrol.

But whether 'twere some old abbey of monks
with cloister, chapel and cell,
or a farmstead with pens and stalls and bunks
for cattle, I could not tell.

There neither were cattle nor men about,
no cock nor clock gave steven ;
and I in my dream had never a doubt
'twas the entry-court of heaven.

New Verse

An old man then appear'd from a door
and silently moved around ;
his beard was grisled and thick, and he wore
a cassock that reach'd the ground ;

Stately his figure and lofty his mien,
solemn and slow his tread :
'twas Peter the Saint ; I had often seen
in pictures his noble head,

Which truly in Guido's painting is shown
sadden'd and full of force,
as unconvinced he sits on a stone
suffering Paul's discourse.

Like any night-watchman he walked along
peering about on his rounds,
attentive to see that nothing is wrong,
no smoke nor thief within bounds ;

Or like a merchant who checks his stores,
sorting his trusty keys,
he unlock'd and anon relock'd the doors,
visiting now those, now these.

Quiet I stood sans hope or fear,
nor moved to catch his eye,
nor felt annoy'd when he came quite near
and pass'd me unnoticed by :

I knew he must know I was there ; the scheme
of eternity gave us time ;
so I took whatever might hap in my dream
as easy as now in my rhyme.

When, as to a prodigal son, from afar
he approach'd—he had been remiss
through kindness—he said 'I know who you are :
you won't get further than this :

New Verse

‘You needn’t be bash’d nor mortified,
nor fancy you’re laid on the shelf :
things ain’t as they used to be inside ;
I don’t go in much myself.’

Then passing away he turn’d again,
as if to relieve his mind,
and spoke—if partly he wished to explain,
I’m sure he will’d to be kind :—

He look’d full glum—it may be a sin
to repeat his words, as I know it’s
bad taste—but he said—(He’ll square me the sin):
‘Why ! what d’you think ? We’ve just took in
a batch of those French poets.’

18

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

ONE of all our brave commanders,
Near of kin and dear my friend,
Led his men in France and Flanders
From the first brush to the end :

Peril lov’d he, and undaunted
Sought it out, and thanked his stars
That to him a place was granted
In the worst of all the wars.

He brought Uhlans in from Soignies,
Where the first blood was let out—
With his remnant from Andregnies
Saved St. Quentin’s desperate rout.

New Verse

Stiffly fought he through the onset
Undishearten'd by defeat ;
Held the rear from dawn to sunset
Through the long days of retreat.

Times were, to retake the trenches
He dismounted his dragoons,
Suck'd his share of gas and stench
With lieutenants of platoons.

Hit by howitzers and snipers
He in his five years campaign
Rode the land from Reims to Wipers,
On the Marne and on the Aisne.

Many deeds would be to blazon,
Many fights, to tell them all ;
Nieuport, Witchet, Contalmaison,
La Boisselle and Passendaal.

Nothing in his clean vocation
Vex'd his soul or came amiss,
From the hurried embarkation
To the fateful armistice :

But when terms of truce were bruited,
Then his cheery countenance fell
In confession undisputed
That things were not going well :

'Nay (he said), my hope was larger ;
'Twas not thus I look'd to win :
I had vow'd to rein my charger
In the streets of proud Berlin.'

New Verse

19

*Spoken by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson
at the opening of the Theatre
of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art
by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,
May 27, 1921.*

ENGLAND will keep her dearest jewel bright,
And see her sons like to their sires renown'd ;
Whose Shakespeare is with deathless Homer crown'd,
Her freedom the world's hope throned in the height.
All gifts of spirit are of such airy flight
That if their fire be spent they fall to ground ;
Their virtue must with newborn life abound,
And by young birth renew their old birthright.

We workers therefore in this troublous age
Would keep our beauty of language from misfeature,
Presenting manners noble, and mirth unblamed :
So Truth shall walk majestic on our stage,
And when we hold the mirror up to Nature,
She, seeing her face therein, shall not be ashamed.

20

HODGE

After reading Maurice Hewlett's 'Song of the Plow'

COUNTRYMAN HODGE has gone to fight ;
The girls must help to raise the grain,
Must fag in the workshops day and night,
Till Hodge come back to his home again.

New Verse

His life was ever a life of toil
In snow and frost, in drought or rain ;
But he is heir and son of the soil
And Hodge shall come to his own again.

The Norman oppressed him long ago,
But nought reck'd he of pity or pain,
He stuck to his work and lay full low
Till he should come to his own again.

Then Commerce swelled and drove him down ;
Little he got from all her gain ;
His boys went off and made the town,
But Hodge shall come to his own again.

He has waited long and foughten well
That Peace should smile and Plenty reign ;
And now, as bygone riddlers tell,
Hodge shall come to his own again.

'The day when folk shall fly in the air
And skim like birds above the plain,
Then shall the plowman have his share
And Hodge will come to his own again.'

1917.

New Verse

So when joy's cup is brimm'd full up,
Take no thought o' the morrow :
So fine's your bliss, ye shall not miss
To have your turn wi' sorrow.

And she with ruth will teach you truth,
She is man's very med'cin :
She'll drive us straight to heav'n's high gate,
Ay, she can stuff our heads in.

Blush not nor blench with either wench,
Make neither brag nor pother :
God send you, son, enough of one
And not too much o' t'other.

22

SIMPKIN

THEY tell me Simpkin is a saint
I've often wish'd he wasn't,
If 'tis a note of that complaint
To look so d—d unpleasant.

The world's no doubt a sorry place
For Simpkin ; and, by Jabez,
The merest glimpsing of his face
Will wring and writhe a baby's.

COUNTRYMAN HODGE has gone to fight ;
The girls must help to raise the grain,
Must fag in the workshops day and night,
Till Hodge come back to his home again.

New Verse

But Simpkin, I have heard men state,
Is kindly and well-meaning ;
'Tis that his goodness is so great
It takes so much o' screening.

I would the fiend, that made his skin
So yellow dry and scurvy,
Had turn'd the creature outside-in
Or set him topsy-turvy.

And yet since nothing's made in vain,
And we must judge our brother
Unfitted for this world, 'tis plain
He's fitted for another ;

Where angels glorious to behold
Shall come, as he supposes,
To lead him through the streets o' gold
And crown his head with roses.

And if to Simpkin it befall
Just as he thinks, so be it !
I would not grudge the man at all.
But should not press to see it.

New Verse

PART FOUR

STONE'S QUANTITATIVE PROSODY

23

TO CATULLUS

WOULD that you were alive today, Catullus !
Truth 'tis, there is a filthy skunk amongst us,
A rank musk-idiot, the filthiest skunk,
Of no least sorry use on earth, but only
Fit in fancy to justify the outlay
Of your most horrible vocabulary.

My Muse, all innocent as Eve in Eden,
Would yet wear any skins of old pollution
Rather than celebrate the name detested.
Ev'n now might he rejoice at our attention,
Guess'd he this little ode were aiming at him.

O ! were you but alive again, Catullus !

For see, not one among the bards of our time
With their flimsy tackle was out to strike him ;
Not those two pretty Laureates of England,
Not Alfred Tennyson nor Alfred Austin.

1902.

24

TO SIR THOS. BARLOW, P.R.C.P.

It's all up I may tell you, good Thomas Barlow,
The new medicine is wholly broken and done for :
You must give up Profession and College, Barlow.

(550)

New Verse

Your fine *Address*, man, *on the basis of treatment*,
So practical so blindly hopeful of progress,
'Tis but delusion ; all is ended and done for.

For lately Stephen Coleridge in a current Monthly
Has wittily in a few words the system exploded.
Better retire and leave the stage, my dear Barlow.

You've been accustom'd in matters of importance
To look to me to give you earliest tidings ;
So I devote a penful of little scazons
To write the dirge of medicine and modern science.

The wonder is how nearly both of us miss'd it :
Nor would any whisper'd hint of it have ever reach'd me,
Had not the well-deserving excellent author
Most kindly frank'd me a copy of his dissertation.

Oct. 1902.

25

ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΘΡΟΝ'

Translated from Sappho

ALL-ADOR'D, all glorious Aphrodita,
Heavn's goddess mysterious, I beseech thee
With thy anguish and terror overwhelm not
My spirit, O queen :

But hither come thou, as, if e'er, aforetime
Thou to my crying from afar attentive
Harkenedst, an' out o' the golden archways
Unto me camest,

New Verse

Harnessing thy fair flutterers, that earthward
Swiftly drew thee down to the dusky mountains
Multitudinously winging from unseen

Heights o' the wide air,

And arrivèd, thrice-blessed, I beheld thee
Smiling on me beautiful and triumphant,
Heard thee asking of me what had befall'n me,
Why had I call'd thee,

And what I desir'd above all to comfort
My madden'd heart:—Who is it hath deny'd thee?
Shall not I subdue the rebel to thy love,
Sapph', an' avenge thee?

.

Come then, O queen : come to me and release me
From bitter woe. Stand my ally. The thing that
My spirit most longs for, accomplish, and win
Victory with me.

1910.

TWO PIECES

written after the war



not included

in any of the foregoing publications



PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

1. *Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1932, in facsimile.*
2. *The Legion Book. Privately printed, 1929.*

VERSES WRITTEN FOR MRS. DANIEL

TO

EMILY DANIEL

In memory of the War-work done in the Provost's Lodgings at Worcester College, Oxford, during the last two years of the War under the presidency of Mrs. Daniel, her fellow-workers beg to offer her with their homage this copy of William Blake's Lyrical Poems as a token of their gratitude for the very pleasant conditions which she provided for their meeting and to record their appreciation of her perpetual kindness and courtesy and cheerful hospitality throughout that sad time, and hereto they sign their names.

[Here followed 51 signatures.]¹

AND I am asked for mere variety
To join my name with this society ;
For tho' I wasn't rightly in't
I too hav pasted at a splint
And after wash'd my hands beslubber'd
Half-way downstairs i' the' housemaid's cupboard,
And follow'd others of the meinie
To sit around the steaming cheney,
Chatting with apostolic souls
Noel or Hack or Stuckey Coles, 10
The soft aroma and effulgence
Of afternones merged in th' indulgence

¹ [The above dedication and the signatures of the 51 donors followed by the MS. of R. B.'s verses, were bound up with the copy of Blake's Poems which was presented to Mrs. Daniel, April 1919.]

Verses written

Of a spiritual kindly hostess
(which is what butter on hot toast is),
In friendship that began maybe
In eighteen eighty two or three,
When Daniel printed my PROMETHEVS
—a thing that others judged beneath use—
He living then in Worcester House
Along with many a rat and mouse, 20
Which multiplying as their manner is
Had overswarm'd the neighb'ring granaries.

On winter eves when Bodley's bell
Drove every reader from his cell,
Betwixt my book and railway-station
Time found with place accommodation
There, by his study fire where he
Mid bursary bills was wont to be ;
And other friends would end their walk,
Ere they went home, with tea and talk, 30
Which, if 'twas bookish, Toby Watson
Had he stol'n in could put the dots on,
Half-buried in an easy chair,
With gentle murmur and modest air
Fetching out learning with demurrage
As fearful to disturb his storage.

Or if 'twas summer and tea was laid
By wicker seats beneath the shade,
I must pass where in the garden entry
A monstrous effigy stood sentry, 40
One of those column-heads which Wren
Contracted for at two-pound-ten
To top the wall he built between
Theatre and road his work to screen,
Figuring those metaphysic sages
Whose lucubrations cross the ages ;

for Mrs. Daniel

For tho' they mistook heat-condition
Of matter for its composition
(in which not one of all the lot'll
seem more at sea than Aristotle), 50
We've now-a-days no boss so swagger as
Empedocles or Anaxagoras ;
While th' intuitions of Democritus
Transcend whatever Hume or Locke writ us.

But jealous Time, who was unwilling
To suffer those poor fifty-shilling
Presentments of the brows of Hellas,
Snubb'd them as readily and as well as
His frost and rain make scald and sorry
Th'ashlar of our suburban quarry. 60

So 'twas in my day that the thirteen¹
Left all who look'd on them uncertain
Whether the comical old fossils
Were sages Kaisers or Apostles,
Or studied types of such impostors
As any seat of learning fosters ;
Prehaps, said some malicious guessers,
Old Heads of Houses or Professors
In days when scholars all were toppers,
After Charles sack'd the interlopers, 70
And every don and dean was able
To drink a Dutchman neath the table.

Faced with this scandal the Curators
Would to their trust hav been but traitors,
Had they allow'd the wrecks to worsen ;
Nor 'mong them was a single person,
Master of Arts or scarlet D.D.
So void of scruple and unheedy

¹ There had been originally 14 on the segment. One was cut out when the Clarendon printing house invaded the site. Those on the straight wall to the west are a spurious addition neglected in this description.

Verses written

As not to deem it an iniquity
That genuine objects of antiquity,
Howe'er incongruous or rumbustuous,
Should thro' neglect be wholly lost to us :
Wherefor in '68 the Board
Decreed the heads should be restored
Before the most decay'd and choppiest
Should quite defy a faithful copyist.

Lo ! then, whate'er the first designer
Had dream'd of earthlier or diviner,
His little effort quite went under
And we possess'd the world's tenth wonder.
Thank heaven I saw them at their smartest
As they were turn'd out by the artist,
And recognised that there were things
Unknown to prophets and to kings,
Whether or no they had desired them,
However much their faith inspired them.
Daring incompetence had master'd
Th' impossible and gotten a bastard,
Which tower'd in strength without relation
To human thought or God's creation,
And made what still in travellers' eyes is
One of old England's great surprises.

But Time again, who all things stomachs,
Soon brought them to their pristine flummux ;
And that especial mullion-scullion,
Second in rank from th' old Ashmolean
(whose prototype at trifling expense
Daniel secured for three and sixpence)
And, 'mong the intellectual progeny, 's
Intended doubtless for Diogenes,
Is moulder'd down until his noddle
Well represents its quondam model :
Indeed the stone may hav been weaker
Of which they fashioned the replica,

for Mrs. Daniel

(so Madan says with perfect fitness)
For all the set—as I can witness,
Oft as I visit Henry Bradley
To suck his brains, who suffers gladly,
Stuffing the words into their pigeonholes—
Are rotted worse than the originals.

120

This of the bust in Daniel's garden :
Tho' stone will soften ink may harden
To save a memory else abolish'd
Of Worcester House long since demolish'd.
When the townfolk to disentangle
The traffic, rounded off the angle
By which the carts and cabs must always
Crowd from north-Oxford to the railways.

Long live the bust, a festering relic
Of days perhaps not quite angelic,
Those changeful days that pass'd between,
say, Verdant Green and T. H. Green,
With th' eighteenth century still fruiting,
The nineteenth rooting and uprooting :
But since all things the while they germinate
Are undefined and indeterminate,
I'll not set up to be historian
Of th' era now yclept Victorian,
Full tho' it was of strength and colour
Nor emptier of delite nor duller
Than days which with their customs antique
Seen from afar look more romantic.

130

140

Not then to theorise or speculate,—
When '63 saw me matriculate
There still wer fights 'twixt Town and Gown,
Nor Bouncer's type was yet liv'd down.
I knew one fellow, a handsome scout
Of Corpus, had an eye put out
Following as Bull-dog with the Proctor ;
And 'twas an earl who paid his doctor.

150

Verses written

If Tommy Case then bought a new cur,
He dealt perforce with Filthy Luker :
But if men hunted or drove tandem
The Proctor did not reprimand 'em.
At crowded wines 'with songs and clatter
Freshmen wer taught their brains to scatter,
Yet still within the college compass
Monkish seclusion lurk'd in rumpus ;
A pore scoler might sport his oak
Nor fear to hav his windows broke, 160
Nor was there any intrusion feminine,
The porter let not dogs or women in :
But now—even tho' no college ball's on—
Girls are about, and if one calls on
A nephew, ten to one the blade is
Giving a teaparty to ladies,
His room with cigarette-smoke stuffy ;
Wherat he spends, on tea and coffee
And butter'd buns, so sober-minded,
As much as we on beer and wine did. 170
No don survives now whom it vexes
To see this ease between the sexes,
And we'd some dons dead as those dummies
Carven on tombs to look like mummies
Waiting until the resurrection
To put their trowsers and their neck-tie on.¹
As for the boys, tho' our *juventus*
Was not perhaps all as God meant us,
Too eager in th' exploit of pastime,
Yet on our books we spent no less time, 180
Pronouncing Latin quite as oddly
As A. C. Clark or A. D. Godley,
And sportively intent on getting
A first in Greats against the betting :
For teachers know examination

Consonantia obsoleta imaginis vetustati liberrime congruens.

for Mrs. Daniel

To be the crown of education :
Since minds cannot like plants be trusted
To keep their rootlets well-adjusted,
They who would rear them must examine 'em
To gauge th' effect of what they cram in 'em. 190

True, in our gamesome gay ideal
Comfort bulk'd somewhat large and real,
Plus aequo operati in cute
Curanda, yet 'twas not so footy ;
We liv'd a life of joy unchequer'd ;
We lov'd and laugh'd and beat the record.

Delivering well-pitch'd balls no worse is
Than turning out neat Latin verses ;
Or, if the latter trick surpasses
The former, 'tis in making asses. 200
Within the church, which sadly suffers
From blinkerdom of classic duffers,
To hav been a batsman does not weaken
The reverence paid to an archdeacon,
And every bishop knows it biasses
The public favour in his diocese ;
While if he has only stroked the eight-oar
He curules it like a dictator.

And certain 'tis that nature ossifies
In students who too much philosophize ; 210
No man can brood on abstract Unity
Or abstract Being with impunity ;
And some I knew that haunted whilom
The schools who died in an asylum.

There was malaise in the defiance
With which the gown regarded science ;
As now it wounds whom it astounds
To hear that speech is made of sounds,
Phonetical,—O word of fear
Unpleasing to a marrèd ear ! 220

Awkwardness shyness and selfconsciousness

Verses written

Were but the garment of pretentiousness ;
'Twixt younger don and undergraduate
There's freer commerce now, and, had you it
Complete, 'twould lubricate the wheel
Which otherwise must stick or squeal.

Who'd now believe that wisdom's pith
Was wrapp'd from sight in Goldwin Smith ?
Ah ! if some scornful future Timon
Should know the names that I could ryme on, 230
And judge those men by what they built,
Will he distinguish folly and guilt
In him who rear'd that gothic fustian
On Christ Church meadows for a bastion ?
In them whose taste it was to shunt
Butterfield's box on Merton front ?
Or, seeing Balliol as we know it,
Will he suppose that Master Jowett
More light and sweetness suck'd from Plato
Than a man might from a potato ? 240
Nay ! Pin each name to its memorial ;
'Twas the high fellowship of Oriel,
On such a site, in such a seat ;
Perpetrated King Edward Street !

The boys meanwhile clear of these shames
Added on music to their games ;
And, freelier so their legs to use,
Above the knee cut short their trews,
And did not for ill-manners take it
To run upon the street half-naked. 250

And then the WAR
. I thought not, when
I laid hand on this skittish pen
To carry me cantering across country,
The jade would show so much effront'ry,
And lurching with a vice inveterate

for Mrs. Daniel

Refuse the last fence that I set her at.
She does.—And since my run is ended
I'll plead 'least said is soonest mended',
And shove the rest back in my storeroom :
So make the most of this culorum.

260

THE WIDOW

WHENEVER I pass that house
 my heart is in prayer
 for reverence of the angels
 who are watching there ;
 where a widow reareth
 the child that she bore
 after her young lover
 was kill'd in the war.

A bird torn by the hawk
 hath pangs bodily
 and a birth of wonder
 in its agony :
 'Tis man's Gethsemane
 to know his soul riven
 and feel the bleeding roots
 being torn out from heaven.

God speed thee with comfort,
 thou sorrowing one,
 may God give thee great joy
 and pride in thy son !
 Thy hope's haunted ruin
 is not to rebuild :
 How shall the broken cup
 with wine be refill'd ?

Keep thou bravely for him
 thought of thy morrow,
 and thy beauty for grace
 of thy life's sorrow,
 like a wreathing rainbow
 over thy way thrown,
 sanctifying thy presence
 while thou walkest alone.

THE TESTAMENT
OF BEAUTY
A Poem in Four Books



To
The King
of

The Testament of Beauty was first published by the Clarendon Press on 24 October 1929. It was reprinted five times in that year, and in 1930 (three times), 1931, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1947.

It was first included in this Oxford Standard Authors Edition of the Poetical Works of Robert Bridges in 1953.

Contents

I INTRODUCTION *p.* 569

II SELFHOOD *p.* 593

III BREED *p.* 623

IV ETHICK *p.* 657

ME VERO PRIMVM DVLCES ANTE OMNIA MVSAE
QVARVM SACRA FERO INGENTI PERCVSSVS AMORE
ACCIPIANT

THE TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY

BOOK I

INTRODUCTION

MORTAL Prudence, handmaid of divine Providence,
hath inscrutable reckoning with Fate and Fortune:
We sail a changeful sea through halcyon days and storm,
and when the ship laboureth, our stedfast purpose
trembles like as the compass in a binnacle.
Our stability is but balance, and conduct lies
in masterful administration of the unforeseen.

'Twas late in my long journey, when I had clomb to where
the path was narrowing and the company few,
a glow of childlike wonder enthral'd me, as if my sense 10
had come to a new birth purified, my mind enrapt
re-awakening to a fresh initiation of life;
with like surprise of joy as any man may know
who rambling wide hath turn'd, resting on some hill-top
to view the plain he has left, and see'th it now out-spredd
mapp'd at his feet, a landscape so by beauty estranged
he scarce wil ken familiar haunts, nor his own home,
maybe, where far it lieth, small as a faded thought.

Or as I well remember one highday in June
bright on the seaward South-downs, where I had come afar 20
on a wild garden planted years ago, and fenced
thickly within live-beechen walls: the season it was
of prodigal gay blossom, and man's skill had made
a fair-order'd husbandry of thatt nativ pleasaunce:
But had ther been no more than earth's wild loveliness,

The Testament of Beauty

the blue sky and soft air and the unmown flowersprent lawns,
I would hav lain me down and long'd, as then I did,
to lie there ever indolently undisturb'd, and watch
the common flowers that starr'd the fine grass of the wold,
waving in gay display their gold-heads to the sun, 30
each telling of its own inconstant happiness,
each type a faultless essence of God's will, such gems
as magic master-minds in painting or music
threw aside once for man's regard or disregard;
things supreme in themselves, eternal, unnumber'd
in the unexplored necessities of Life and Love.

To such a mood I had come, by what charm I know not,
where on thatt upland path I was pacing alone;
and yet was nothing new to me, only all was vivid
and significant that had been dormant or dead: 40
as if in a museum the fossils on their shelves
should come to life suddenly, or a winter rose-bed
burst into crowded holiday of scent and bloom.
I felt the domination of Nature's secret urge,
and happy escape therein; as when in boyhood once
from the rattling workshops of a great factory
conducted into the engine-room I stood in face
of the quiet driving power, that fast in nether cave
seated, set all the floors a-quiver, a thousand looms
throbbing and jennies dancing; and I felt at heart 50
a kinship with it and sympathy, as children wil
with amicable monsters: for in truth the mind
is indissociable from what it contemplates,
as thirst and generous wine are to a man that drinketh
nor kenneth whether his pleasur is more in his desire
or in the savor of the rich grape that allays it. //

✓ Man's Reason is in such deep insolvency to sense,
that tho' she guide his highest flight heav'nward, and teach him

Book I. Introduction

dignity morals manners and human comfort,
she can delicatly and dangerously bedizen 60
the rioting joys that fringe the sad pathways of Hell.
Nor without alliance of the animal senses
hath she any miracle: Lov'st thou in the blithe hour
of April dawns—nay marvelest thou not—to hear
the ravishing music that the small birdēs make
in garden or woodland, rapturously heralding
the break of day; when the first lark on high hath warn'd
the vigilant robin already of the sun's approach,
and he on slender pipe calleth the nesting tribes
to awake and fill and thrill their myriad-warbling throats 70
praising life's God, untill the blisful revel grow
in wild profusion unfeign'd to such a hymn as man
hath never in temple or grove pour'd to the Lord of heav'n ?

Hast thou then thought that all this ravishing music,
that stirreth so thy heart, making thee dream of things
illimitable unsearchable and of heavenly import,
is but a light disturbance of the atoms of air,
whose jostling ripples, gather'd within the ear, are tuned
to resonant scale, and thence by the enthron'd mind received
on the spiral stairway of her audience chamber 80
as heralds of high spiritual significance ?
and that without thine ear, sound would hav no report.
Nature hav no music; nor would ther be for thee
any better melody in the April woods at dawn
than what an old stone-deaf labourer, lying awake
o'night in his comfortless attic, might perchance
be aware of, when the rats run amok in his thatch ?

Now since the thoughtless birds not only act and enjoy
this music, but to their offspring teach it with care,
handing on those small folk-songs from father to son 90
in such faithful tradition that they are familiar
unchanging to the changeful generations of men—
and year by year, listening to himself the nightingale

The Testament of Beauty

as amorous of his art as of his brooding mate
practiseth every phrase of his espousal lay,
and still provoketh envy of the lesser songsters
with the same notes that woke poetic eloquence
alike in Sophocles and the sick heart of Keats—
see then how deeply seated is the urgency whereto
Bach and Mozart obey'd, or those other minstrels 100
who pioneer'd for us on the marches of heav'n
and paid no heed to wars that swept the world around,
nor in their homes wer more troubled by cannon-roar
than late the small birds wer, that nested and carol'd
upon the devastated battlefields of France.

Birds are of all animals the nearest to men
for that they take delight in both music and dance,
and gracefully schooling leisure to enliven life
wer the earlier artists: moreover in their airy flight
(which in its swiftness symbolesh man's soaring thought) 110
they hav no rival but man, and easily surpass
in their free voyaging his most desperate daring,
altho' he hath fed and sped his ocean-ships with fire;
and now, disturbing me as I write, I hear on high
his roaring airplanes, and idly raising my head
see them there; like a migratory flock of birds
that rustle southward from the cold fall of the year
in order'd phalanx—so the thin-rankt squadrons ply,
til sound and sight failing me they are lost in the clouds.

Man's happiness, his flaunting honey'd flower of soul, 120
is his loving response to the wealth of Nature.
Beauty is the prime motiv of all his excellence,
his aim and peaceful purpose; whereby he himself
becoming a creator hath often a thought to ask
why Nature, being so inexhaustible of beauty,
should not be all-beauteous; why, from infinit resource,
produce more ugliness than human artistry

Book I. Introduction

with any spiritual intention can allow ?

Wisdom will repudiate thee, if thou think to enquire
WHY things are as they are or whence they came: thy task 130
is first to learn WHAT IS, and in pursuant knowledge
pure intellect wil find pure pleasur and the only ground
for a philosophy conformable to truth.

And wouldst thou play Creator and Ordinator of things,
be Nature then thy Chaos and be thou her God!
Whereafter, if in spirit dishearten'd and distress'd
to find evil with good, ugly with beautiful
proffer'd by Nature indifferently without shame,
thou wilt proceed to judge, but in conning thy brief
suspect the prejudice of human self-regard 140
distinguishing moralities where never is none—

thou art come round wrongfully again to question Nature,
who by her own faculty in thee judgeth herself:

to impugn thy verdict is to unseat thatt judge.

And science vindicateth the appeal to Reason
which is no less Nature's prescriptiv oracle
for being in all her plan so small and tickle a thing:

How small a thing! if things immeasurable allow
a greater and less (and thought wil reckon some thoughts great,
prolific, everlasting; other some again 150

small and contemptible) say then, How small a part
of Universal Mind can conscient Reason claim!

'Tis to the unconscious mind as the habitable crust
is to the mass of the earth; this crust whereon we dwell
whereon our loves and shames are begotten and buried,
our first slime and ancestral dust: 'Tis, to compare,
thinner than o'er a luscious peach the velvet skin
that we rip off to engorge the rich succulent pulp:
Wer but our planet's sphere so peel'd, flay'd of the rind
that wraps its lava and rock, the solar satellite 160
would keep its motions in God's orrery undisturb'd.

Yea: and how delicat! Life's mighty mystery

The Testament of Beauty

sprang from eternal seeds in the elemental fire,
self-animat in forms that fire annihilates:
all its selfpropagating organisms exist
only within a few degrees of the long scale
ranging from measured zero to unimagin'd heat,
a little oasis of Life in Nature's desert;
and ev'n therein are our soft bodies vex'd and harm'd
by their own small distemperature, nor could they endure 170
wer't not that by a secret miracle of chemistry
they hold internal poise upon a razor-edge
that may not ev'n be blunted, lest we sicken and die.

This Intellect, whereby above the other species
Mankind assumeth genus in a rank apart,
is nascent also in brutes, and of their bloodkinship
as fair a warranty as our common passions are,
our common bones and muscles, skin and nerves of sense.
But because human sorrow springeth of man's thought, ✓
some men hav fal'n unhappily to envy the brutes 180
who for mere lack of reason, love life and enjoy
existence without care: and in some sort doubtless
happier are they than many a miserable man,
whether in disease or misfortune outclass'd from life
or thru' the disillusion of Lust wreck'd in remorse:
Corruption of best is ever the worst corruption.

'Tis true ther is no balance to weigh these goods and ills
nor any measur of them, like as of colour and heat
in their degrees; they are incommensurable in kind.
'Tis with mere pleasur and pain as if they, being so light, 190
could not this way or thatt deflect Life's monarch-beam;
for howso deliberately a man may wish for death
still wil he instinctivly fight to the last for life.
Yet with the burden of thought pains are of great moment,
and sickening thought itself engendereth corporal pain:

Book I. Introduction

But likewise also of pleasure—here too Reason again,
whether in prospect or memory, is the greater part;
our hope is ever livelier than despair, our joy
livelier and more abiding than our sorrows are,
which leak away untill no taint remain; their seeds 200
shriveling too thin to lodge in Memory's hustled sieve.
Wherefore I assert:—if Reason's only function wer
to heighten our pleasure, thatt wer vindication enough;
For what wer pleasur if never contemplation gave
a spiritual significance to objects of sense,
nor in thought's atmosphere poetic vision arose ?

Brutes hav their keener senses far outrangeing ours
nor without here and there some adumbration of soul:
But the sensuous intuition in them is steril,
'tis the bare cloth whereon our rich banquet is spredd; 210
and so the sorrowful sufferer who envied their state,
wer he but granted his blind wish to liv as they
—whether 'twer lark or lion, or some high-antler'd stag
in startled pose of his fantastic majesty
gazing adown the glade—he would draw blank, nor taste
the human satisfaction of his release from care:
as well be a sloven toad in his dark hole: Unlike
those damn'd souls by the Harpies tantalized in Hell
whose tortur it was to see their ostentatious feast
snatch'd from their reach—but he sitting with the dainties 220
out-spredd before him would see them, nor ever feel
any desire nor memory of their old relish.

This quarrel and dissatisfaction of man with Nature
springeth of a vision which beareth assurance
of the diviner principle implicit in Life:
And mystic Vision may so wholly absorb a man
that he wil loathe ev'n pleasure, mortifying the flesh
by disciplin of discomfort so to strengthen his faith.
Thus tho' 'twas otherwise than on Plato's ladder

The Testament of Beauty

that Francis climb'd—rather his gentle soul had learn'd 230
from taste of vanity and by malease of the flesh—
he abjured as worthless ev'n what good men wil call good,
and standing forth, as chivalrous knight and champion
of holiness, in his devotion of heart to God,
all earthly sun-joys seem'd so transitory and vain
that soon the unseen took shape to common eyes; the folk
cumber'd him with servility, and his memory
is beatified in the admiration of all mankind.

Now his following in life and his fame thereafter
confute the lower school of Ethick, which would teach 240
that spiritual ideas are but dream-stuff in men:
For Francis admitted no compromise nor gloss
whereby the Church had thought to ease the easy yoke
which he reshoulder'd as his Master had offer'd it,
and espousing Poverty as the outcast widow of Christ
would walk in Umbria as He walk'd in Galilee
founding the kingdom of God among those angry Jews
who made earthly rebellion against Cæsar's empire:
and in imitation and compassion of Jesus
would touch nothing but what had been bless'd at his lips: 250
For the morrow hav no more care than a lily hath—
for his head no more shelter than a beast of the field—
no purse nor scrip for his journey, and but one garment—
and scorning intellect and pursuit of knowledge
liv'd as a bare spirit in its low prison of flesh,
until thru' tribulation he should win to peace,
quam mundus nobis dare non potest pacem,
in those eternal mansions where Dante found him
among the Just. Yet ev'n Francis coud praise Nature,
tho' from such altitude whatever pictur is drawn 260
must be out of focus of our terrestrial senses.

'Twas thus he made, when he lay sick in Damian,
his hymn in honour of God and praise of his creatures;
All-first and specially of the Sun whom he calleth

Book I. Introduction

his honourable brother and symbol of Very God;
and then the Moon his sister, and all the stars of heav'n
the clouds and winds his kindred; and of the Earth he saith—
Praisèd be thou, my Lord, for my sister, Mother Earth,
who doth sustain and govern us and bringeth forth
all manner of fruit and herb and flowers of myriad hue. 270

In direst pain of body and despond of soul he ask'd
but for this Bencitè to be sung by his bed,
fleeing for sanctuary to the bond of Nature—

“the inconceivable high works unfathomable
whose aspect giveth the Angels strength, and men
revere the gentle changes of the day.”—

The sky's unresting cloudland, that with varying play
sifteth the sunlight thru' its figured shades, that now
stand in massiv range, cumulated stupendous
mountainous snowbillowy up-piled in dazzling sheen, 280
Now like sailing ships on a calm ocean drifting,
Now scatter'd wispy waifs, that neath the eager blaze
disperse in air; Or now parcelling the icy inane
highspredd in fine diaper of silver and mother-of-pearl
freaking the intense azure; Now scurrying close o'erhead,
wild ink-hued random racers that fling sheeted rain
gustily, and with garish bows laughing o'erarch the land:
Or, if the spirit of storm be abroad, huge molten glooms
mount on the horizon stealthily, and gathering as they climb
deep-freighted with live lightning, thunder and drenching flood
rebuff the winds, and with black-purpling terror impend 291
til they be driven away, when grave Night peacefully
clearing her heav'nly rondure of its turbid veils
layeth bare the playthings of Creation's babyhood;
and the immortal fireballs of her uttermost space
twinkle like friendly rushlights on the countryside.

Them soon the jealous Day o'errideth to display
Earth's green robe, which the sun fostereth for shelter and
shower

The Testament of Beauty

The dance of young trees that in a wild birch-spinney
toss to and fro the cluster of their flickering crests, 300
as rye curtseying in array to the breeze of May;
The ancestral trunks that mightily in the forest choirs
rear steadfast colonnade, or imperceptibly

sway in tall pinewoods to their whispering spires;
The woodland's alternating hues, the vaporous bloom
of the first blushings and tender flushings of spring;
The slumbrous foliage of high midsummer's wealth;
Rich Autumn's golden quittance, to the bankruptcy
of the black shapely skeletons standing in snow:
Or, in gay months of swelling pomp, the luxury 310
of leisur'd gardens teeming with affection'd thought;
the heartfelt secrecy of rustic nooks, and valleys
vocal with angelic rilling of rocky streams,
by rambling country-lanes, with hazel and thorn embower'd
woodbine, bryony and wild roses; the landscape lure
of rural England, that held glory in native art
untill our painters took their new fashion from France.

This spiritual elation and response to Nature
is Man's generic mark. A wolf that all his life
had hunted after nightfall neath the starlit skies 320
should he suddenly attain the first inklings of thought
would feel this Wonder: and by some kindred stir of mind
the ruminants can plead approach—the look of it
is born already of fear and gentleness in the eyes
of the wild antelope, and hence by fable assign'd
to the unseen unicorn reposed in burning lair—
a symbol of majestic sadness and lonely pride:
but the true intellectual wonder is first reveal'd
in children and savages and 'tis there the footing
of all our temples and of all science and art. 330

Thus Rafaël once venturing to show God in Man
gave a child's eyes of wonder to the baby Christ;

Book I. Introduction

and his Mantuan brother could he have seen that picture
would more truly have foreshadow'd the incarnation of God.
'Tis divinest childhood's incomparable bloom,
the loss whereof leaveth the man's face shabby and dull.

'SEEKING unceasingly for the First Cause of All,
in question for what special Purpose he was made,
Man, in the unsearchable darkness, knoweth one thing
that as he is, so was he made: and if the Essence 340
and characteristic faculty of humanity
is our conscient Reason and our desire of knowledge,
that was Nature's Purpose in the making of man.

But can there be any Will or Purpose in Nature?
that Universe external to our percipient sense,
which when we examine itself we think only to find
a structure of blind atoms to their habits enslaved,
or else, examining our senses, suspect to be
a dream of empty appearance and vain imagery.—

As a man through a window into a darkened house 350
peering vainly will see, always and easily,
the glass surface and his own face mirrored thereon,
though looking from another angle, or hooding his eyes
he may discern some real objects within the room—
some say 'tis so with us, and also affirm that they
by study of their reflection have discovered in truth
there is nothing but that same reflection inside the house.

See how they have made of the window an impermeable wall
partitioning man off from the rest of nature
with stronger impertinence than Science can allow. 360
Man's mind, Nature's entrusted gem, her own mirror
cannot be isolated from her other works
by self-abstraction of its unique fecundity
in the new realm of his transcendent life;—
Not emotion or imagination ethereal or art

The Testament of Beauty

logic of science nor dialectic discourse,
not ev'n thatt supersensuous sublimation of thought,
the euristic vision of mathematical trance,
hath any other foundation than the common base
of Nature's building:—not even his independence 370
of will, his range of knowledge, and spiritual aim,
can separate him off from the impercipient:
Altho' his mind be such that it might seem as if
true Individuality within the species
were peculiar to man: So foolish is he, and wise,—
despondent and hopeful, patient and complaining,
courageous and cowardly, diffident and vain,
cringing and commanding, industrious and idle,
cruel and tenderhearted, truthful and perfidious,
imaginativ or dull—one man how loveable 380
another how hateful, alike man, brutal or divine.

Whereamong hath the sceptic honourable place,
thatt old iconoclast who coud destroy the gods
soon as men made them, vain imagery and unworthy,
low symbols of the Eternal that standeth unchanged.
Like some medicinal root in pharmacy, whose juice
is wholesom for purgation,—so is he—and if Truth
be thatt which Omniscience would assert of all things,
we may grant him his motto "Truth is not for man".
But from his sleepy castle he wil be tempted forth 390
if ever a hunting-horn echo in the woods around,
for he loveth the chase, and, like a good sportsman,
his hounds and his weapons as he loveth the prey.

So musing all my days with unceasing wonder
and encountering many phases of many minds,
thru' kindly environment of my disposition
I grew, as all things grow, in the pattern of Self;
til stumbling early upon the mystic words, whereby
—in the Semitic matrix of my father's creed—

Book I. Introduction

Jahveh reveal'd his secret Being to the Jews, 400
and conning those large letters I AM THAT I AM
I wonder'd finding only my own thought of myself,
and reading there that man was made in God's image
knew not yet that God was made in the image of man
nor the profounder truth that both these truths are one,
no quibbling scoff—for surely as mind in man groweth
so with his manhood groweth his idea of God,
wider ever and worthier, untill it may contain
and reconcile in reason all wisdom passion and love,
and bring at last (may God so grant) Christ's Peace on Earth.

Nor could it ever dwell in my possible thought 411
that whatsoever grew and groweth can be unlike
in cause and substance to the thing it groweth on:
Thus I saw Conscience as a natural flower-bud
on its vigorous plant specialized to a function
marvelously, a blossom first unique in design
of beauty, in colour and form, thickening therefrom to a fruit
productiv to infinit regeneration; and yet
this bud—as any primer of botany can teach—
is but a differentiation of the infertile leaf, 420
which held all this miracle in intrinsic potency.

Thus science would teach, and Heraclitus, I say,
was not the least among the sages of Hellas,
Nor those fire-worshippers foolish who, seeing the Sun
to be the efficient cause of all life upon earth,
welcomed his full effulgence for their symbol of God.
And since we observe in all existence four stages—
Atomic, Organic, Sensuous, and Selfconscient—
and must conceive these in gradation, it was no flaw
in Leibnitz to endow his monad-atoms with Mind: 430
tho' in our schools of thought "unconscious mind" is call'd
a contradiction in terms; as if the embranglements
of logic wer the prime condition of all Being,
the essence of things; and man in the toilsom journey

The Testament of Beauty

from conscience of nothing to conscient ignorance
mistook his tottery crutch for the main organ of life.

'Tis laughable that man should fondle such surprise
at animal behaviour, seeing some beetle or fly
—whose very existence is so negligible and brief—
act more intelligently than he might himself 440
had he been there to advise with all his pros and cons,
his cause, effect and means: Such conduct he wil style
“Marvels of Instinct”, but what sort of wisdom is this
that mistaketh the exception for the general rule
and the rule for the exception? Since the animal world
immeasurably outnumbereth the species of man,
and wholly is ruled by Instinct: 'Tis the Reason of man
that is the exception and marvel; nay, 'tis plain to see
how, as our Life is animal so also our conduct 450
is mainly instinctiv, while pure Reason left to herself
relieth on axioms and essential premises
which she can neither question nor resolve, things far
beyond her, holding her anchor in eterhal Mind, ✓
characteristic universals, the firm rock
whereon her lofty watch-towers are planted, and all
her star-gazing observatories built. ✓

Wise thinkers do homage to good fellow-thinkers,
nor disregard the general commonsense of man
—that untouch'd photograph of external Nature
self-pictur'd for us nakedly on her own mirror:— 460
and tho' common opinion may be assent in error
ther is little or none accord in philosophic thought:
this picklock Reason is still a-fumbling at the wards,
bragging to unlock the door of stern Reality.
Ask what is reasonable! See how time and clime
conform mind more than body in their environment;
what then and there was Reason, is here and now absurd;
what I now chance to approve, may be or become to others

Book I. Introduction

strange and unpalatable as now appear to me
the weighty sentences of the angelic Doctor: 470
For I rank it among the unimaginables
how Saint Thomas, with all his honesty and keen thought,
toiling to found an irrefragable system
of metaphysic, ethic and theologic truth
should with open eyes hav accepted for main premiss
the myth of a divine fiasco, on which to assure
the wisdom of God; leading to a foregon conclusion
of illachrymable logic, a monstrous scheme
horrendum informe ingens cui Lumen ademptum.

Some would say that the Saint himself held not the faith 480
which universal credit compell'd him to assume
if he would lead and teach the Church: But so to think
(as tho' 'twas but the best gambit to open his game)
wer to his acumen and his honesty alike unjust.
I am happier in surmising that his vision at Mass
—in Naples it was when he fell suddenly in trance—
was some disenthralment of his humanity;
for thereafter, whether 'twere Aristotle or Christ
that had appear'd to him then, he nevermore wrote word
neither dictated but laid by inkhorn and pen; 490
and was as a man out of hearing on thatt day
when Reynaldus, with all the importunity of zeal
and intimacy of friendship, would hav recall'd him
to his incompleated SUMMA; and sighing he reply'd
*I wil tell thee a secret, my son, constraining thee
lest thou dare impart it to any man while I liv.
My writing is at end. I have seen such things reveal'd
that what I hav written and taught seemeth to me of small
worth.*
*And hence I hope in my God, that, as of doctrin
ther wil be speedily also an end of Life!* 500

The Testament of Beauty

THER is no tradition among the lemmings of Norway how their progenitors, when their offspring increased, bravely forsook their crowded nestes in the snow, swarming upon the plains to ravage field and farm, and in unswerving course ate their way to the coast, where plunging down the rocks they swam in the salt sea to drowning death; nor hav they in acting thus today any plan for their journey or prospect in the event.

But clerks and chroniclers wer many in Christendom, when France and Germany pour'd out the rabblement 510
of the second Crusade, and its record is writ;
its leaders' titles, kings and knights of fair renown,
their resolve and design: and yet for all their vows,
their consecrating crosses and embroider'd flags,
the eloquent preaching of Saint Bernard, and the wiles
of thatt young amorous amazon, Queen Eleanòr,
they wer impell'd as madly, journey'd as blindly
and perish'd as miserably as the thoughtless voles,
by disease starvation and massacre, or enslaved
by wrath of the folk whose homes they had wreckt and
ravaged; . 520
til of the unnumber'd rout a poor remnant fled back,
the shame of humanity for their folly and crimes.

Reason, shamefast at heart and vain above measure,
would look to find the firstfruits of intelligence
showing some provident correction of man's estate
to'ard social order, a wise discriminat purpose
in clear contrast against the blind habits of brutes:
And when our honest hope turneth away repell'd
by the terror and superstition of savagery
—wherein nascent Reason seemeth to hav hoodwink'd Mind,—
if we read but of Europe since the birth of Christ, 531
'tis still incompetent disorder, all a lecture

Book I. Introduction

of irredeemable shame; the wrongs and sufferings
alike of kings and clowns are a pitiful tale.

Follow the path of those fair warriors, the tall Goths,
from the day when they led their blue-eyed families
off Vistula's cold pasture-lands, their murky home
by the amber-strewn foreshore of the Baltic sea,
and in the incontaminat vigor of manliness
feeling their rumour'd way to an unknown promised land, 540
tore at the ravel'd fringes of the purple power,
and trampling its wide skirts, defeating its armies,
slaying its Emperor, and burning his cities,
sack'd Athens and Rome; untill supplanting Cæsar

they ruled the world where Romans reign'd before:—
Yet from those three long centuries of rapin and blood,
inhumanity of heart and wanton cruelty of hand,
ther is little left, save the broken relic of one
good bishop, and the record of one noble king,
—who both had suck'd their virtue from the wither'd dugs
of learning, where she lay sickening within the walls 551
of rich Byzance:—Those Goths wer strong but to destroy;
they neither wrote nor wrought, thought not nor created;
but since the field was rank with tares and mildew'd wheat,
their scything won some praise: Else hav they left no trace,
save for their share in thatt rich mingled character
of Hebrew, Roman, Vandal, Mussulman and Kelt,
that spoke the pride of Spain, to stand for ever alive
in one grandesque effigy of ennobled folly,
among fair Beauty's fairest offspring unproved. 560

Yet for this intellectual laughter—deem it not
true Wisdom's panoply. The wise wil live by Faith,
faith in the order of Nature and that her order is good.
'Twer scepticism in them to cherish make-believe,
creeds and precise focusings of the unsearchable:
at such things they may smile; yet for man's ignorance
and frailty the only saving consolation is faith,

The Testament of Beauty

the which theologians tell us is the gift of God, ✓
as other good things are, and laughter is one of them;
and sharing of man's Essence 'twil be at height in him 570
when 'tis the laughter of Reason—enjoyable; and 'tis fit
that he should show Nature this courtesy, and kindly
make light of all the troubles that compel no tears: ✓

—Cervantes in misfortune when a galley-slave
wept not—but where sorrow is sacred humour is dumb, ✓
and in full calamity it is madness ✓ wherefore
Hamlet himself would never hav been aught to us, or we
to Hamlet, wer't not for the artful balance whereby
Shakespeare so gingerly put his sanity in doubt
without the while confounding his Reason. ✓ 580

And tho' desire of perfection is Nature's promise
we should not in the field of Reason look to find
less vary and veer than elsewhere in the flux of Life:
We may rather rejoice in the great abundance,
the indigenous fruitage of our gay Paradise,
that Persia, China and Babylon put forth their bloom,
that India and Egypt wer seedplots of wisdom.
The best part of our lives we are wanderers in Romance:
Our fathers travel'd Eastward to revel in wonders
where pyramid pagoda and picturesque attire 590
glow in the fading sunset of antiquity;
and now wil the Orientals make hither in return
outlandish pilgrimage: their wiseacres hav seen
the electric light i' the West, and come to worship;
tasting romance in our unsightly novelties
and scientific tricks; for all things in their day
may hav opinion of glory: Glory is opinion,
the vain doxology wherewith man would praise God.

Time eateth away at many an old delusion,
yet with civilization delusions make head; 600

Book I. Introduction

the thicket of the people wil take furtiv fire
from irresponsible catchwords of live ideas,

sudden as a gorse-bush from the smouldering end
of any loiterer's match-splint, which, unless trodden out
afore it spredd, or quell'd with wieldy threshing-rods
wil burn ten years of planting with all last year's ricks
and blacken a countryside. 'Tis like enough that men
ignorant of fire and poison should be precondemn'd
to sudden deaths and burnings, but 'tis mightily
to the reproach of Reason that she cannot save 610
nor guide the herd; that minds who else wer fit to rule
must win to power by flattery and pretence, and so
by spiritual dishonesty in their flurried reign
confirm the disrepute of all authority—
but only in sackcloth can the Muse speak of such things.

WISDOM HATH HEWED HER HOUSE: She that dwelleth
always

with God in the Evermore, afore any world was,
fashion'd the nascent Earth that the energy of its life
might come to evolution in the becoming of Man,
who, as her subject, should subject all to her rule 620
and bring God's latest work to be a realm of delight.
So she herself, the essential Beauty of Holiness,
pass'd her creativ joy into the creature's heart,
to take back from his hand her Adoration robes
and royal crown of his Imagination and Love.

And when she had made of men lovers and worshippers,
these vied to enshrine her godhead in enduring fanes
and architectur of stone, that high her pensiv towers
might hallow their throng'd cities and, transfeaturing
Nature's wilding landscape to the impress of her Mind, 630
comfort man's mortality with immortal grace.

Yet not to those colossal temples where old Nile

The Testament of Beauty

guideth a ribbon oasis thru' the Libyan sands,
deposing a kingdom from his fabled fount
—like that twin-sister stream of slothful thought, whose flood
fertilized the rude mind of Egypt—not to these,
nor those Cyclopean tombs, which hieroglyphic kings
uprear'd to hide their mummies from the common death,
whereto their folk dragging the slow burdensome stones
wer driven and fed like beasts, untill the pyramid 640
in geometrical enormity peak'd true—
'Tis not to these—nay nor in Gizeh to that Sphinx,
grand solitary symbol of man's double nature,
with lion body couchant and with human head
gazing out vainly from the desert—not to these
look we with grateful pleasur or satisfaction of soul
wonderfine tho' they be, and indestructible
against sandblast of time and spoliation of man—
nor tho' with sixty centuries of knowledge pass'd
still those primeval sculptors shame our paltry style:— 650
Nay ev'n so, not to these look we to find comfort;
Not yet was Wisdom justified of her children.✓

Long had the homing bees plunder'd the thymy flanks
of famed Hymettus harvesting their sweet honey:
agelong the dancing waves had lapp'd the Ægean isles
and promontories of the blue Ionian shore
—where in her Mediterranean mirror gazing
old Asia's dreamy face wrinkleth to a westward smile—
and the wild olive, cleft-rooted in Attica,
wreath'd but the rocks, afore the wandering Aryan tribes, 660
whose Goddess was ATHENA, met, and in her right
knew themselves lords of Hellas and the Achean land
whereto they had come fighting, for their children to win
heritage of Earth's empire. 'Twas their youthful tongue
that Wisdom sought when her Egyptian kingdom fail'd,
and choosing to be call'd Athena daughter of Zeus

Book I. Introduction

motion'd the marble to her living grace, and took
her dwelling in the high-templed Acropolis
of the fair city that still hath her name.

As some perfected flower, Iris or Lily, is born 670
patterning heav'nly beauty, a pictur'd idea
that hath no other expression for us, nor could hav:
for thatt which Lily or Iris tell cannot be told
by poetry or by music in their secret tongues,
nor is discerpible in logic, but is itself
an absolute piece of Being, and we know not,
nay, nor search not by what creativ miracle .
the soul's language is writ in perishable forms—
yet are we aware of such existences crowding,
mysterious beauties unexpanded, unreveal'd, 680
phantasies intangible investing us closely,
hid only from our eyes by skies that wil not clear:
activ presences, striving to force an entrance,
like bodiless exiled souls in dumb urgence pleading
to be brought to birth in our conscient existence,
as if our troubled lot wer the life they long'd for;
even as poor mortals thirst for immortality:—
And every divination of Natur or reach of Art
is nearer attainment to the divine plenitude
of understanding, and in moments of Vision 690
their unseen company is the breath of Life:—

By such happy influence of their chosen goddess
the mind of Hellas blossom'd with a wondrous flow'r,
flaming in summer season, and in its autumn fall
ripening an everlasting fruit, that in dying
scatter'd its pregnant seeds into all the winds of heav'n:
nor ever again hath like bloom appear'd among men.

Knowledge accumulath slowly and not in vain;

The Testament of Beauty

with new attainment new orders of beauty arise,
in thought and art new values; but man's faculties 700
were gifted once for all and stand, 'twould seem, at stay:
Ther is now no higher intellect to brighten the world
than little Hellas own'd; nay scarcely here and there
liveth a man among us to rival their seers.

So might we fear that such implicit unity,
so friendly a passionat love for nature beauty and truth,
such dignity of the body tender of pride and shame,
such lively accord of Sense, Instinct, Reason and Spirit
as gazeth down on us with alien sovranity
from all their statuesque literature and art, 710
wer a grace (so might we fear) like the grace of childhood
lost in growth, a glory of the past, not to return.

Such 'twere vain to deplore; since true beauty of manhood
outfeatureth childish charm, and whether in men or things
Best is mature; tho' Beauty is neither growth nor strength;
for ugliness also groweth proudly and is strong.
Well might we ask what Beauty ever could liv or thrive
in our crowded democracy under governance
of such politic fancy as a farmer would show
who cultivated weeds in hope of good harvest: 720
and yet hath modern cultur enrich'd a wasting soil;
Science comforting man's animal poverty
and leisuring his toil, hath humanized manners
and social temper, and now above her globe-spredd net
of speeded intercourse hath outrun all magic,
and disclosing the secrecy of the reticent air
hath woven a seamless web of invisible strands
spiriting the dumb inane with the quick matter of life:
Now music's prison'd raptur and the drown'd voice of truth
mantled in light's velocity, over land and sea 730
are omnipresent, speaking aloud to every ear,
into every heart and home their unhinder'd message,
the body and soul of Universal Brotherhood;

Book I. Introduction

whereby war faln from savagery to fratricide,
from a trumpeting vainglory to a crying shame,
stalketh now with blasting curse branded on its brow.

And if the Greek Muses wer a graceful company
yet hav we two, that in maturity transcend
the promise of their baby-prattle in Time's cradle,
Musick and Mathematick: coud their wet-nurses 740
but see these foster-children upgrown in full stature,
Pythagoras would marvel and Athena rejoice.

And ev'n to Apollo's choir was a rich voice lacking
in the great symphonies of the poetic throng
who beneath Homer's crown enroll'd immortal names;
for without later names the full compass of song
had been unknown to man—nay and some English names,
whose younger voices in the imagination of love
swell'd to spiritual ecstasy, and emotion'd life
with mystic inspiration of new lyric rapture: 750
and 'twas the first alluring gleam of thatt vision
that stole by virtue of novelty the world away
from the philosophic concinnity of Greek art,
to abjure the severe ordering of its antique folds.

In love of fleshly prowess Hellas overesteem'd
the nobility of passion and of animal strength,
and the acclamation of their Olympic games outfaced
spiritual combat;—as their forefathers wer they,
those old seapirates, who with roving robbery 760
built up their island lordships on the ruin of Crete,
when the unforbearing rivalry of their free cities
wreck'd their confederacy within the sevenscore years
'twixt Marathon and Issus; untill from the pride
of routing Xerxes and his fabulous host, they fell
to make thatt most memorable of all invasions
less memorable in the glory of Alexander,
under whose alien kingship they conspired to outreach
their own ambition, winning dominions too wide

The Testament of Beauty

for domination; and wer, with their virtue, dispersed
and molten into the great stiffening alloy of Rome. 770

So it was when Jesus came in his gentleness
with his divine compassion and great Gospel of Peace,
men hail'd him WORD OF GOD, and in the title of Christ
crown'd him with love beyond all earth-names of renown.

For He, wandering unarm'd save by the Spirit's flame,
in few years with few friends founded a world-empire
wider than Alexander's and more enduring;
since from his death it took its everlasting life.
HIS kingdom is God's kingdom, and his holy temple
not in Athens or Rome but in the heart of man. 780
They who understand not cannot forget, and they
who keep not his commandment call him Master and Lord.
He preach'd once to the herd, but now calleth the wise,
and shall in his second Advent, that tarried long,
be glorified by the Greeks that come to the feast:
But the great Light shineth in great darkness, the seed
that fell by the wayside hath been trodden under foot,
thatt which fell on the Rock is nigh wither'd away;
While loud and louder thro' the dazed head of the SPHINX
the old lion's voice roareth o'er all the lands. 790

BOOK II

SELFHOOD

THE VISION OF THE SEER who saw the Spirit of Man.
A chariot he beheld speeding twixt earth and heaven
drawn by wing'd horses, and the charioteer thereon
upright with eyes upon the goal and mind alert
controlling his strong steeds, that spurn'd the drifted cloud
as now they sank now mounted in their heav'nward flight.

Thus Plato recordeth—how Socrates told it
to Phædrus on a summer morning, as they sat
beneath a lofty plane-tree by the grassy banks
of the Ilissus, talking of the passions of men. 10

The Vision of the Seer is Truth's Apocalypse,
yet needeth for our aid a true interpreter.

The names of the two horses are SELFHOOD and BREED,
the charioteer is REASON, and the whip in his hand
is not to urge-on the steeds nor to incite their blood;
their mettle is everlasting and they need no goad:
He wieldeth it to make them ware of his presence
and hold them obedient to the rein of his Will.
But this picture drafted in Mind's creativ cave,
and thence on the eye projected, thin is as the film 20
of colour and shade on a canvas, ther is nought beneath:
it telleth not who bred those wild horses, or broke
their strong necks to the yoke, nor who builded the car,
and harness'd them therto for its high heav'nly flight;
nor how REASON ever mounted it in full career
and took the reins, nor of what stuff intangible
they are woven, those reins pictured so taut in his grasp;
nay, for not he himself kenneth well of these things:
Yet truly is he portray'd fearless and glad of heart,
his lash circling o'erhead, as smiling on his steeds 30
he speaketh to them lovingly in his praise or blame.

The Testament of Beauty

Now these two horses, without which the wheels of Life
would never hav had motion, and with them can hav no rest,
are the animal instincts in the birthright of man;
nor are they, as Plato fancied, one evil and one good:
both are good, but of their wildness they are restiv both
and wilful, nor wil yield mastery, unless they feel
the hand of expert manage and good horsemanship.
Selfhood is the elder and stronger; but Breed, once her foal,
is livelier and of limb finer and more mettlesome, 40
her rival now, and both wil pull together as one.

'Tis first to tell of Selfhood, since the first one thing,
if ever a first thing wer, was of the Essence of Self.

Consider a plant—its life—how a seed faln to ground
sucketh in moisture for its germinating cells,
and as it sucketh swelleth, til it burst its case
and thrusting its roots downward and spreading them wide
taketh tenure of the soil, and from ev'ry raindrop
on its dribbling passage to replenish the springs
plundereth the freighted salt, while it pricketh upright 50
with its flagstaff o'erhead for a place in the sun,
anon to disengage buds that in tender leaves
unfolding may inhale provender of the ambient air:
and, tentacles or tendrils, they search not blindly
but each one headeth straightly for its readiest prey;
and haply, if the seed be faln in a place of darkness
roof'd in by men—if ther should be any ray or gleam
how faint soe'er, 'twil crane and reach its pallid stalk
pushing at the crevice ev'n to disrupt the stones.

'Tis of such absolute selfhood that it knoweth not 60
parent nor offspring, and will abuse advantage
of primogeniture, with long luxuriant boughs
crowding in vain-glory to overshadow and quell
its younger brethren; while, as for its own children

Book II. Selfhood

that, cradled on its branches, fell from its fruitage,
'twil choke them when they strive to draw life at its feet.

Look now upon a child of man when born to light,
how otherwise than a plant sucketh he and clutcheth?
how with his first life-breath he clarioneth for food!
craving as the blind fledgelings in a thrush's nest 70
that perk their naked necks, stiff as a chimney-stack,
food-funnels, like as hoppers in a corn-mill gaping
for what supply the feeder may shovel in their throats.
How differeth the new-born child from plant or fledgeling?

Among low organisms some are call'd animal
for being unrooted, else inseparable from plants;
yet each in his small motion is as a lion on prowl,
or as a python gliding to seize and devour
some weaker Self, whereby to fortify his own.
And if Selfhood thus rule thru'out organic life 80
'tis no far thought that all the dumb activities
in atom or molecule are like phenomena
of individuat Selfhood in its first degrees.

This Autarchy of Selfhood, which we blame not at all
in plants and scarcely in brutes, is by Reason denounced
heartless, and outlaw'd from the noble temper of man,
the original sin and cause of half his woes and shames;
whence Natur again would seem at variance with herself,
misdoubting the foundation whereon she had built all,
and seeing too late the fault threatening to split her house 90
would buttress it with the outwork of an afterthought.
But tho' 'tis only Reason can govern this horse,
correction awaited not the human charioteer;
Selfhood had of itself begotten its own restraint—
like as small plague-microbes generate their own toxin
in antidote of their own mischief (so 'tis said):
Even among beasts of prey the bloody wolves, who found
some selfish betterment from their hunting in packs,

The Testament of Beauty

had thereby learn'd submission to a controlling will,
their leader being so far charioteer of their rage; 100
while pastoral animals, or ever a drover came
to pen them for his profit, had in self-defence
herded together; and on the wild prairies are seen
when threaten'd by attack, congregating their young
within their midst for safety, and then serrying their ranks
in a front line compact to face the dreaded foe.

And this parental instinct, tho' it own cousinship
with Breed, was born of Selfhood. A nursing mammal,
since she must feel her suckling a piece of herself,
wil self-preserve and shelter it as herself; and oft 110
'tis hard to wean. So birds, by long brooding inured,
wil watch their chickens heedfully, and fearfully attend
their early excursions, guiding aiding and at need
defending against danger. It is pretty to mark
a partridge, when she hath first led forth her brood to run
among the grass-tussocks or hay-stubbles of June,
if man or beast approach them, how to usurp regard
she counterfeiteth the terror of a wounded bird
dragglng a broken wing, and noisily enticeth
or provoketh the foe to follow her in a vain chase; 120
nor wil she desist from the ruse of her courage
to effect her own escape in loud masterful flight,
untill she hav far decoy'd hunter or blundering hoof
from where she has bid her little ones to scatter and hide.

In man this blind motherly attachment is the spring
of his purest affection, and of all compassion,—
the emotion most inimical to war: I deem
its form of unimpeachable sincerity
to be the mould wherein Friendship's full faith is cast.
But richest fruits are tardy in ripening, and man's mind 130
on the last topmost branch, fed from the deepest root,
struggleth slowly to birth thru' long-enforced delay.

Book II. Selfhood

See nature's habit now devolving upon man,
and in his Reason her patience as virtue reborn.
First will be many months of bodily helplessness,
then many years ere the fine budding spirit uncloze.
Wherewhile a new spiritual personality
in its miraculous significance, the child
is less the mother's own than a treasure entrusted,
which she can never love too fondly or serve too well; 140
Nay, rather is she possess'd by her own possession,
and in her VITA NUOVA *such things are reveal'd*
that all she hath thought or done seemeth to her of small worth.
The unfathomable mystery of her awaken'd joy
sendeth her daily to heaven on her knees in prayer:
and watching o'er the charm of a soul's wondering dawn
enamoureth so her spirit, that all her happiness
is in her care for him, all hope in his promise;
and his nobility is the dream-goal of her life.

In the sunshine of her devotion, her peace and joy 150
are mirror'd in the child's mind, and would leave thereon
no place for sin, could all be purified to attain;
but in the most the mind is gross and the spirit bleak;
and for a generation needing an outward sign
of this transcendent mystery, 'twas well when Art
fashioning a domestic symbol in worship of Christ
pictured him as an infant in his Mother's arms,
sharing with her his suffering and glory—it was well:
Nor count I any scripture to be better inspired
with eternal wisdom or by insight of man 160
than the four words wherewith the sad penitent hymn
calleth aloud on Mary standing neath the cross:
EIA MATER, it saith, MATER FONDS AMORIS.

Leave Selfhood now in her fond sanctuary awhile
with the unseen universe communing and entranced
strangely:—As when a high moon thru' the rifted wrack

The Testament of Beauty

gleameth upon the random of the windswept night;
or as a sunbeam softly, on early worshippers
at some rich shrine kneeling, stealeth thru' the eastern apse
and on the clouded incense and the fresco'd walls 170
mantleth the hush of prayer with a vaster silence,
laden as 'twere with the unheard music of the spheres;
—nay, incommunicable and beyond all compare
are the rich influences of those moments of bliss,
mocking imagination or pictured remembrance,
as a divine dream in the vaulted slumber of life.

Leave we Selfhood now secretly under that nimbus,
fashioning by nurtur in a new selfhood of spirit
whatever in the redemption of beauty and dignity
ennobleth the society or the person of man— 180
leave that nursery awhile, and ask how Nature wrought
where she with-held from life the gift of Motherhood.

The teeming progeny of such egg-breeding insects
as multiply their children a thousandfold a day
must lie close on the zero of parental bondage;
nor can they be debarr'd by ignominy of rank
or unlikeness of kind from vouching in this case:
For among Bees and Ants are social systems found
so complex and well-order'd as to invite offhand
a pleasant fable enough: that once upon a time, 190
or ever a man was born to rob their honeypots,
bees were fully endow'd with Reason and only lost it
by ordering so their life as to dispense with it;
whereby it pined away and perish'd of disuse,
which, whether it were or no, if men can judge of Bees,
well might be in their strange manner of life—so alike it is
with what our economical bee-minded men
teach as the first intelligential principle
of human government welfare and happiness:—

Book II. Selfhood

Nay, some I have seen wil choose a beehive for their sign 200
and gloss their soul-delusion with a muddled thought,
picturing a skep of straw, the beekeeper's device,
a millowner's workshop, for totem of their tribe;
Not knowing the high goal of our great endeavour
is spiritual attainment, individual worth,
at all cost to be sought and at all cost pursued,
to be won at all cost and at all cost assured;
not such material ease as might be attain'd for all
by cheap production and distribution of common needs,
wer all life level'd down to where the lowest can reach: 210
Thus generating for ever in his crowded treadmills,
man's life wer cheap as bees'; and we may see in them
how he likewise might liv, if each would undertake
the maximum of toil that is found tolerable
upon a day-doled minimum of sustenance;
and stay from procrëation at thatt just number of men,
hard-workers and small-eaters, who coud crowd on earth
under the shadow of this skeleton of happiness.
And since life must lose value in diminution of goods,
life-time must also itself be in due proportion abredged; 220
and both diminishings must at some point be stay'd,
lest by slow loss they come dwindling in the end to nought:
then, when to each single life the allotted span is fix'd,
the system wil be at balance, stable and perfected.

The ground-root folly of this pitous philanthropy
is thinking to distribute indivisibles,
and make equality in things incommensurable:
forged under such delusions, all Utopias
are castles in the air or counsels of despair.
So Plato, on whose infant lips—as it is told— 230
bees settled where he lay slumbering in his cradle,
and honour'd with their augury man's loan of praise—
ev'n Plato, when he in fear and mistrust of Selfhood

The Testament of Beauty

denyeth family life to his republicans,
fell, bruized; tho' cautiously depicting Socrates
reluctant to disclose the offensiv absurdum
of his pretentious premiss—when, being forced to admit
that in his free community of women and children
no child would ken its parent, no parent his child,
he sought to twist the bull's horns with a sophistry— 240
arguing that mother's love and home-life being the source
of such inestimable good, 'twere wise that law
should forbid privat property in their benefits:
Nay, so 'twould set his state above all other states,
wer suchlike indispensable privileges
rescued from ownership, and for the general use
distributed equally among the citizens.
For surely (said he) a bastard nursed in a bureau
must love and reverence all women for its mothers;
and likewise every woman, being in like default, 250
would love all babies as her only son. May-be
Plato was pleased to launch his whole Utopia
safely in absolute dreamland; but poor Socrates,
on whom he father'd it, was left *in nubibus*
where Aristophanes in good jest had set him
some twenty years afore: and our sophists, who lack
claim to any shred of great Plato's glorious mantle
of wisdom, hav secured a good lien on his bluff.

But yet to read the strange riddle of the hiving bees,
their altruism and platonesque intelligence, 260
'tis enough to suppose that their small separat selves
are function'd by the same organic socialism
and vital telepathy as the corpuscles are
whereof their little bodies are themselves composed:
that this cell-habit, spredd thru'out to a general sense,
inspireth them in their corporat community.

Book II. Selfhood

Consider the tiny egg-cell whence the man groweth,
how it proliferateth freely, as a queen-bee doth,
and more surely than any animal or plant breedeth;
how each new offspring cell is for some special work 270
differentiated and functioneth spontaneously,
and ev'n wil change its predetermin'd faculty
when accidental environment maketh a call,
leaving its proper sphere to amend what hath gone wrong:
Consider then their task, those unimaginable
infin't co-adaptations of function'd tissue
correlated delicately in a ravel'd web
of unknown sensibilities . . how 'tis a task
incomparable in complexity with whatsoe'er
the bees can boast: nor do the unshapely cells behave 280
with lesser show of will, nor of purpose and skill:
Pass by the rarer achievements, yea, forget all fames,
all works all art all virtue and knowledge—set them by,
and still the solved problems must exhaust our wonder;
Reason can bring no more; and it addeth nothing
that the complete insect should in some part possess
some of the faculties of its constituent cells.
Or if this thing be deem'd in Natur anomalous,
that perfect organisms with sense and motion endow'd
should still behave to each other as link'd constructiv cells,
yet outwardly to our eyes this freedom affordeth 290
machinery wherupon common purpose can work:
To the insect, order and disorder are exposed to sight;
and so we think to see the little emmets confer
and locking their antennæ immediatly transmit
the instinctiv calls which each and all can feel; whereas
the mutual fellowship of distributed cells
hath so confounded thought that explanation is fetch'd
from chemic agency: because in that science
the reaction of unknown forces is described and summ'd 300
in mathematic formulæ pregnant of truth,

The Testament of Beauty

and of such universal scope that, being call'd laws,
their mere description passeth for Efficient Cause.

Sometimes when slowly from the deep sleep of fatigue
a man awakeneth, he lyeth for awhile amazed,
aware of self and of his rested body, and yet
knowing not where he is, bewilder'd, unable
to interpret sight or sound, because the slumbering guards
in Memory's Castle hav lagg'd at his summons
for to let down the drawbridge and to uplift the gate: 310
Anon with their deliverance he cometh again
to usual cognisance of the things about him,
life, and all his old familiar concepts of home.

So 'tis with any Manchild born into the world,
so wondereth he awhile at the stuff of his home,
so, tho' slowly and unconsciently, he remembereth.—
The senses ministrant on his apperception
are predisposed to the terrestrial influences,
adapted to the environment where they took shape:
With ease of long habit his lungs inhale the air, 320
his eyes and skin welcome the sun, and his palate
findeth assurance taking to the mother's milk:
His muffling wraps, his frill'd and closely curtain'd cot
and silken apparel of wealth are stranger things to him
than the rough contacts wherefrom they are thought to shield
him,
the everlasting companions of his lang syne;
nor later wil he meet with any older acquaintance
than Bees are; for his ancestors ere they wer men
had pillaged the wild combs, and thru' untold ages
hive-honey in cave and palace hath sweeten'd man's food: 330
not all the flooding syrup from the East-Indian cane
foster'd in the Antilles, Ohio and Illinois,
in Java, Demerara or Jamaica can drown

Book II. Selfhood

Hybla's renown, nor cheapen the honey of Narbonne:
A jar of Hymettan from a scholar in Athens
regaled our English laurel above all gifts to me,
who hav come to wiser affection in my regard for bees,
learning the secret purpose wherefor Nature plann'd
their industry, and controll'd its fashion to subserve
the beauty and fertility of her vegetant life, 340
to enrich her blooms with colour and fructify her fruits,
—which never a bee can guess, nor that the unwholesomeness
of mixy pollen (a thing that so concerneth bees)
was by the flowers contrived for their own benefit:—

Nay, whether it be in the gay apple-orchards of May,
when the pink bunches spread their gold hearts to the sun,
nor yet rude winds hav snow'd their petals to the ground;
or when a dizzy bourdon haunteth the sweet cymes
that droop at Lammas-tide the queenly foliage
of a tall linden tree, where yearly by the wall 350
of some long-ruin'd Abbey she remembereth her
of glad thanksgivings and the gay choral Sabbaths,
while in her leafy tower the languorous murmur
floateth off heav'nward in a mellow dome of shade;—
or when, tho' *summer hath o'erbrim'd their clammy cells*
the shorten'd days are shadow'd with dark fears of dearth,
bees ply the more, issuing on sultry noons to throng
in the ivy-blooms—what time October's flaming hues
surcharge the brooding hours, till passionat soul and sense
blend in a rich reverie with the dying year;— 360
when and wherever bees are busy, it is the flowers
dispense their daily task and determin its field;
the prime motiv, may-hap, of all bee-energy,
as of bee-industry they are surely the whole stuff.
Unwitting tho' it is, this great labor of love
in such kindly intimacy with nature's workings
hath a genial beauty, the charm whereof lacketh
to the hireling drudgery of our huge city hives.

The Testament of Beauty

So for their happy demeanour and sweet ministry
they wer ever admired of man, and won immortal place 370
in divine story and in poetic fable and rhyme:
Deem'd heav'nly visitants wer they, children of the air
of no earthly engendering, under celestial laws
living a life of wisdom pleasur and diligence,
a model for the polity and society of men.

Alas, we hav seen too near the poor life of the Bee,
how of the swarming workers that cluster'd to found
the springtide colony and project its waxen walls
not one liveth to sing her *nisi Dominus*,
nor to rest from her labour, nor to enjoy the fruits. 380
Forty days, six unsabbath'd weeks of fever'd toil,
wasteth and wearith out their little frames—in truth
their eggs wer a mass-product, not design'd to endure,
nor for themselves, but pennywise to serve a turn:—
One by one they succumb on their lonely journeys,
o'erladen above their strength, benighted or astray,
entrapp'd by swooping beaks, or by hard hail laid low
with broken wings, untill a frail remnant at last
wearily welcoming the dim prescience of death
seek their own cemetery, where their shriveling skins 390
may lie together apart nor soil the hive; yet stil
ever and ever as they fail, perish and disappear,
new shifts of younger workers, born of later eggs,
take-up the unresting labour, each in their turn content
to keep hive clean, eggs plenty, and storeroom full.
Thus passeth summer, and with her draggled pageantry
they too giv o'er, and stay all business in the hive,
and huddling upon the foodstore in their dark den
by numb stagnation husband the low flicker of life,
sustain'd by an unheard promise that their prison again 400
shall feel the sun, and they with the brave buds of March
shall drink the valiance of his steepening rays, they too

Book II. Selfhood

be hearten'd to revive, and venturing forth renew
the well-worn round of toil; wherein ther is no one point
of true accomplishment, since the sweet honeycomb
for which man thanketh them, is but their furnishment,
the larder and nursery and provisional shelter
wherein their forlorn hope, their last shift may hold out
thru' the long sleepless night of winter's starving gloom.

And for their monarch Queen—an egg-casting machine,
helpless without attendance as a farmer's drill, 411
by bedels driven and gear'd and in the furrows steer'd,
well-watch'd the while, and treated with respect and care
so long as she run well, oil'd stoked and kept in trim;
but if deranged she slacken in her depositing,
she is dealt with as men scrap a worn-out seed-barrow,
not worth the mending; new machines cost nought to bees.

Now when this story is with man's tender sentiment
foolishly travestied, Nature wil seem malign:
But bees—unless the Selfhood of the hive can feel— 420
lack conscience of emotion, or hav no more than when,
call'd by the sun to swarm in a bright morn of May,
their agitated clamour and frolic flight would shew
that some levity hath prick'd their cores: even as with us
who feel the exhilaration of the voluptuous air
that surgeth in our flesh to flood the soul, and ease
our stiff behaviour; and to such happy influences
swarming bees are responsiv and forget to sting:
in which, as in their stranger mockeries of mankind,
they are truly less like us than we are like to them. 430
So all barbaric tyrants, who secure their throne
by murder of rivals, hav their model in the Queen-bee;
and the class-hate that kindleth in disorder'd times,
when prosperity hath set envy and desire at war—
'tis like the workers' annual massacre of the Drones:
And even if some faint rebel mote of pleasure lurk

The Testament of Beauty

in these fly-puppetries of human crime, 'tis plain
that bees in their short life can hav so little joy
and so much toil,—I say 'tis plain, that (if the things
be comparable) then with the beehive compared
the New-world slave-plantations wer abodes of bliss. 440

Me-seemeth in my poem these poor hive-bees fare
as with an old black bear that hath climb'd on their tree
in the American Adirondacks or Asian
Himalaya, and clawing their comb, eateth it in,
grubs, bees and honey and all: it is all one to him,
for the brute is omnivorous and hath a sweet tooth.

Conscient Reason, the channel of man's spiritual joy,
hath such dominant function also in bodily feeling
that 'tis the measur of suffering in all animals, 450
in lower forms negligible, and in the lowest
pain can be felt no more than mid the dancing waves
a pleasure-boat feeleth the hand on her tiller
that keepeth-up her head to th' wind and her sails full.
And of spiritual pain the most cometh again
thru' Reason, whether of frailty or of imperfection:—
Savagery hath the throes; and ah! in tender years
the mind of childhood knoweth torments of terror,
fears incommunicable, unconsolable,
vague shapes; tho' oft they be the dread boding of truth, 460
against which man's full Reason at grips may wrestle in vain.
Yet for the gift of his virgin intelligence
a child is ever our nearest pictur of happiness:
'tis a delight to look on him in tireless play
attentively occupied with a world of wonders,
so rich in toys and playthings that naked Nature
wer enough without the marvelous inventory of man;
wherewith he togeth no less, and learning soon the lore
of cypher and alphabet anon getteth to con

Book II. Selfhood

the fair scholarly comment that science hath penn'd 470
glossing the mazy hieroglyph of Nature's book;
and as he ever drinketh of the living waters
his spirit is drawn into the stream and, as a drop
commingled therewith, taketh of birthright therein
as vast an heritage as his young body hath
in the immemorial riches of mortality.

And now full light of heart he hath willingly pass'd out
thru' the sword-gates of Eden into the world beyond:
He wil be child no more: in his revel of knowledge
all the world is his own: all the hope of mankind 480
is sharpen'd to a spearpoint in his bright confidence,
as he rideth forth to do battle, a Chevalier
in the joyous travail of the everlasting dawn:

Ther is nought to compare then, truly nought to compare:
and wer not Fortune fickle in her lovingkindness,
all wer well with a man—for his life is at flower,
nor hath he any fear: *πόθεν θανάτου νῦν*
μνημονεύσειεν ἂν ἐν ἀκμῇ τοσαύτῃ?

But since her favor is inscrutable and uncertain,
and of her multiplicity she troubleth not 490
at the interaction of diverse self-consequences,
ther wil be blastings and blightings of hope and love,
and rude shocks that affray; yet to the enamour'd soul
evil is irrelevant and wil be brush'd aside:
rather 'tis as with Art, wherein special beauty
springeth of obstacles that have been overcome
and to graces transform'd; so too the lover in life
wil make obstructions serve, and from all resistance
gain strength: his reconcilment with suffering is eased
by fellow-suffering, and in pride of his calling 500
good warriorship welcometh the challenge of death.

Beneath the spaceless dome of the soul's firmament
he liveth in the glow of a celestial fire,
fed by whose timeless beams our small obedient sun

The Testament of Beauty

is as a cast-off satellite, that borroweth
from the great Mover of all; and in the light of light
man's little works, strewn on the sands of time, sparkle
like cut jewels in the beatitude of God's countenance.

But heav'nward tho' the chariot be already mounted,
'tis Faith alone can keep the charioteer in heart— 510
Nay, be he but irresolute the steeds wil rebel,
and if he looketh earthward they wil follow his gaze;
and ever as to earth he neareth, and vision cleareth
of all that he feareth, and the enemy appeareth
waving triumphant banners on the strongholds of ill,
his mirroring mind wil tarnish, and mortal despair
possess his soul: then surely Nature hath no night
dark as thatt black darkness that can be felt: no storm
blind as the fury of Man's self-destructiv passions,
no pestilence so poisonous as his hideous sins. 520

Thus men in slavery of sorrow imagin ghastly creeds,
monstrous devilry, abstractions of terror, and wil *look*
to death's benumbing opium as their only cure,
or, seeking proudly to ennoble melancholy
by embracement, wil make a last wisdom of woe:
They lie in Hell like sheep, death gnaweth upon them;
whose prophet sage and preacher is the old Ecclesiast
pseudo-Solomon, who cryeth in the wilderness,
calling all to baptism in the Slough of Despond:
VANITAS VANITATUM, OMNIA VANITAS. 530

THE Spartan General BRASIDAS, the strenuous man,
who earn'd historic favour from his conquer'd foe,
once caught a mouse foraging in his messbasket
among the figs, but when it bit him let it go,
praising its show of fight in words that Plutarch judged
worth treasuring; and since I redd the story at school
unto this hour I hav never thought of Brasidas
and cannot hear his name, but that I straightway see

Book II. Selfhood

a table and an arm'd man smiling with hand outstretch'd
above a little mouse that is scampering away. 540

Why should this thing so hold me ? and why do I welcome
now

the tiny beast, that hath come running up to me
as if here in my cantos he had spied a crevice,
and counting on my friendship would make it his home ?

'Tis such a pictur as must by mere beauty of fitness
convince natural feeling with added comfort.
The soldier seeth the instinct of Selfhood in the mouse
to be the same impulse that maketh virtue in him.
For Brasidas held that courage ennobleth man,
and from unworth redeemeth, and that folk who shrink 550
from ventur of battle in self-defence are thereby doom'd
to slavery and extinction: and so this mouse, albeit
its little teeth had done him a petty hurt, deserved
liberty for its courage, and found grace in man.

I had disliked Brasidas if he had kill'd the mouse:
needless taking of life putteth Reason to shame,
and men so startle at bloodshed that all homicide
may to a purist seem mortal pollution of soul;
a mystical horror of it may rule in him so strong,
that rather than be slayer he would himself be slain: 560
But fatherhood dispenseth with this vain taboo:
the duty of mightiness is to protect the weak:
and since slackness in duty is unto noble minds
a greater shame and blame than any chance offence
ensuing on right conduct, this hath my assent,—
that where ther is any savagery ther will be war:
the warrior therefore needeth no apology.

CHILDREN, for all their innocency and gentleness,
in their unreason'd Selfhood think no scorn of war,
but practise mimicry of it in their merry games, 570
like puppies that would learn their fighting tricks betimes;

The Testament of Beauty

and a Duke's well-bred cubs win romantic escape
from their palatial mansion, hiding in the woods
where they may scream and weave their raw wigwams, and
don
the feathery tinsel and warpaint of the Cherokees.

My little chorister, who never miss'd a note,—
I mark'd him how when prayers wer ended he would take
his Bible, and in his corner ensconced would sit and read
with unassumed devotion. What was it fetch'd him ?
Matthew Mark Luke and John was it ? The parables, 580
the poetry and passion of Christ ? Nay 'twas the bloody books
of Jewish war, the story of their Judges and Kings;
lured by those braggart annals, while he conn'd the page
the parson's mild discourse pass'd o'er his head unheard.
For Coverdale in his grand English truly built
a temple fair as thatt Ionic fane, wherein
neath his nine-column'd portico of all history
Herodotus sitteth statued; and like the Jew
the naive Greek chronicler discovereth God's purpose
guiding his chosen race to terrestrial glory. 590
Nor hath any other nation any better argument
whether it be forged or filch'd, invented or stolen;
and their historians all are as children in this,
and eagerly from battlefield to battlefield
jaunt on their prancing pens after their man of war,
who carveth the Earth into new kingdoms, as a cake
is sliced for grabbing school-boys at a teaparty:
and in their exaltation of dread and derringdo,
prowess is magnified and cruelty condoned;
whence smaller nations, as the Portuguese, require 600
to multiply tenfold the tale of combatants,
ere they deem any event worthy of their pictured pride.
Parisian vanity reposeeth thus today
on Buonaparte's fame; for Alexander and he
are kings of kings and lords of lords, the conquerors

Book II. Selfhood

of conquerors all; dwarfing rude rivals whensoe'er,
Alaric, Tamurlane, Attila and Zingis Khan,
once names of terror and furious bombast, foremost men
humbled, as wer the seventy kings who with their thumbs
and their great toes cut off, finger'd the crumbs beneath 610
Adonibezek's table, untill Jew Simeon came
and did the same by him to my chorister's joy.

And since all earthly EMPIRE hath taken origin
from bloody invasion, man for himself would fashion
his sanction and examplar in the kingdom of heav'n;
Thus hundred-handed giants, swarming from chaos
to exalt the glory of Zeus, barricaded his throne,
uprooting mountains in titanic rebellion.
So hath the Church utter'd like false moneys for Christ
with Godhead's image stamp'd, and pass'd it on the folk 620
who, shadow'd in the murk of vulgar vainglories,
wil prick their ears to hear how "Ther was war in Heav'n,
and Michael and his Angels (like knights of romance)
fought with the Dragon": tho' Almighty hath nought to gain,
and by sovran oppression exalteth only his foe
in tragic sympathy, as with Milton's great devil,
against infinit odds confronting undismay'd
inevitable ruin; or old Methusalah
who when the flood rose higher swam from peak to peak
til, with the last wild beasts tamed in their fear, he sat 630
watching the whelm of water on topmost Everest,
as thatt too was submerged; while in his crowded ark
Noah rode safely by: and sailors caught by storm
on the wide Indian Ocean at shift of the monsoon,
hav seen in the dark night a giant swimmer's head
that on the sequent billows trailing silvery hair
at every lightning flash reappeareth in place,
out-riding the tempest, as a weather-bound barque
anchor'd in open roadstead lifteth at the seas.

The Testament of Beauty

And POETRY in her task of adorning spirit, 640
trustful also and faithful to the instincts of man,
honoureth ever the steeds above the charioteer.
She once would favour Selfhood, but 'tis now the foal;
and learning sapphic languor in the labour of love,
the Muse hath doff'd her armour for a silken robe:
yet in her swooning luxury she hath never match'd
nor dethroned bearded Homer's great epic of war;
altho' thatt siege of Troy was in the beginning
wrath and concupiscence, and in the end thereof
tragedy so tearful that no mind can approve, 650
nor any gentle heart take comfort in the event.

But these and all old tales of far-off things, bygoness
of long-ago whereof memory still holdeth shape,
Time and the Muse hav purged of their unhappiness;
with their bright broken beauty they pervade the abyss,
peopling the Solitude with gorgeous presences:
as those bare lofty columns, time-whiten'd relics
of Atlantean adoration, upstanding lone
in Baalbec or Palmyra, proudly affront the waste
and with rich thought atone the melancholy of doom. 660

Yet since of all, whatever hath once been, evil or good,
tho' we can think not of it and remember it not,
nothing can wholly perish; so ther is no birthright
so noble or stock so clean, but it transmitteth dregs,
contamination at core of old brutality;
inchoate lobes, dumb shapes of ancient terror abide:
tho' fading still in the oceanic deeps of mind
their eyeless sorrows haunt the unfathom'd density,
dulling the crystal lens of prophetic vision,
crippling the nerve that ministereth to trembling strength,
distorting the features of our nobility: 671
And we, living at prime, what is it now to us
how our forefathers dream'd, suffer'd, struggled, or wrought?
how thru' the obliterated æons of man's ordeal

Book II. Selfhood

unnumber'd personalities separatly endured ?
Think not to explore, estimate and accumulate
those infinit dark happenings into a single view
that might affect feeling with true judgment of thought:
Imagination, that would set science that task,
is as the astronomer who, with peduncled eye 680
screw'd here or there at some minutest angle-space
of the wide heav'ns, thinketh by piecemeal reckoning
to pictur and comprehend the illimitable worlds
thronging eternity; his highest fantasy
is like an athlete's dream that he hath lept off the globe,
when all his waking power is to jump-up and fall
the height of his own head—all that the best can do.

Wer it not then well to enquire of Reason, ere we admit
her condemnation of War, seeing it so firmly entrench'd
in the immemorial practice and good favour of man, 690
whence hath she fetch'd her high authority, her right
of spiritual judgment ? WHENCE THEN COMETH WISDOM ?

But I was anger'd with myself to hav said this thing,
seeing that my thought had wander'd; for Reason reply'd
"This question is wrongly ask'd. Who is it that putteth
"this question into my mouth, and biddeth me answer him ?—
"I who hav never doubted of my authority,
"who am the consciousness of things judging themselves—
"Hav I not learn'd that Selfhood is fundamental
"and universal in all individual Being; 700
"and that thru' Motherhood it came in animals
"to altruistic feeling, and thence-after in men
"rose to spiritual affection ? What then am I
"in my conscience of self but very consciousness
"of spiritual affection upgrown to life in me ?
"Truly inscrutable and dark is the Wisdom of God,
"but no man cometh unto wisdom but by me."

The Testament of Beauty

Then was I shamed: but still my thought went harking
back

on its old trail, whence Reason learn'd its troublous task
to comprehend aright and wisely harmonise 710

the speechless intuitions of the inconscient mind;
which, tho' a naked babe (as men best pictured Christ)

is yet in some sort nearer to the Omniscient
than man's unperfect Reason, baulk'd as thatt must be

by the self-puzzledom of introspection and doubt.

Thatt dark mind with its potency is the stuff of life,
nature's immutable provision: in some maybe,

stagnant and poor, in some activ and rich, in each
a given unique quantum of personality,

a loan of so-much (as 'tis writ *to one he gave
five talents, to another two and to another one*); 720

a treasure that can be to good fortune assured
by Reason, its determinant and inexplicable

coefficient, that varieth also in power and worth.

For I think not of Reason as men thought of Adam,
created fullgrown, perfect in the image of God;

but as a helpless nursling of animal mind,

as a boy with his mother, unto whom he oweth

more than he ever kenneth or stayeth to think, language,
knowledge, grace, love and those ideal aims whereby 730

his manly intelligence cometh to walk alone.

But how, in this independence and pride, I ask,

how can this younger born stand off so far apart,
clear of all else, that by the mere conscience of things

he can be judge of all and of himself to boot?

For that I find him oftentimes servant and drudge:

as 'tis seen in the true hermeneutic of ART,

whereof all excellence upspringeth of itself,

like a rare fruit upon some gifted stock, ripening

on its arch-personality of inborn faculty, 740
without which gift creativ Reason is barren; altho'

Book II. Selfhood

it will collaborate actively and eagerly
with various governance, which appeareth in some
as happy selection and delighted approval
of spiritual nativities, that teem i' the mind,
surging to escape, like to wild bubbles in a pot
when the red fire beneath bristleth, and tortureth
the water to airy ebullience;—or in another
as toilsom evolution of larval germs, which yet
transform while confidently it laboureth thereat 750
slowly as a modeller in clay. How in its naked self
Reason wer powerless showeth when philosophers
wil treat of Art, the which they are full ready to do,
having good intuition that their master-key
may lie therein: but since they must lack vision of Art
(for otherwise they had been artists, not philosophers)
they miss the way; and ev'n the Greeks themselves, supreme
in making as in thinking, never of their own art
found the true hermeneutick; and the first insight
of the twin-gifted Plato was to Aristotle 760
a crude offence; for Plato said that earthly things,
whether material objects or abstract notions,
wer shadows of Ideas laid up in God's house,
— a dainty dish for the sophistic banqueters.
And yet this delicat doctrin, that held no shield
to Zeno's lancing logic, took not hurt at heart
from any mortal assault, but liveth in the schools
with flourish'd head serene, high and invulnerable;—
because the absurdity of indefinable forms
is less than the denial of existence to thought: 770
and truly if all existence is expression of Mind,
ideas must themselves be truer existences
than whatever else, and in such thought their nearest name.

Powers unseen and unknown are the fountains of life:
no animal but kenneth that sunlight is warm;

The Testament of Beauty

no dog but shifteth posture with the shifting shade
reasonably as we: but man maketh a dial for it
to measur his day, and by his abstract intellect
hath taken it for the source and very cause of life
then by science unraveling its physical rays 780
he hath separated some, and found some properties;
but of the whole he knoweth that his analysis
hath not approach'd the secret of their living power.
Nor hath man ever a doubt that mere objects of sense
affect his mental states, nor that the mind in turn
promoteth the action and function of his animal life
in its organs and bones. The Greek astronomer,
gazing with naked eye into the starry night,
forgot his science and, in transport of spirit,
his mortal lot. Then seem'd it to him as if his feet 790
touch'd earth no longer: ἀλλὰ παρ' αὐτῷ Ζανί
said he, in the treasur'd words that keep his joy from death,
θεοτρεφέος πίμπλαμαι ἀμβροσίης.

Now this imagination of awe and ecstasy,
being proper and common in Man, and where lacking or dull
so ready to suggestion, it seemeth as tho' the eye
had some spiritual vision—as if the idea of Space
and also of God existed in the midnight skies;
and thus men came to think that their corporeal sense
encounter'd reality in the appearance of things; 800
and, stirr'd by influences that outreaching Reason
kindled unknown desires, their awed souls fell to prayer
that the great Maker of All would reveal his Being.

If so be then that Reason, our teacher in all the schools,
owneth to existences beyond its grasp, whereon
its richer faculties depend, and that those powers
are ever present influencing the unconscious mind
in its native function to inspire the Will, 'twould seem
that as the waken'd mind fashion'd to'ard intellect
so the dark workings of his animal instincts 810

Book II. Selfhood

faced in a new perspectiv to'ard spiritual sight;
and thus man's trouble came of their divergency.
For spiritual perception vague and uncontroll'd
being independent of the abstract intelligence,
he is disconcerted twixt their rival promises,
and, doubtful of his road, he wavereth following
now one now the other: and thus I stand where I conclude
that man's true wisdom were a reason'd harmony
and correlation of these divergent faculties:
this wer the bridge which all men who can see the abyss 820
hav reasonably and instinctivly desired to build; —
and all their sacraments and mysteries whatsoe'er
attempt to build it; from devout Pythagoras
to th' last psychologist of Nancy or of Vienna.

And between spiritual emotion and sensuous form
the same living compact maketh our Art, wherein
material appearances engage the soul's depth;
and if in men untrain'd without habit of thought
the ear is more æsthetic than the eye is, this cometh
from thatt sense being the earlier endow'd in animals 830
who, tho' they be all vacant in a picture-gallery
nor see themselves in a mirror, attend to music
and yield to fascination or vague wonder thereat.
So if we, changing Plato's old difficult term,
should rename his Ideas Influences, ther is none
would miss his meaning nor, by nebulous logic,
wish to refute his doctrin that indeed ther are
eternal Essences that exist in themselves,
supreme efficient causes of the thoughts of men.

What is Beauty? saith my sufferings then.—I answer 840
the lover and poet in my loose alexandrines:
Beauty is the highest of all these occult influences,
the quality of appearances that thru' the sense

The Testament of Beauty

wakeneth spiritual emotion in the mind of man: '
And Art, as it createth new forms of beauty,
awakeneth new ideas that advance the spirit
in the life of Reason to the wisdom of God.
But highest Art must be rare as nativ faculty is
and her surprise of magic winneth favor of men
more than her inspiration: most are led away 850
by fairseeming pretences, which being wrought for gain
pursue the ephemeral fashion that assureth it;
and their thin influences are of the same low grade
as the unaccomplish'd forms; their poverty is exposed
when they would stake their charm on ethic excellence;
for then weak simulations of virtues appear,
such as convention approveth, but not Virtue itself,
tho' not void of all good: and (as I read) 'twas this
that Benvenuto intended, saying that not only
Virtue was memorable but things so truly done 860
that they wer like to Virtue; and thus prefaced his book,
thinking to justify both himself and his works.

The authority of Reason therefor relieth at last
hereon—that her discernment of spiritual things,
the ideas of Beauty, is her conscience of instinct
upgrown in her (as she unto conscience of all
upgrew from lower to higher) to conscience of Beauty
judging itself by its own beauteous judgment.

And of War she would say: it ranketh with those things
that are like unto virtue, but not virtue itself: 870
rather, in the conscience of spiritual beauty, a vice
that needeth expert horsemanship to curb, yet being
nativ in the sinew of selfhood, the life of things,
the pride of animals, and virtue of savagery,
so long as men be savage such it remaineth;
and mid the smoke and gas of its new armoury
still, with its tatter'd colours and gilt swords of state,
retaineth its old glory untarnish'd—heroism,

Book II. Selfhood

self-sacrifice, disciplin, and those hardy virtues
of courage honour'd in Brasidas, without which 880
man's personality wer meaner than the brutes.

Who hath not known this pictur ?—on a hot afternoon
of our high summer in August at the country-seat
of some vext politician, if in their flashing cars
the county-folk gather to his holiday garden,
where for their entertainment he hath outspread the lawns
with tents and furnish'd tables, flags and tennis-nets,—
if haply he hav set up to dignify his grounds
a classic statue of marble, fetch'd by ship from Greece,
that standeth there in true ideal nakedness 890
mid parasols and silks, how with blank shadow'd eyes
it looketh off from all those aimless idlers there
that flaunt around, now and again blurting perchance
a shamefast shallow tribute to its beauteous presence!
—'tis very like among common concourse of men,
who twixt care of comfort and zeal in wordly affairs
hav proved serving two masters the vanity of both,
when a true soldier appeareth, one compact at heart
of sterner virtues and modesty of maintenance,
mute witness and martyr of spiritual faith, a man 900
ready at call to render his life to keep his soul.

All virtues is in her shape so lovely, that at sight
her lover is enamour'd even of her nativ face.
And here I part from Aristotle, agreeing else
that a good disposition is Goddes happiest gift,
without which, as he addeth, Virtue is unteachable,
but in minds well-disposed may be by Reason upbuilt:
“no man cometh (said she) unto wisdom but by me”
But when he would exalt this guiding principle
to be thatt part whereby we are in likeness with God, 910
whose Being (saith he) lieth in the unbroken exercise
of absolute intellect—which for their happiness

The Testament of Beauty

mankind should strive to attain—I halt thereat: and this
marreth my full accord where, in a famous text
he hath made Desire to be the Prime Mover of all:
because the arch-thinker's heav'n cannot move my desire,
nor doth his pensiv Deity make call on my love.
I see the emotion of saints, lovers and poets all
to be the kindling of some Personality
by an eternizing passion; and that God's worshipper 920
looking on any beauty falleth straightway in love;
and thatt love is a fire in whose devouring flames
all earthly ills are consumed, and at least flash of it,
be it only a faint radiancy, the freed soul glimpseth,
nay ev'n may think to have felt, some initiat foretaste
of thatt mystic rapture, the consummation of which
is the absorption of Selfhood in the Being of God.

Ideas and influences spiritually discern'd
are of their essence pure: but in the lot of man
nothing is wholly pure; yet all hindrance to good 930
—be good and evil two in love or one in strife—
maketh occasion for it, by contrast heightening,
by challenge and revelly arousing Virtue to act.
Hence 'twill not be with men only of contention and hate,
nor only with the ambitious and disorderly
that combat findeth favor; honest men good and true
who seek peace and ensue it, seeing war as the field
for exercise of spirit that else might fust unused,
embrace the good, and cavil not the inherent terms,
rather welcoming hardship; which by affraying cowards 940
purgeth heroic ranks, and battle rallieth all
keen-hearted sportsmen and the brave gamesters of life,
adventurers whose joy danceth on peril's edge,
for whom life hath no relish save in danger of death;
who love sport for its hazard, and of all their sports

Book II. Selfhood

where hazard is at highest look to find the best
there on the field where hourly they may stake their all.
And 'tis because they feel their spirit's ecstasy
is owing in nought to Reason, but exultantly
blendeth with the old Selfhood wherefrom it sprang—'tis thus
they can be friendly at heart with nature's heartlessness, 951
nor heed the wrongs and cruelties that come and pass,
overlook'd as by men who hav suffer'd not nor seen.

But we who hav seen, condemn'd in savage self-defence
to train our peaceful folk in the instruments of death,
and of massacre and mourning hav suffer'd four years—
we hav no need to recount in vindication of peace,
sorrows which no glory of heroism can atone,
horrors which to forget wer cowardice and wrong,
dishonesty of heart and repudiation of soul,— 960
yet gladly might forget in the passing of pain;
and memory is so complacent that we well may fear
lest our children forget;—and see Natur already,
regardless how her fractious babe had scratch'd her cheek,
hath with her showy Invincibles retaken amain
the trenches, and reclothed the devastated lands.

See with how placid mien Athena unhelmeted
rëentering hath possess'd her desolated halls;
how her musical temples and grave schools are throng'd
with fresh youth eager as ever with the old books and games,
their live abounding mirth rëechoing from the walls, 971
where among antique monuments their brothers' names
in long death-roll await the mellowing touch of time.

And why not we forget? How is't that we dare not
wish to forget and cut this canker of memory
from us, as men diseased in one part of their flesh
find health in mutilation: as if our agony
wer a boon to keep, when in its own happy riddance
'twould die off in the natural oblivion of things,

The Testament of Beauty

and with our follies fade: so, each one for himself 980
disbanding his self-share, Reason would dissipate
its own delusion, and lay that spectre of our dismay,
the accumulation of griefs; to which War hath no right
prior or prerogative: miseries lay as thick
and horrors worse when Plague invaded the cities,
Athens or London, raging with polluted flood
in every house, and with revolting torture rack'd
the folk to loathsom deaths; nor men kenn'd as they fell,
desperatly unrepentant to the "scourge of God",
how 'twas the crowded foulness of their own bodies 990
punish'd them so:—alas then in what plight are we,
knowing 'twas mankind's crowded uncleanness of soul
that brought our plague! which yet we could not cure nor stay;
for Reason had lost control of his hot-temper'd steed
and taken himself infection of the wild brute's madness;
so when its fire slacken'd and the fierce fight wore out,
our fever'd pulse show'd no sober return of health.

Amid the flimsy joy of the uproarious city
my spirit on those first jubilant days of armistice
was heavier within me, and felt a profounder fear 1000
than ever it knew in all the War's darkest dismay.

BOOK III

BREED

HAVING told of SELFHOOD, ere now I tell of BREED
the younger of the two Arch-Instincts of man's nature,
'twere well here to remember how these pictured steeds
are Ideas construed by the abstract Intellect.

Whatever abode Philosophy thinketh to build,
to erect a lofty temple that may shrine her faith,
crowning the unvisited holiness of the hills,
or thrust her fair façade amid the noisy dens
of swarming Industry, to invite the sons of toil,
all altitude expanse or grandeur of building 10
subsisteth on foundations buried out of sight,
which yet the good architect carrieth ever in mind,
and keepeth the draft by him stored in his folios.
So herein 'twas laid down what footing Reason plann'd;—
divining Purpose in Natur, it abstracted first
her main intentions, and subsumeth under each
the old animal passions ancillary thereto,
tho' in Nature's economy the same impulse
may work to divers ends, as demonstrably is seen
in the appetite of hunger, which prime in selfhood 20
promoteth no less all living activities,
so universal that some thinkers would make it
a corner-stone, and mixing other like fabric
build thereon confidently, albeit for such deep trust
unfit, being in itself a thing of no substance.

And truly PLEASUR IN FOOD, common to all animals
that can feel pleasure, comforting the incessant toil
of sustenance to enable their blind energies,
when once it findeth conscience in the Reason of man
is posited by folly as an end-in-itself; 30

The Testament of Beauty

til by sensuous refinement it usurpeth rank
beside his intellectual and spiritual joys,—
a road whereon the brutes already had broken ground
(trespassing somewhat haply on nature's allotments),
for a Tyger, when once he hath tasted human flesh,
in pursuit of his prey is more dangerous to men
and chooseth daintily among them; like those cannibals
who yet, for all their courtesy (so travelers tell)
and Spartan stoicism, gaily devour their kind.

From the terrifying jungle of his haunted childhood 40
where prehistoric horror stil lurketh untamed,
man by slow steps withdrew, and from supply of need
fell to pursuit of pleasur, untill his luxury
supplanting brutality invented a new shame;
for with civilization a caste of cooks was bred,
not specialized in structure—as with bees or ants—
but serviceable of either sex and disciplin'd
in such cultur'd tradition that the grammar of it
would stock a library; nor are their banquets spredd
to please the palate only; the eye is invited 50
by dainty disguises and the nostril with scents,
nay ev'n the ear is fed, and on the gather'd guests
a trifling music playeth, dispelling all thought,
that while they fill the belly, the empty mind may float
lightly in the full moonshine of o'erblown affluence.
Thus, when in London city a Guild of merchants dine,
one dinner's cost would ease a whole bye-street of want,
its broken meats outface Christ's thrifty miracle.

But tho' of its mere sensual smirch the scene be cleansed
at fashionable tables, where delicat guests 60
sit and play with their food inattentively, as 'twere
in their relaxation an accidental relish
to the intellectual banter and familiar discourse
of social entertainment—a thing overlook'd

Book III. Breed

among the agreeable superfluities of life,
trifles good in themselves, and no more censurable
than the fine linen of Ulysses and the brooch
that Penelope gave him, nor the rangled shroud
that she wove for his sire, nor any work of price
that humbly doeth honor unto any temple of God— 70
yet this amenity of Mammon is to the epicure
mere disgust, a farrago of incongruous kickshaws,
a hazardous pampering, as barbarously remote

from pleasure's goal as pothouse cheese and ale.
For Reason once engaged on the æsthetic of food
refineth every means, as those painters in oil
who all their sunless days sat labouring to attain
a chiaroscuro of full colour—so the epicure;
nor planneth he his creation with a less regard 80
to grandiose composition, in a scheme of morsels
gradated to provoke and stimulate alike
digestion and appetite; and each viand married
with a congenial wine, and each wine in itself
a sublimation of fancy, a radiant riotous juice,
and of such priceless rarity as no man can come
but by luck and genius to possess such bottles.

And here the Voluptuary may think his anchor
hath bitten on truth; for surely nothing in nature
fulfilleth more various expectancies of sense
that his wine doth; to the eye luminous as rich gems 90
engendering thru' long æons in the bowels of earth;
to the nostrils reminiscent as subtle odours
of timorous wind-wavering flowers; to the taste
beyond all savours ravishing, insatiable,
yet wholesome as is the incense of forested pines,
when neath their scorching screens they fume the slumberous
air;

and to the mind exhilarating, expelling care,
even as those well-toned viols, matured by time, which once,

The Testament of Beauty

when the Muse visited Italy to prepare
a voice of beauty for the joy of her children, 100
wer fashion'd by Amati and Stradivari and still,
treasured in their mellow shapelinesses, fulfil
the genius of her omnipotent destiny,—
speaking with incantation of strange magic to charm
the dreams that yet undreamt lurk in the unfathom'd deep
of mind, unfeatur'd hopes and loves and dim desires,
uttermost forms of all things that shall be.

'Tis thus by the live firework of his wine allured
that the epicure thinketh he hath wherewithal to pave
thru' palate and gullet a right path for his soul, 110
each feast as a symphonic poem, preluding
to melodious Andante Scherzo and final Fugue,—
a microcosm, as those musical pæans are
that perish not in the using, but persist
strengthening their immortality while millions feed
on their unquenchable loveliness evermore.

In such fine artistry of his putrefying pleasures
he indulgeth richly his time untill the sad day come
when he retireth with stomach Emeritus
to ruminate the best devour'd moments of life; 120
like any old fox-hunter his good days with the hounds,
any angler or cricketer, for he too hath follow'd
his sport to himself, and each good day of sport (and thatt
the dog knoweth and enjoyeth with his Master as well)
is a thing in itself, whole even as life is one.

This is the supreme ecstasy of the mountaineer,
to whom the morn is bright, when with his goal in sight,
some icepeak high i' the heav'ns, he is soul-bounden for it,
prospecting the uncertain clue of his perilous step
to scale precipices where no foot clomb afore, 130
for good or ill success to his last limit of strength;
his joy in the doing and his life in his hand
he glorieth in the fortunes of his venturous day;

Book III. Breed

'mid the high mountain silences, where Poesy
lieth in dream and with *the secret strength of things*
that governs thought inhabiteth, where man wandereth
into God's presence:—But what heav'nly or earthly Muse
attendeth the epicure? Nay, what man deigneth ear
to his grovelling tale? His gluttony rotteth and stinketh
in the dust-bin of Ethick.—Howso thatt may be, 140
the thing cometh of Self, as War doth; and hereby
'twere well to note how some would derive War from Breed,
tho' sex is but the occasion, when jealousy of love
provoketh Selfhood to anger: indeed Herodotus,
seeking the root-cause of the implacable enmity
'twixt Hellenes and Asiatics to convey his book,
dresseth up a frontispiece of four royal rapes,
of Io and Medea, Europa and Helen of Troy,
playing no doubt upon the flair of his hearers,
who love him stil for his good faith in his fables. 150

YET our distinction is proper and holdeth fast. Now BREED
is to the race as SELFHOOD to the individual;
and these two prime Instincts as they differ in purpose
are independent each from other, and separat
as are the organic tracts in the animal body
whereby they function; and tho' Breed is needful alike
to plants as to animals, yet its apparatus
is found in animals of a more special kind;
and since race-propagation might hav been assured
without differentiation of sex, we are left to guess 160
nature's intention from its full effects in man:
and such matter is the first that wil follow hereon.

Remembering my dissension from Spinoza here,
I think of him, Bruno's pupil, *ὑψίπολις*
ἄπολις, in his pride at his bench intently

The Testament of Beauty

shaping his lenses, and how he in that irksome toil
to earn his bread, the while he ponder'd his great book,
was perfecting the tool that invited science
to ever minuter anatomy, untill she took skill
to handle invisibles; and lately upon that path 170
hath divined, in the observed fertilization of plants,
atomic mechanism with unlimited power
to vary the offspring in character, by mutual
inexhaustible interchange of transmitted genes;
a theory on such wide experiment upbuilt
that the enrichment of species may be assumed to be
the purpose of nature in the segregation of sex.
Yet this new knowledge throweth no light on our way
to a purposeful and wise selfbreeding of mankind
which, could it be, would then responsibly overrule 180
all indiscriminate mating: tho' from such ordeal
our hybrid wisdom well might shrink: rather we see
complexity irresoluble in obscurity:

So may we still follow our instinctive preferences
unrebuked, and in love of Beauty affirm our faith
that our happiest espousals are nature's free gift.

And the origin of sex lieth yet in that darkness
where all origins are—since definition of links
within our causal chain advanceth us no way
in sensible approachment to the first Cause of all: 190
we are happy in our discoveries as a child thinketh
he is nearer to the Pole-star when he is put to bed:
yet, tracing backwards in the story of sex, the steps
of our carpeted staircase are familiar and strong.

First among lowest types of life we think to find
no separation of sex: plants in the next degree
show differentiation at puberty with some signs
of mutual approachment: next in higher animals
an early differentiation, and at puberty
periodic appetite with mutual attraction 200

Book III. Breed

sometimes engaging Beauty: then at last in man
all these same characters promoted and strengthen'd
to a constant conscient passion, by Reason transform'd
to'ard altruistic emotion and spiritual love.

Breed then together with Selfhood steppeth in pair,
for as Self grew thru' Reason from animal rage
to vice of war and gluttony, but meanwhile uprose
thru' motherly yearning to a profounder affection,
so Breed, from like degrading brutality at heart,
distilleth in the altruism of spiritual love 210
to be the sublimest passion of humanity,
with parallel corruption; in its supremacy
confess'd of all, since all in their degree hav felt
its divine exaltation and bestial abasement.
It hath sanctified fools and degraded heroes;
and tho' the warrior wil lightly leave his lady
to join in battle (so the weight of the elder horse
side-wrencheth at the yoke), he wil return to her
more gladly, and often rue his infidelity.

In higher natures, poetic or mystical, 220
sense is transfigur'd quite; as once with Dante it was
who saw the grace of a fair Florentine damsel
as WISDOM UNCREATE: for it happen'd to him
in thatt awakening miracle of Love at first sight,
which is to many a man his only miracle,
his one divine Vision, his one remember'd dream—
it happ'd to Dante, I say, as with no other man
in the height of his vision and for his faith therein:
the starry plenitude of his radiant soul,
searching for tenement in the bounties of life, 230
encounter'd an aspect of spiritual beauty
at the still hour of dawn which is holier than day:
as when a rose-bud first untrammeleth the shells

The Testament of Beauty

of her swathing petals and looseneth their embrace,
so the sunlight may enter to flush the casket
of her virgin promise, fairer than her full bloom
shall ever be, ere its glories lie squander'd in death:—
'Twas of thatt silent meeting his high vision came
rapturous as any vision ever to poet giv'n;
since in thatt Sacrament he rebaptized his soul 240
and lived thereafter in Love, by the merit of Faith
toiling to endow the world: and on those feather'd wings
his mighty poem mounted panting, and lieth now
with all its earthly tangle by the throne of God.

So to Lucretius also seeking Order in Chance
some frenzy of Beauty came, neath which constraint he left
his atoms in the lurch and fell to worshipping
Aphrodite, the naked Goddess of man's breed;
and waving the oriflamme of her divinity
above the march of his slow-trooping argument, 250
he attributeth to her the creation and being
of all Beauty soe'er: NEC SINE TE QUICQUAM
DIAS IN LUMINIS ORAS EXORITUR,

NEQUE FIT LAETUM NEQUE AMABILE QUICQUAM.
So well did he in his rapture: such is Beauty's power⁴
physical or spiritual; and if it be the cause
of spiritual emotion (as hath been said), 'tis plain
that Beauty will be engaged in man's love, in so far
as 'tis a proper and actual attribute of man:
first, as in animals, of his physical form, 260
to which, when beauty of soul is added, the addition
but marketh more specially its human character.

Thus Shakespeare, *in the sessions of sweet silent thought*
gathering from memory the idealization of love,
when he launch'd from their dream-sheds those golden sonnets
that swim like gondolas i' the wake of his drama,
fashion'd for their ensignry a pregnant axiom,
and wrote: *From fairest creatures we desire increase*

Book III. Breed

That thereby Beauty's Rose might never die; wherein he asserteth beauty to be of love the one motiv, and thatt in double meaning of object and cause. 270

And tho' blind instinct wer full puissant of itself for propagation of man, yet the attraction of beauty bettereth the species, nor without it coud ther hav been effect in spirit; and that the poet guarded this showeth in his lyric, where of Sylvia 'tis enquired *why all the swains commend her*, and he replyeth thereto *Holy fair and wise is she*, thus giving to Soul first place, thereafter to Body and last of the trine Intelligence; and thatt is their right order in Love. 280

And this high beauty of spirit—in the conscience of it, in the love of it, and the appearances of it—tho' it hav no quarrel with thatt physical beauty whereof 'twas born, when once 'tis waken'd in the mind needeth no more support of the old animal lure, but absolute in its transmitted power and grace maketh a new beauty of its own appearances.

Thus oft the full majesty and happiness of love is found in lovers whose corporeal presences would seem disloyalty to the gay worshippers of the goddess of grace, nor fit to approach her shrine: yet lightly wil Love rate the ridicule of them whose passion, subsisting in the flourish of flesh, outlasteth not its brief prime, but must fade and fade as thatt fadeth, and when it perisheth perish; and who themselves—save in the rout of their revel they hav perish'd immature—provide tales of despair, disease and madness; melancholy tragedies of ignobility unredeem'd, to scare mankind. 290

But love's true passion is of immortal happiness, whereof the Greeks, maybe,—whose later poets told of a heav'nly Aphrodite—had some dim prescience 300

The Testament of Beauty

before man ever arrived at that wisdom thru' Christ,
and now teacheth to his children as their birthright,—a gift
whose wealth is amplified by spending, and its charm
rejuvenated by habit, that dulles all else:
nor needeth it for joy to look off from this earth
and beyond, nor to sit on the schoolbench with them
who dispute in argument the existence of God;
being of eternity it overcometh evil 310
as any nativ disposition is apt to do,
but more surely and with its virtue more self-secure
than the merry or sad heart is, that in laughter or tears
will keep unchanged its temper, whatsoe'er befall;
so priketh hem Nature in hir corages.
But think not Aphrodite therefor disesteem'd
for rout of her worshippers, nor sensuous Beauty
torn from her royal throne, who is herself mother
of heav'nly Love (so far as in human aspect
eternal essence can hav mortal parentage), 320
our true compass in art as our comfort in faith,
our daily bread of pleasur;—enough that thus I deem
of Beauty among Goddes best gifts, and even above
the pleasur of Virtue accord it honour of men.

The allure of bodily beauty is mutual in mankind
as is the instinct of breed, which tho' it seem i' the male
more activ, is i' the female more predominant,
more deeply engaging life, grave and responsible.
Thus while in either sex celibat lives are led
without impoverishment of intellect or will, 330
this thing is rare in women, whereas in the man
virginity may seem a virile energy
in its angelic liberty, prerequisite
to the perfection of some high personality.

And here we are driv'n to enquire of Reason how it came

Book III. Breed

that bodily beauty is deem'd a feminin attribute,
since not by science nor æsthetick could we arrive
at such a judgment. But not triflingly to trench
on prehistoric problems, 'twil be enough to say
that from the first it may not always hav been so, 340
and primacy of beauty may hav once lain with the male,
in days of pagan savagery, afore men left
their hunting and took tillage of the fields in hand,
superseding the women and all their moon-magic,
to invent a reason'd labor of intensiv culture,
as now 'tis seen;—whether in remotest orient lands
whose cockcrow is our curfew, where Chinesees swarm
teasing their narrow plots with hand and hoe, carrying
their own dung on their heads obsequiously as ants;
or on our western farms where now machines usurp 350
such manual labor, and hav with their strange forms dethroned
the heraldry of the seasons, fair emblems of eld
that seem'd the inalienable imagery of mankind.

How was November's melancholy endear'd to me
in the effigy of plowteams following and recrossing
patiently the desolat landscape from dawn to dusk,
as the slow-creeping ripple of their single furrow
submerged the sodden litter of summer's festival!
They are fled, those gracious teams; high on the headland now
squatted, a roaring engin toweth to itself 360
a beam of bolted shares, that glideth to and fro
combing the stubbled glebe: and agriculture here,
blotting out with such daub so rich a pictur of grace,
hath lost as much of beauty as it hath saved in toil.

Again where reapers, bending to the ripen'd corn,
were wont to scythe in rank and step with measured stroke,
a shark-tooth'd chariot rampeth biting a broad way,
and, jerking its high swindging arms around in the air,
swoopeth the swath. Yet this queer Pterodactyl is well,
that in the sinister torpor of the blazing day 370

The Testament of Beauty

clicketeth in heartless mockery of swoon and sweat,
as 'twere the salamandrine voice of all parch'd things:
and the dry grasshopper wondering knoweth his God.

Or what man feeleth not a new poetry of toil,
whenas on frosty evenings neath its clouding smoke
the engin hath huddled-up its clumsy threshing-coach
against the ricks, wherefrom laborers standing aloft
toss the sheaves on its tongue; while the grain runneth out,
and in the whirr of its multitudinous hurry
it hummeth like the bee, a warm industrious boom 380
that comforteth the farm, and spreadeth far afield
with throbbing power; as when in a cathedral awhile
the great diapason speaketh, and the painted saints
feel their glass canopies flutter in the heav'nward prayer.

Thus hath man's Reason dealt since he took spade in hand,
either by wit of the insect or of the engineer:
and they who hav come to think that in remotest times
Eve delved and Adam span, can show matriarchy of sorts
had precedent in natur, ostensibly among birds,
whose males more gaudily feather'd wil disport their charms
and dance in coquetry to win the admiring hens: 391
Verily it well may be that sense of beauty came
to those primitiv bipeds earlier than to man.

But howso in patriarchal times our code upgrew,
it hath decretals honour'd in the courts of Love:
'tis the faith of all poets from the Troubadours
to Shelley's broken amours, and that the fair Muses
should hav masculin wooers was Apollo's will
who favour'd his own sex. But had the god inspired
poetesses many as poets—coud that hav been— 400
follies had cancel'd out truly in the equation of love,
and steadier fire of passion would hav warm'd the world.
Today if any lady in her boudoir rhymeth,
she is drown'd in man's tradition and disguiseth her tone,

Book III. Breed

transposing her high music to the lower clef;
or deemeth thatt the orthodoxy of the sapphic mode,
because of the two love songs which pedantry hath saved
of Sappho's complisht artistry, one by mischance,
in that muliebrous dump which gave Catullus pause,
hath this falsification of her true soprano. 410

But 'twas the deeper voice that robed passion in song,
with the masculin emotion that glorify'd it:
and man, finding elation in physical beauty
and in the passion of sex his chief transport of soul,
ascribed supremacy of beauty to woman's grace,
and she to'ardly accepted his idolatry.
Yet if the passion had been identic in the twain,
the woman surely had found her like ideal in man;
but the motifs of Nature that determin life
are hidden, and with the sexes they are unlike in love. 420

For tho' true loves are mutual and of equal strength
and their bodily communion is a sacrament—
like those irrevocable initiations of yore
whose occult ritual it was profane to disclose—
and in its uttermost surrender of secrecies
hallowing brute instinct, symbolizeth approach
to satisfaction of unattainable desire;
yet in fullest devotion and frankest abandon
of eager and mutual mating, whether or no she ken,
the woman's choice hath been by a deeper purpose led, 430
whereof the mastering revelation awaiteth her
in the reality of her Motherhood; wherefor,
that her son may be noble, she wil seek his sire
where her ideal, howe'er vaguely imagin'd, lieth
outside her sphere, beyond her—and so thinketh she less
of thatt for which her mate praiseth and seeketh her,
and longing evermore for what she most lacketh,
in her thought of wisdom looketh for higher things,
and for immortal Roses desireth increase.

The Testament of Beauty

How Natur (as Plato saith) teacheth man by beauty, 440
and by the lure of sense leadeth him ever upward
to heav'nly things, and how the mere sensible forms
which first arrest him take-on ever more and more
spiritual aspect,—yet discard not nor disown
their sensuous beauty, since thatt is eternal and sure,
the essence thereof being the reverent joy of life—
this everywhere is seen and most overtly in Breed
(too many in truth ther be who find it never elsewhere);
yet man is slow to see that love's call to woman
is graver and more solemn than it can be to him, 450
by reason of her higher function and duty therein,
and that all past attainment which his spirit hath won
came to him thru' motherhood of the nursling boy;—
yea, ev'n the dignity of his masculin intellect,
that outreacheth her range, was first of her making
and never coud hav fruited but for the devout
fostering environment of her lovingkindness:
nor can man's futur attainment forgo thatt shelter,
wherewith her precocious girlhood accompanieth
the evergrowing incumbency of his pupillage, 460
as it grew in the brutes: . . and here 'tis seen again
how 'tis a backsliding and treason against nature
when women wil unsex their own ideal of Love,
and ignorantly aiming to be in all things as men,
would make love as men make it—tho' Sappho did thatt,
who rare among women for manly mastery of art,
a Nonsuch of her kind, exceeded by default,
nondescript, and for lack of the true feminin
borrow'd effeminacy of men, the incontinents,
who, ranking with gluttons in Aristotle's book, 470
made a lascivious pleasure of their Lesbian loves;
till in the event the euphony of her isle's fair name
whisper'd an unspoken and else unspeakable shame.

Book III. Breed

Nor can the ethic that here intrudeth be deny'd,
since if men speak of morals 'tis of sex they think;
forwhy the passion of it both transporteth their souls
and troubleth daily life with problems of conduct.

Now to the most who are like to read my English poem
christian marriage will seem a stablsh'd ordinance
as universal, wholesome and needful to man 480
as WHEAT is, which, ubiquitous, and sib to a weed
that yet wil hamper its cultur, overruleth all else,
weigheth our gold by single grains, and harvested
measureth in sacks the peace and welfare of the world,
our BREAD OF LIFE, and symbol of the food of the soul.

But tho' monogamy had been by wise lawgivers
coded with rights and duties and property, and thus
by Jewish use or Roman held place in the Church,
the instinct of sex was ever anathema to the Essenes
whose thought handsel'd the faith; 'twas to thatt sect the
accurst 490

contamination of all spiritual purity:
and only after tough battle against two mighty outbursts
of Pagan Poetry coud marriage come in the end
to its own, from being a tolerated discordancy
to be an accepted harmony, and hallow'd as such
within the Church, a sacrament. Of those two wars
the story is long, and now 'tis here briefly to tell.

The first War of the Essenes was with the poetry
of SELFHOOD, those sagas and epic rhapsodies
which had burst forth to flood all Europe in the time 500
of the northern invasions, when the hideous Huns,
extending the right wing of their havoc, swept down
on the old land of the Goths. Soon as their arrows prick'd
our Teuton forefathers, a clash of arms and yell
of battle arose, that in the unsearchable storage
of earth's high firmament vibrateth to this day.

The Testament of Beauty

The warriors, who in vain defence of home escaped
the first mauling and massacre, wer driven forth
and, pressing Westwârd desperatly, became in turn
themselves ruthless invaders, live firebrands that spredd 510
the blast of their contagion to Allemand and Frank,
Burgundian, Vandal and Lombard, from Angle and Dane
to furthest Kelt; and with the sword follow'd the song,
an inextinguishable pæan of battle and blood.

A sudden eruption of nature, as when earth quaketh
and faltering along the edges of its wrinkling shell
the mountains roar and crack, and vent their ruddy bowels
in spume of molten lava; as oft hath been where now
some gracious valley embosom'd in soft azurous hills
smileth, an Eden as fair as Goddes love was feign'd 520
to have planted for man's use—thatt lost garden regain'd,
lost once thru' pride and now by long stooping regain'd,—
a pictur and outward symbol of the comfort of them
whose spirits dwell in the Eden that the Muse hath made
her garden of soul in *the golden lapses of Time*;
and if, tracing to its source some Heliconian rill,
its mossgrown cave is found in the black splinter'd rock,
where thatt once cool'd and stay'd, a volcanic moraine
to bank his blossom'd Paradise and feed his vines,
ther-after to the poet all his joy wil seem 530
a strange mysterious dream, a thread of beauty eterne
enwoven in mortal change, and he himself a flower
fertilized awhile on the quench'd torrent of Hell.

Now when Rome's mitred prelates ambled o'er the Alps
to hold the Gallic provinces, whose overlords
their missioners had won to the confession of Christ,
the pagan folk submissiv to constraint wer driv'n
in flocks to th' font, but got little washing therein.

Whatever of kindness Tacitus once had found
sequester'd in the rude homesteads of Germany 540

Book III. Breed

was burnt up in thatt fiery ordeal, which taught them
the joy of frenzy and prowess, and the songs whereby
they glorify'd the memory of successful lust,
and stirr'd anew the fierce delight of battle and blood.

A wilder strain maybe than the lost Bedouin songs,
that seal'd the weird which the Angel in Araby foretold
to the outcast bondwoman in the famishing desert,
and she to her son,—that his horoscope was to range
like the wild ass untameable, and his hand should be
'gainst ev'ry man, and ev'ry man's hand against him. 550

Wherfor hitting for remedy on Plato's old plan,
when he proscribed Homer from his Utopian schools—
saying that morals wer unteachable to men
who imputed mortal passions to the immortal gods—,
the priests denounced the bards, and would hav stopp'd their
mouths;

but finding that forbiddance met with no regard
they turn'd to assure their flock by amity, and to comb
the fleece they might not shear: upon which way they wrought
some mitigation, and growing reconciled to the art,
and grudging to the heathen what might serve the Church, 560
they took thought to divert it, and engaged the bards
to make like stirring balladry of the Bible tales:
wherein, joining themselves with good heart to the work,
their first grains of allowance multiply'd to pounds;
while with their clerkly skill they sat fast to transcribe
the old pagan tales, redacted to the amended form
in which we know them, with what other numberless
wonder-lives of the Saints they wrote, symbolic masques
of Christian orthodoxy, and later mystery-plays.

So all these diverse stuffs thru' the dark centuries 570
lay quietly a-soak together in the dye-vats, wherein
our British Arthur was clandestinely christen'd
and crown'd, and all his knights cleansed and respirited,
re clothed as might be: for the dispossess'd devils

The Testament of Beauty

had kindly accepted their rebate, content to find
their old home swept and garnish'd; and tho' verily
in their domestication, as 'tis with brutes, they had lost
keenness of sense and true compact of character,
they flourish to this day the darlings of our poets,
who drape their model Arthur to their taste, whereas 580
time was when good St. Andrew strode forth in plate-mail.

While thus the Catechists made compromising peace
with the poetry of SELFHOOD, ere the fight was won
in rescue of womanhood from the ravish of war,
a new era had dawn'd and a new strain of song,
the young poetry of BREED; and the conflict therewith
is in my story styled the second Essene War.

'Twas no Huns now that stirr'd the Frankish heart to sing,
nay rather Athena's call, and the gracious emblems
of Hellenic humanity, that long had drown'd 590
where they had sunk o'erwhelm'd in the wreckage of Rome;
undersuck'd in the wallow, when Cæsar's great ship
founder'd with all its toys decadent in the deep,
now freshly of their buoyancy up-struggling here and there
to ride in sparkling dance on the desolat sea:
Or what grave lore had refuged with the Ishmaelite
was stealing back from exile to its western home,
its mansion of birthright, and had now already inspired
passionat Abelard, who with his ethnic books
was heralding in Paris that full Renaissance 600
which should illumin Europe, and plant her cities
with Universities of learning, sanctuaries
of spirit, our schools of thought and science to this day.

Full Springtime was not yet surely, nor soon to be:
'twas as mayhap *à ce jour de Saint Valentin*
que chacun doit choisir son per, or a later day
of February, when in the shelter'd woodland
the Sun with broadening smile thinketh to intercalate

Book III. Breed

a glad red-letter'd feast in Winter's almanac,
which the thrush boldly announceth—tho' the migrant birds
hav yet made no return upon the balmy sprays, 611
but the small homekeepers muster what choir they can:
Not otherwise was thatt first impetuous raid that storm'd
the rear of the dark ages prematurely; and yet
the singers wer so many that man marveleth stil
whence they came, or by what spontaneous impulse sang.

As well might be with one who wendeth lone his way
beside the watchful dykes of the flat Frisian shore,
what hour the wading tribes, that make their home and breed
numberless on the marshy polders, creep unseen 620
widely dispersed at feed, and silent neath the sun
the low unfeatured landscape seemeth void of life—
when without warning suddenly all the legion'd fowl
rise from their beauties' ambush in the reedy beds,
and on spredd wings with clamorous ecstasy
carillioning in the air manœuvre, and where they wheel
transport the broken sunlight, shoaling in the sky—
with like sudden animation the fair fields of France
gave birth to myriad poets and singers unknown,
who in a main flight gathering their playful flock 630
settled in Languedoc, on either side the Rhone
within the court and county of Raymond of Toulouse.

Nor wer these Troubadours hucksters of song who tuned
their pipes for fee: some far glimpse of the heav'nly Muse
had reach'd and drawn the soul by the irresistible
magnet of love: as when in the blockish marble
the sculptor's thought of beauty loometh into shape
neath his rude hammerstrokes, ere the true form is seen;
so had the monks' rough-hewing of the old pagan tales
discover'd virtue:—an Ideal of womanhood 640
had striven into outline; which, tho' passion heeded not
yet art had grasp'd, divining fresh motiv for skill,
whereby knights, churchmen, monks, courtiers and scholars all

The Testament of Beauty

childishly wer enthralld: ev'n kings found honor in rhyme
whose royalty is today its only honor, and to us
would seem frivolity, knew we not that we watch
beside the rocking-cradle of babes, whose prattling tongues
should oust monarchic Latin from his iron throne—
which not the slaughter of this one innocent could save:
Skysoarers should be rear'd of such young flutterers; 650
for whom two freaks of fortune happily conspired,
a fine phantasy of spirit with light fabric of art;
so the faint dream of chivalry, as it took-on form,
tripp'd delicatly with the delicat music
of the tentativ language, whose mincing metres
imposed good manners on the articulation of speech.

While in such play Count Raymond's folk lived joyfully,
Provence seem'd to mankind the one land of delight,—
a country where a man might fairly choose to dwell;
tho' some would rather praise the green languorous isles, 660
Hawaii or Samoa, and some the bright Azores,
Kashmire the garden of Ind, or Syrian Lebanon
and flowery Carmel; or wil vaunt the unstoried names
of African Nairobi, where by Nyanza's lakes
Nile hid his flooding fountain, or in the New World
far Pasadena's roseland, whence who saileth home
westward wil in his kalendar find a twin day.

But I in England starving neath the unbroken glooms
of thatt dreariest November which wrapping the sun,
damping all life, had robb'd my poem of the rays 670
whose wealth so far had sped it, I long'd but to be
i' the sunshine with my history; and the names that held
place in my heart and now shall hav place in my line
wer Avignon, Belcaire, Montélimar, Narbonne,
Béziers, Castelnaudary, Béarn and Carcassonne,
and truly I could hav shared their fancy could I hav liv'd
among those glad Jongleurs, living again for me,
and had joy'd with them in thatt liberty and good-will

Book III. Breed

which men call toleration, a thing so stiff to learn
that to sceptics 'tis left and cynics. In Provence 680
Jew quarrel'd not with Gentile; ther was peace and love
'twixt Saracen and Christian, Catalan and Frank;
and (wonder beyond wonder) here was harbour'd safe,
flourishing and multiplying, thatt sect of all sects
abominable, persecuted and defamed,
who with their Eastern chaffering and insidious talk
had ferreted thru' Europe to find peace on earth
with Raymond of Toulouse,—those ancient Manichees.

Restless and impatient man's mind is ever in quest
of some system or mappemonnd or safeguard of soul, 690
and coming not at Truth—ev'n as a dry-athirst horse
that drinketh eagerly of the first gilded puddle,—
he espouseth delusion and sweareth fealty thereto:
and since common conditions breed common opinion,
nations lie fascinated in their swaddling clothes
cramp't, and atrophied with their infantile suctions.
So in the inmost sanctum of the Hindu mind
a milch-cow is enshrined: but those dour Manichees
wer trifling with no symbols; their wild faith had grown 700
deep-rooted on the prime obsession of savagery,
thatt first terrifying nightmare of dawning conscience
which, seeing in natur a power maleficent to man,
estopp'd his growth in love: for these zealots ascribed
this visible world to the work of a devil,
from all time Goddes foe and enemy to all good:
In hate of which hellpower so worthy of man's defiance
they had lost the old fear, and finding internecine war
declared twixt flesh and spirit in the authentic script
of Paul of Tarsus, him they took for master, and styled
themselves Paulicians the depositaries of Christ. 710
Their creed—better than other exonerating God
from blame of evil—and their austere asceticism

The Testament of Beauty

shamed the half-hearted clerics, whose licence in sin
confirm'd the uncompromising logic, which inferr'd
a visible earthly Church to be Satan's device,
the Pope his minister,—him, the third Innocent,
who held his wide ambition for the will of God,
his fulminating censure for the voice of Christ;
and, troubled now that he could neither cleanse nor cure,
persuade not nor command, fell; and betray'd by zeal 720
(as angry Peter once to serve Christ with the sword),
preach'd a Crusade within the fold,—thatt bloody wrath
label'd in history The Albigenian war,
a sinking millstone heavy as ever pontiff tied
round the neck of the Church. For the champions of Christ
outdid the heathen Huns in cruelty, and in the end
was Raymond's county ravaged to ruin and his folk
massacred all or burnt alive, man woman and child,
and their language wiped out, so that a man today
reading Provençal song studieth in a dead tongue. 730

Yet many Troubadours escaping from slaughter
fled to the Italian cities where the New Learning
gave kind asylum to their secret flame; and ere
within the Church's precincts they had raised a song,
Chivalry had won acceptance in the ideal of sex
and, blending with the worship of the Mother of God,
assured the consecration of MARRIAGE, still unknown
save to the christian folk of Europe whence it sprang.

Thus, as it came to pass, the second Essene War
brought the New Life in which full soon Dante was born. 740

The motive of Selfhood is common to all Being,
the universal Mind informing existence,
and had ther been no beauty in life nor any joy
beyond thatt ground-pleasure, which all creatures may feel
in the inconscient functionings of their organisms

Book III. Breed

and satisfaction of instinct—had thatt been, ev'n so
nothing had lack'd to inspire the selfassertion of man:
But since ther is beauty in nature, mankind's love of life
apart from love of beauty is a tale of no count;
and tho' he linger'd long in his forest of fear, 750
or e'er his apprehensiv wonder at unknown power
threw off the first night-terrors of his infant mind,
the vision of beauty awaited him, and step by step
led him in joy of spirit to full fruition.

Now as with Selfhood so was it again with Breed;
for the fashioning of sex was attended thru'out
by necessary attractions—as 'tis seen in plant
or animal, and these as they suffice in brutes
suffice in man so far as he also is animal;
but being specifically endow'd he must in course 760
hav with the growth of reason outgrown the animal wont;
and in perfection of kind he surely had lost his lure,
had he not learn'd in beauty to transfigure love.

Many shy at such doctrin: Science, they wil say,
knoweth nought of this beauty. But what kenneth she
of colour or sound? Nothing: tho' science measure true
every wave-length of ether or air that reacheth sense,
there the hunt checketh, and her keen hounds are at fault;
for when the waves hav pass'd the gates of ear and eye
all scent is lost: suddenly escaped the visibles 770
are changed to invisible; the fine-measured motions
to immeasurable emotion; the cypher'd fractions
to a living joy that man feeleth to thrive his soul.
How should science find beauty? Leibnitz rightly is held
the most irrefutable of all philosophers,
because he boldly excised the intrinse knot from the rope
and, showing both ends free, proclaim'd no knot had been;
imagining two independent worlds that move
in pre-establish'd harmony twixt matter and mind;

The Testament of Beauty

—a pleasant freak of man's godlike intelligence, 780
vex'd by so vain a need; and thinking, with a thought
so inconceivable, to save appearances.

That ther is beauty in natur and that man loveth it
are one thing and the same; neither can be derived
apart as cause of the other: and here it is to tell
how female beauty came to be the common lure
in human marriage.—First in animal mating
the physical attractions, as they evolved with sense,
took-on beautiful forms, til beauty (as in bird-song)
was recognized consciently and exploited by art, 790
and after in man became that ladder of joy whereon
slowly climbing at heaven he shall find peace with God,
and beauty be wholly spiritualised in him,
as in its primal essence it must be conceived.

This ken we truly, that as wonder to intellect,
so for the soul desire of beauty is mover and spring;
whence, in whatever his spirit is most moved, a man
wil most be engaged with beauty; and thus in his "first love"
physical beauty and spiritual are both present
mingled inseparably in his lure: then is he seen 800
in the ecstasy of earthly passion and heav'nly vision
to fall to idolatry of some specious appearance
as if 'twere very incarnation of his heart's desire,
whether eternal and spiritual, as with Dante it was,
or mere sensuous perfection, or as most commonly
a fusion of both—when if distractedly he hav thought
to mate mortally with an eternal essence
all the delinquencies of his high passion ensue.

Verily if Hope wer not itself a happiness
sorrow would far outweigh our mortal joy, but Hope 810
incarnat in the blood kindleth its hue no less
with every breath, to flood all the sluices of life
long as the heart can beat. And yet in love-mating

Book III. Breed

hope's ideal is so rich and fulfilment so rare,
that common minds in trudge with common experience
may think to amend their lot by renouncing life-vows,
as a vain bondage perversiv of happiness.

And coud man separate brutal from spiritual,
and in things of the flesh liv as animals do
stealing their food and seizing the delight of the hour, 820
thatt were reasonable enough and might be wise in man;
but such divorcement being in the provision of things
shut out, there is no way left nor choice for him, unless
he would make shipwreck, and of mere brutality
fall to pieces—ther is no hope for him but to attune
nature's diversity to a human harmony,
and with faith in his hope and full courage of soul
realizing his will at one with all nature,
devise a spiritual ethick for conduct in life.

Refusal of christian marriage is, as 'twere in art, 830
to impugn the credit of the most beautiful things
because ther are so few of them, and hold it folly
to aim at excellence where so few can succeed;
and where any success pincheth the happiness
of the far greater number, who left to themselves
might feel fuller content admiring common things
or ugly, and be happier in whatever likings
they can indulge. Altho' they know it not, this is
the humanitarianism of democracy;
and since ther is in the mass little good to look for 840
but what instruction, authority and example impose,
Ethick and Politick alike hav trouble in store.

Now mere impulse of sex,—from animal mating
to the vision of Dante—tho' strong in all degrees,
is not the bond of marriage. Nay, if breeding ceased,—
all motiv to it, liking for it and thought of it,—

The Testament of Beauty

women and men would mate; and, whatever might lack,
married life might be found a more congenial state,
and *marriage of true minds* hav less *impediment*.

Happiness, which all seek, is not composable 850
of any summation of particular pleasures;
the happiness in marriage dependeth for-sure
not on the animal functions, but on qualities
of spirit and mind that are correlated therewith.

So 'twas not of false ethick or weak prudery
when thatt old Hebrew poet, in his mighty myth
of man's creation, imagin'd Eve's predestiny
to be helpmate and comfort to God's perfect man;
nor in thatt strange fashioning of her from Adam's rib
fudged he his symbol; perfect man being in thatt theft 860
imperfected by loss of an original part
now personate in Eve, of whom he should require
what was in first design confused in his nature,
and from thatt fleshly cleavage find true tally of flesh.

This myth was law to th' Jew, and 'twas men of their clan
(those same Essenes whose creed prevail'd so long),
who, when Christ's mournful company wer by his death
reft of their earthly dreams, took courage and reset
their disillusion'd hope bolder—to look no more
for Rome and Cæsar's overthrow, but rather expect 870
Jahveh's wrathful dissolution of all creation;
that Christ would rëappear in pitiless Godhead
full suddenly and full soon, to judge the world of sin,
and with his angels gather-up his living elect
to his new Jerusalem, those few Saints undefiled,
who had *wash'd their robes to whiteness in the blood o' the
Lamb*.

Now those stern Puritans who liv'd but in thatt faith,
in whom motiv and lure of breed wer wholly extinct,
execrating the body as other men flee death,
had no fear of contamination nor thought of ill 880

Book III. Breed

in taking women in marriage, each man one to himself,
as comrades indispensable, of spiritual aid.

Truly myths so ancient and examples of life,
fish'd-up out of the old jumble-box of history,
can find but little credit with this generation
who, like to children absorb'd in the scientific toys
of their high-kilted gossips, care not to ransack
the nursery cupboard for their grand-dam's old playthings;
tho' family relics are they, once loved, and may show
how that in man's eternal quest of happiness, 890
contempt of fleshly pleasur is as near to his spirit
as is the love of it to his animal nature.

Vestiges of his stony asceticism imbue
all time, thick as the strewage of his flinty tools,
disseminat wheresoe'er he hath dwelt; nor need we now,
from where they sleep bedded on archæologic shelves,
fetch down upon the lecture-table our specimens
to teach what manners went to the making of man;
having such living witness of harmonized life
in the aristocracy of our English motherhood, 900
whence the nobility of our sons came, and therewith
precedence of their courtesy title in the world;
a tradition of good-faith, humanity and courage,
that year by year flowereth on the grafted stock
of Saxon temperament; the which slow or dead
to beauty, is but a dullard in spiritual sense.

And so the character of our common folk, up-built
in the commanding presence of feminin grace,
won therefrom (as I hold) its vulgar excellence;
for finding their own conduct uncomformable 910
to beauty of so high grade, they guarded it apart
submissiv in its own status, a kindly thing
with nativ honesty and good commonsense convinced;
and, easing embarrassment with the humour of life,
paid due respect and honour where they felt 'twas due,

The Testament of Beauty

so they might goodtemper'dly and in laughable wise
hobnob with ugliness, and jest at frightfulness,
and keep the farce up mirthfully in the face of death.
If any see not this fractur in our midst, because
the pieces are in place, 'tis pictured for him true 920
in Shakespeare's drama, where ideal women walk
in worship, and the baser sort find sympathy,
and both are bravely stirr'd together as water and oil.

But if 'tis ask'd to name what special function it was
that fell sequester'd out of Adam in his lost rib,
and which, when launch'd by Reason on his sea of troubles,
should be his paregoric and comforting cure,—
'twas no unique, ultimatly separable thing,
as is a chemic element; for rather our moods,
influences and spiritual affections are like 930
those many organic substances which, tho' to sense
wholly dissimilar and incomparable in kind,
are yet all combinations of the same simples,
and even in like proportions differently disposed;
so that whether it be starch, oil, sugar, or alcohol
'tis ever our old customers, carbon and hydrogen,
pirouetting with oxygen in their morris antics;
the chemist booketh all of them as C H O,
and his art is as mine, when I but figurate
the twin persistent semitones of my Grand Chant. 940

And 'twere but bookish, surely, in the fabric of mind
to assume the disposition of vital elements
under a few common names, alike in both sexes;
'tis easier thought that ther is no human faculty
that hath not been in long elaboration of sex
adjusted finely, and often to such richer ends
that, tho' by correlation characters of sex,
they are not held in subservience to the impulse of Breed,—
as some deem, and impute precocious puberty

Book III. Breed

to new-born babes, and all their after trouble in life 950
to shamefast thwarting of inveterat lust.

Now Woman took her jointure from the potency
of spirit stored in flesh, the which, affined to her sex,
became a property of intuition and grew in her,
thru' mutual adaptation with the environments
that wer its own effects, to a female character
in worth alike and weakness distinct from the male:
for while man's Reason drew him whither science led
to walk with downcast eyes fix'd on the ground, and low
incline his ear to catch the sermon-whisper of stones— 960
whence now whole nations, by their treasure-trove enrich'd,
crawl greedily on their knees nosing the soil like swine,
and any, if they can twist their stiffen'd necks about,
see the stars but as stones,—while men thus search'd the earth,
stooping to pick up wisdom, women stood erect
in honest human posture, from light's fount to drink
celestial influences; and this was seen in them
that worship'd Christ nor look'd, as then the apostles did,
for some earthly prosperity or prospect, nor ask'd
what chief seats might be theirs reserved in the Kingdom; 970
his heav'nly call drew him, and the Mary who sat
at Christ's feet in devotion, heard from him her choice
pronounced the one thing needful; and as 'twas for her,
so is it nowaday for us to our happiness.

For 'tis by such faith only a man can save his soul;
since as his unique spirit cometh more and more
out of slumber into vision, he loseth heart the more
at the inhumanity of nature's omnipotence.
Thatt first savage suspicion is now the last despair
of earnest thinkers, who for love of truth refuse 980
to blink dishonestly the tribulation of man,
but deem it final truth, and see no cure thereof,
nor solace save what brave distraction of thought may bring

The Testament of Beauty

in further keen pursuit of knowledge, on the old path
that hath hereby led them where the everlasting worm
eateth their hearts . . . and yet man's Reason (as is confess'd)
since 'tis of nature's fabric must share in her fault;
and man's spiritual sense, which inspireth his grief,
is equally of her giving: whence his complaint sheweth
the strange perversity of creation's self-reproach; 990
tho' nature the while is by beauty awakening
her heav'nly response to her heavenliest desire,
and in spiritual joy sanctioneth to the full
the claim of faith. To such despairers Christ out-spake
in his rich poetry *'Tis better with one eye
blinded to enter into the life of Goddes Realm
than with both eyes to grieve in Hell.* Be thatt not Truth,
then ther is something found for man better than Truth;
which thought wer the supreme vanity of vanities,
at once a superhuman ambition and a poor pride, 1000
truly *the last infirmity of his noble mind.*

From blind animal passion to the vision of Spirit
all actual gradations come of natur, and each
severally in time and place is answerable in man.
As with the embryo which in normal growth passeth
thru' evolutionary stages, at each stage
consisting with itself agreeably, so Mind
may be by observation in young changes waylaid,
agreeable all, tho' no more congruous with themselves
than what a baby thinketh of its naked feet, 1010
when first it is aware of them, is like the thought
of piteous sympathy with which when an old man
he wil come to regard them. So likewise of BREED,
youth and age hold their irreconcilable extremes,
from him who deemeth sex to be the curse of man
to him who findeth in it the only pleasur of life:

Book III. Breed

then the four temperaments of blood possess of kind
their different sensibilities, and every bias
of education coloureth; while in abstract thought
some would submit its energy to rule of state, 1020
to ethic duty some, others to personal health,
to social propriety or the grace of good manners;
climate can subjugate and religion constrain;
national taste prescribe practice and fix ideals;
yet howso no two men wil be found wholly alike,
nor any one man always consonant in himself;
the saint wil hav his days of humiliation and trial,
the clown his rare moments of revelation and peace,
while commonsense wil waver in its faith with fortune.

Now as a physical object apparent to sense 1030
must in all its perspectivs be studied, tho' none
be true wholly in itself, and reality is found
by elimination of error, so 'twil be with Love,
which, if it had no various aspects of feeling
nor delusiv perspectivs to spiritual sight,
neither coud it hav any essential property
in the Wisdom of God: thus men, who mostly liv
in the light of one aspect and convinced thereby,
wil deem of love differently, and in as many ways
as ther be planes of spirit and faculties of mind: 1040
and the philosopher expecteth little audience
of men school'd to the habit of their own liking,
and wer he heaven-inspired he should not therefor look
to win the general ear; yet, one proviso allow'd,
he may command agreement; so (saith he) if ther be
any one scheme of Reason in the evolution of Mind
preferable and probable—and without so much faith
he would sit dumb—then thatt ideal wil be found
in few, not in many, but potential in them,
and in the best imperfect, a desire of all, 1050
an everlasting hope not everlastingly

The Testament of Beauty

to be rebuff'd and baffled, rather præordain'd
by arch-creativ Wisdom, as man groweth to find
his Will in Goddes pleasur, his pleasur in Goddes Will;
drawn to thatt happiness by the irresistible
predominant attraction, which worketh secure
in mankind's Love of Beauty and in the Beauty of Truth.

Art is the true and happy science of the soul,
exploring nature for spiritual influences,
as doth physical science for comforting powers, 1060
advancing so to a sure knowledge with like progress:
but lovers who thereto look for expression of truth
hav great need to remember that no plastic Art,
tho' it create ideals noble as are the forms
that Pheidias wrought, can ever elude or wholly escape
its earthly medium; nor in its adumbrations
reach thatt detach'd suprasensuous vision, whereto
Poetry and Music soar, nor dive down in the mine
where cold philosophy diggeth her fiery jewels—
or only by rare magic may it sometimes escape. 1070

And this was the intuition of our landscape-painters,
whose venture seem'd humbled in renouncing the prize
of the classic contest, when like truants from school
they made off to the fields with their satchels, and came
on nature's beauteous by-paths into a purer air:
For the Art of painting, by triumph of colouring
enticed to Realism, had confounded thereby
its own higher intention, and in portrayal of spirit
made way for Symbolism which, tho' it stand aloof,
is outfaced in the presence of direct feeling: 1080
Sithence in presentation of feminin beauty
the highest Art lost mastery of its old ideal;
as in the great pictur of the two Women at a Well,
where Titian's young genius, devising a new thing,

Book III. Breed

employ'd the plastic power to exhibit at once
two diverse essences in their value and contrast;
for while by the æsthetic idealisation of form
his earthly love approacheth to celestial grace,
his draped Uranian figure is by symbols veil'd,
and in pictorial Beauty suffereth defeat: 1090
Yea, despite all her impregnable confidence
in the truth of her wisdom, as there she sitteth
beside the fountain, dazzlingly apparel'd, enthroned,
with thoughtful face impassiv, averting her head
as 'twere for fuller attention so to incline an ear
to the impartial hearing of the importunat plea
of the other, who over-against her on the cornice-plinth
posturing her wonted nakedness in sensuous ease,
leaneth her body to'ards her, and with imploring grace
urgeth the vain deprecation of her mortal prayer. 1100

Giorgione, his master, already had gone to death
plague-stricken at prime, when Titian painted thatt picture,
donning his rival's mantle, and strode to higher fame—
yet not by this canvas; he who had it, hid it;
nor won it public favour when it came to light,
untill some mystic named it in the Italian tongue
L'AMOR SACRO E PROFANO, and so rightly divined;
for tho' ther is no record save the work of the brush
to tell the intention, yet what the mind wrought is there;
and who looketh thereon may see in the two left arms 1110
the symbolism apportioning the main design;
for while the naked figure with extended arm
and outspread palm vauntingly balanceth aloft
a little lamp, whose flame lost in the bright daylight
wasteth in the air, thatt other hath the arm bent down
and oppositely nerved, and clencheth with gloved hand
closely the cover'd vessel of her secret fire.

Thus Titian hath pictured the main sense of my text,

The Testament of Beauty

and this truth: that as Beauty is all with Spirit twined,
so all obscenity is akin to the ugliness 1120
which Art would outlaw; whence cometh thatt tinsel honour
and mimicry of beauty which is the attire of vice.

Allegory is a cloudland inviting fancy
to lend significance to chancey shapes; and here
I deem not that the child, who playeth between the Loves
at Titian's well, was pictured by him with purpose
to show the first contact of love with boyhood's mind;
and yet never was symbol more deftly devised:
Mark how the child looking down on the water see'th
only a reflection of the realities—as 'twas 1130
with the mortals in Plato's cave—nor more of them
than Moses saw of God; he can see but their backs,
save for a shifty glimpse of the pleading profil
of earthly Love (which also is subtle truth); and most
how in his play his plunged hand stirreth to and fro
both images together in a confused dazzle
of the dancing ripples as he gazeth intent.

BOOK IV

ETHICK

BEAUTY, the eternal Spouse of the Wisdom of God
and Angel of his Presence thru' all creation,
fashioning her new love-realm in the mind of man,
attempteth every mortal child with influences
of her divine supremacy . . . ev'n as in a plant
when the sap mounteth secretly and its wintry stalk
breaketh out in the prolific miracle of Spring,
or as the red blood floodeth into a beating heart
to build the animal body comely and strong; so she
in her transcendant rivalry would flush his spirit 10
with pleasurable ichor of heaven: and where she hath found
responsiv faculty in some richly favour'd soul—

L'anima vaga delle cose belle, as saith
the Florentine,—she wil inaugurate her feast
of dedication, and even in thatt earliest onset,
when yet infant Desire hath neither goal nor clue
to fix the dream, ev'n then, altho' it graspeth nought
and passeth in its airy vision away, and dieth
out of remembrance, 'tis in its earnest of life
and dawn of bliss purer and hath less of earthly tinge 20
than any other after-attainment of the understanding:
for all man's knowledge kenneth also of toil and flaw
and even his noblest works, tho' they illumine the dark
with individual consummation, are cast upon
by the irrelevant black shadows of time and fate.

Hence is the fascination of amateurs in art,
who renouncing accomplishment attain the prize
of their humbler devotion,—as Augustin saith,
that fools may come at holiness where wise men miss,
Facit enim hoc quaedam etiam stoliditas,— 30

The Testament of Beauty

arriving by short-coming, like to homely birds
of passage, nesting on the roofs of the workshops.
And tho' of secret knowledge man's art is compáct,
yet not the loving study of any master-work,
nor longest familiarity can ever efface
its birthday of surprisal; and great music to me
is glorify'd by memory of one timeless hour
when all thought fled scared from me in my bewilderment.

See then the boy in first encounter with beauty,
his nativ wonder awaken'd by the motion of love; 40
as when live air, breathing upon a smother'd fire,
shooteth the smouldering core with tiny flames—so he
kindleth at heart with eternal expectancies,
and the dream within him looketh out at his eyes.

'Twas thru' worship of Christ that this thing came to men,
whereat, when art achieved portrayal of tenderness,
the christian painters throng'd their heav'n with cherubims,
little amorini, who with rebel innocence
dispossess'd the tall angels; and Mary's young babe
cast-off his swaddling bands, and stood-up on her lap 50
in grace of naked childhood for the image of God.

But as 'tis with the Race, for which our hope draweth
the only assurance of its high nobility
from rare examples, holy men and wise, revered
ev'n by the common folk, that none the less pursue
their common folly interminably, and more and more
pamper despair that is the giant sorrow of earth—
so in the child this glimpse or touch of immanence,
being a superlativ brief moment of glory,
is too little to leaven the inveterate lump of life; 60
and the instincts whose transform'd vitality should lust
after spiritual things, return to their vomit
and wallow in the mire of their animal ruts.

Nature hath something truly of her promise in all:
yet, in the infinit disposition of random seeds,

Book IV. *Ethick*

her full potency is rare; as in the end of his book
that maketh the old school-benches yet to sprout in green,
Aristotle confesseth: where the teacher saith
virtue cannot be taught to a mind not well disposed
by natur, and he that hath thatt rarest excellence, 70
διὰ τινος θείας αἰτίας may be above all men
styled truly fortunat; and with those four Greek words
hath proudly prick'd to virtue many a sluggard soul.

Forsooth the need of Fortune stayeth not here, alas!
Ther is no assurance of stability or fair growth,
unless she stand by faithfully and foster the soul,
fending from all evil and encompassing with good,
the while these intimations come to be understood
and harmonized by Reason in the conduct of life.

Now as Reason matured to the power of manhood, 80
tutor'd by disciplin of natur, and ordering
the accumulated scrutiny of physical flux
in various sciences, so education of spirit,
in the dignity of its creativ enthusiasms
and honorable intelligence of Goddes gifts,
mapp'd out its own science of conduct, aligning
a pathway of happiness thru' the valley of death:
and thatt science, call'd *Ethick*, dealing with the skill
and manage of the charioteer in Plato's myth,
rangeth up here in place for the parley of this book. 90

Since all *Ethick* implyeth a sense of Duty in man,
'tis first to enquire whence that responsible OUGHT arose:
a call so universal and plain-spoken that some
hav abstracted a special faculty, distinct
from animal bias and underivable,
whereby the creature kenneth the creator's Will,
that, in stillness of sound speaking to gentle souls,
dowereth all silence with the joy of his presence;

The Testament of Beauty

but to men savage or superstitious a voice
of horror, maleficent, inescapable, 100
hounding them with fearful conviction of sin, as when
Adam in Eden hid from the scour of God's eye.
Which old tale of displeasur is true to life: because
the imperativ obligation cannot be over-summ'd,
being in itself the self-conscience of thatt Essence
which is no other indeed than the prime ordinance
that we call Law of Nature,—in its grade the same
with the determin'd habit of electrons, the same
with the determining instinct of unreasoning life,
NECESSITY become conscient in man—whereto 110
all insubordination is imperfection in kind.

Reality appeareth in forms to man's thought
as several links interdependent of a chain
that circling returneth upon itself, as doth
the coil'd snake that in art figureth eternity.

From Universal Mind the first-born atoms draw
their function, whose rich chemistry the plants transmute
to make organic life, whereon animals feed
to fashion sight and sense and give service to man,
who sprung from them is conscient in his last degree 120
of ministry unto God, the Universal Mind,
whither all effect returneth whence it first began.

The Ring in its repose is Unity and Being:
Causation and Existence are the motion thereof.
Thru'out all runneth Duty, and the conscience of it
s thatt creativ faculty of animal mind
that, wakening to self-conscience of all Essences,
closeth the full circle, where the spirit of man
escaping from the bondage of physical Law
re-entereth eternity by the vision of God. 130

This absolution of Reason is not for all to see:

Book IV. Ethick

But any man may picture how Duty was born,
and trace thereafter its passage in the ethick of man.

Ther is a young black ouzel, now building her nest
under the Rosemary on the wall, suspiciously
shunning my observation as I sit in the porch,
intentiv with my pencil as she with her beak:
Coud we discourse together, and wer I to ask for-why
she is making such pother with thatt rubbishy straw,
her answer would be surely: 'I know not, but I MUST.' 140
Then coud she take persuasion of Reason to desist
from a purposeless action, in but a few days hence
when her eggs wer to hatch, she would look for her nest;
and if another springtide found us here again,
with memory of her fault, she would know a new word,
having made conscient passage from the MUST to the OUGHT.

I halt not then nor stumble at how the duteous call
was gotten in course of nature, rather it lieth to show
how it was after-shapen in man from physical
to moral ends, and came no longer only to affirm 150
but sometimes even to oppose the bidding of instinct,
positing beside OUGHT the equivalent OUGHT NOTS,
the stern forbiddances of those tables of stone
that Moses fetch'd out of the thunder of Sinai.

And since we see how man's judgment of Right and Wrong
varieth with education—and thatt without effect
to strengthen or weaken Duty—, we conclude therefrom
that education shapeneth our moralities.
And when and whereas Conscience transfigureth the Instincts
—to affection, as aforesaid, from motherly selfhood, 160
and to spiritual love from lust of breed—, we find
Duty therewith extended in the moral field.
Thus 'tis (as missionaries tell) that head-hunters
who seek relish in refinement of cruelty,
wil yet to soft feelings respond at gentle appeal:
my dog would do as well, coud he understand my speech:

The Testament of Beauty

Yet tho' we see how birds in catering for their young
stint not their self-devotion, and punctiliously observe
distributiv justice; and that dutiful dogs
urged by conflicting calls wil stand awhile perplex'd 170
in dumb deliberation—ne'ertheless, because
the true spiritual combat is unknown to brutes,
moralists teaching virtue as an end-in-itself
repudiate any sanction from motivs engaged
on animal welfare, and make utility
a cant term of reproach; tho' on their higher plane
spiritual conduct also is utilitarian:
For virtue subserveth the soul's comfort and joy,
therewithal no less useful, nay more requisit
than is material comfort to our full happiness 180
in self-realization of perfected nature;
the which a sound doctrin of pleasure wil confirm.

Denial of Use hath done our virtue wrong, while some
belittle also our Ethick, saying the subject is
of matter unknowledgeable in scientific sense,
taking contingency from the imperfection of man.
Granted, were all men perfect, none would seek virtue;
nor should I now debate of it; but neither again
wer all omniscient, would any seek knowledge:
yet go we hunting after truth insatiably 190
as the Saints after holiness, who, comforted
by least attainment, persevere,—*Seeking the Lord
whom they hav found*: and if a check or fault show more
in Ethick, 'tis that the hunter is on fuller cry
after true happiness than after mental truth;
or he thinketh at least to hav well nosed his desire,
and he nameth his quarry 'Satisfaction of soul.'
Whereas of absolute Truth, whatever thatt may be,
or is, he hath not an inkling, nay nor any cause,
save in spiritual faith, ev'n to hope well of it. 200
('Tis for such lack of stand that deep thinkers, who plot

Book IV. Ethick

intellectual approaches to the unknown, wil lean
unconsciously upon ethick, or in the end incline
graciously to'ards it.) Now any deficiency
is more discernible in an object known than in
a thing unknown to us, and in the discussion of it
ther is better likelihood of agreement.

Altho' good disposition (as Aristotle hath it)
may be by beauty educated, and aspire
to theoretic wisdom (as Plato would teach) 210
and Ethick therewithal claim honor of the same rank
that ideal philosophy ascribeth to man,
yet, if for lack of faith he sink that claim, I see
a thing of hap without place in Reality.

On no hand is't deny'd that terms of Right and Wrong
are wholly pertinent to man's condition on earth;
nor that, whatever his destiny may be, his origin
was bestial and his first ethick a rudiment,
that shifting ever and shaping in the story of man
at every time is the index of his growth in grace; 220
and, if the change of customs that the herd adopt
for comfort and to insure what they most value in life,
hath moral tendency upward, then thatt tendency is
the animal sanction of virtue, and wil take honor as such.

But Duty instill'd with order is so almighty of kind
that 'twil make Law of Habit, whence all social codes
outlast their turn and time, and in arrear of life
hold the common folk backward from their nobler vaunt,
lagging and dragging, whether as a garment outgrown
tatter'd and foolish, or as strong fetters and chains 230
wherein *they lie fast-bound in misery and iron.*

Hence cometh all the need and fame of TEACHERS, men
of inborn nobility, call'd Prophets of God,
Saviours of society, Seers of the promised land,—
thatt white-filleted company that Aeneas found

The Testament of Beauty

circled around Musæus in the Elysian fields,
the loved and loveable whose names liv evermore,
the sainted pioneers of salvation, unto whom
all wisdom won and all man's future hope is due;
and with inspiration of their ampler air we see 240
our Ethick split up shear and sharply atwain; two kinds
diverse in kind ther be; the one of social need,
lower, stil holding backward in the clutch of earth,
from old animal bondage unredeem'd; the other
higher and spiritual, that by personal affiance
with beauty hath made escape, soaring away to where
the Ring of Being closeth in the Vision of God.

Sticklers for equality wil hear nought of this,
arguing that social is but a past-personal,
personal a future-social, tenses of one verb, 250
the *amatum* and *amabo* on the stem of 'love',
virtue's pure nativ stock which hath no need of graft;
—a doctrin kindly at heart, that cajolet alik
diffidence of the ruler and conceit of the crowd,
who in collusion float its credit; and awhile
their ship of state runneth like the yacht in the race
that with full bellying sail, for lack of seamanship,
seemeth to forge ahead while it loseth leeway.

No Politick admitteth nor did ever admit
the teacher into confidence: nay ev'n the Church, 260
with hierachy in conclave compassing to install
Saint Peter in Cæsar's chair, and thereby win for man
the promises for which they had loved and worship'd Christ,
relax'd his heav'nly code to stretch her temporal rule.
For social Ethick with its legalized virtue
is but in true semblance, alike for praise or blame,
a friendly domestication of man's old wolf-foe,
the adaptable subservient gentlemanly dog,
beneath groom'd coat and collar in his passion unchanged.
Thus 'tis that levelers, deeming all ethick one, 270

Book IV. Ethick

and for being Socialists thinking themselves Teachers,
can preach class-hatred as the enlighten'd gospel of love;
but should they look to find firm scientific ground,
whereon to found their creed in the true history
of social virtue and of its progress hitherto,
'twil be with them in their research, as 'twas with him
who yesteryear sat down in Mesopotamy
to dig out Abram's birthplace in the lorn grave-yard
of Asian monarchies;—and low hummocks of dust
betray where legendary cities lie entomb'd, 280
Chaldæan KISH and UR; while for all life today
poor nomads, with their sparse flotilla of swarthy tents
and slow sand-faring camels, cruise listlessly o'erhead,
warreners of the waste: Now this man duly unearth'd
the walls whence Terah fitted, but beneath those walls
more walls, and the elder buildings of a dynasty
of wider rule than Abram knew, a nation extinct
ere he was born: where-thru' sinking deeper their shafts
the diggers came yet never on virgin soil, but stil
wondering on earlier walls, arches and masonry, 290
a city and folk undremt of in archæology,
trodden-under ere any story of man began; and there,
happening on the king's tomb, they shovel'd from the dust
the relics of thatt old monarch's magnificence—
Drinking vessels of beaten silver or of clean gold,
vases of alabaster, obsidian chalices,
cylinder seals of empire and delicat gems
of personal adornment, ear-rings and finger-rings,
craftsmen's tools copper and golden, and for music a harp;
withal in silver miniatur his six-oar'd skiff 300
a model in build and trim of such as ply today
Euphrates' flowery marshes: all his earthly toys
gather'd to him in his grave, that he might nothing lack
in the unknown life beyond, but find ready to hand
his jewel'd dice and gaming board and chamber-lamp,

The Testament of Beauty

his toilet-box of paints and unguents—Therefore 'twas
the chariot of his pride whereon he still would ride
was buried with him; there lay yet the enamel'd film
of the inlaid perish'd wood, and all the metal gauds
that had emboss'd the rail: animal masks in gold, 310
wild bulls and lions, and twin-figured on the prow
great panther-heads to glare in silver o'er the course,
impatient of their spring: and one rare master-work
whose grace the old warrior wist not should outlive the name
and fame of all his mighty doings, when he set it up
thatt little nativ donkey, his mascot on the pole.

'Twas he who dug told me of these things and how,
finding himself a housebreaker in the home of men
who sixty hundred years afore, when they left life,
had seal'd their tombs from sacrilege and there had lain, 320
til from the secresy of their everlasting sleep
he had torn the coverlet—his spirit, dazed awhile
in wonder, suddenly was strick'n with great horror;
for either side the pole, where lay the harness'd bones
of the yoke-mated oxen, there beside their bones
lay the bones of the grooms, and slaughter'd at their post
all the king's body-guard, each liegeman spear in hand,
in sepulchred attention; and whereby lay the harp
the arm-bones of the player, as there she had pluck'd her dirge,
lay mingled with its fragments; and nearby disposed, 330
two rows of skeletons, her sisterly audience
whose lavish ear-pendants and gold-filleted hair,
the uniform decoration of their young service,
mark'd them for women of the harem, sacrificed
to accompany their lord, the day when he set forth
to enter into the presence of the scepter'd shades
congregated with splendour in the mansions of death.

Leave Tigris now and Ur. Seek our our Aryan race
by Gunga and Hydaspes in the teeming realm
where Sakya Muni preach'd of gentleness and love, 340

Book IV. Ethick

and took divinity before Christ came: see how
at every Rajah's pyre, in Punjab or Kashmire,
in Vijayanóggar, Kalikata and Udaipur,
for liv-long centuries the mild Hindus hav burnt
their multitudinous girl-concubines alive,
and still beneath our lax imperial rule wil deem
any honest outlawry of their ritual Suttee
a tyrannous impiety of our western manners;
which none the less withheld not of our island kings
the last Henry, styled first Defendër of the Faith, 350
from slaying his wives at will; nor was he for such crime
less esteem'd of the folk; altho' judged as a man
by pagan ethick or christian or by the insight
of poet or historian, more despicable
than we need to suppose thatt old monarch of Ur.

See how cross-eyed the pride of our world-wide crusade
against Nigerian slavery, while the London poor
in their Victorian slums lodged closer and filthier
than the outraged alien; and under liberty's name
our Industry is worse fed and shut out from the sun.— 360
In every age and nation a like confusion is found.

IF DUTY held us long, now as in the old adage
PLEASURE may follow after, taking like second rank
in Plato's myth, as I twist it: wherein we traced
Duty from the selfhood of individual life
growing to reach communion with life eternal;
while in the younger horse was pleasur intensified
by love, untill it issueth in the love of God.
And yet hath pleasure truly its main stronghold in Self,
because the greatest pleasure that man knoweth, is aye 370
the pleasur of life, even as his chief displeasur is death.

This Life-joy, like the breath-kiss of the all-ambient air

The Testament of Beauty

is a self-holocaust, their sheer asceticism
is justified in them; the more because the bent
and nativ color of mind that leadeth them aloof,
or driveth, is that very delicacy of sense,
whereby a pinprick or a momentary whiff
or hairbreadth motion freeth the detent of force
that can distract them wholly from their high pursuit:
wherefor they fly God's garden, whose forbidden fruit 450
(seemeth to them) was sweeten'd by a fiend's desire
to make them fond and foolish. Nature ne'ertheless
singeth loud in her prison, and for all ecstasy
these mystics find no language but to echo again
the psalm of her captivity; nay, furthermore,
the doctrin esoteric in their rapt divines
and their diviner poets—this the novice knew—
is the reincarnation of their renounced desire.

Repudiation of pleasur is a reason'd folly
of imperfection. Ther is no motiv can rebate 460
or decompose the intrinsic joy of activ life,
whereon all function whatsoever in man is based.
Consider how this mortal sensibility
hath a wide jurisdiction of range in all degrees,
from mountainous gravity to imperceptible
faintest tenuities:—The imponderable fragrance
of my window-jasmin, that from her starry cup
of red-stemm'd ivory invadeth my being,
as she floateth it forth, and wantoning unabash'd
asserteth her idea in the omnipotent blaze 470
of the tormented sun-ball, checquering the grey wall
with shadow-tracery of her shapely fronds; this frail
unique spice of perfumery, in which she holdeth
monopoly by royal licence of Nature,
is but one of a thousand angelic species,
original beauties that win conscience in man:
a like marvel hangeth o'er the rosebed, and where

Book IV. Ethick

the honeysuckle escapeth in serpentine sprays
from its dark-cloister'd clamber thru' the old holly-bush,
spreading its joybunches to finger at the sky 480
in revel above rivalry. Legion is their name;
Lily-of-the-vale, Violet, Verbena, Mignonette,
Hyacinth, Heliotrope, Sweet-briar, Pinks and Peas,
Lilac and Wallflower, or such white and purple blooms
that sleep i' the sun, and their heavy perfumes withhold
to mingle their heart's incense with the wonder-dreams,
love-laden prayers and reveries that steal forth from earth,
under the dome of night: and tho' these blossomy breaths,
that hav presumed the title of their gay genitors,
enter but singly into our neighboring sense, that hath 490
no panorama, yet the mind's eye is not blind
unto their multitudinous presences:—I know
that if odour wer visible as color is, I'd see
the summer garden aureoled in rainbow clouds,
with such warfare of hues as a painter might choose
to show his sunset sky or a forest aflame;
while o'er the country-side the wide clover-pastures
and the beanfields of June would wear a mantle, thick
as when in late October, at the drooping of day
the dark grey mist arising blotteth out the land 500
with ghostly shroud. Now these and such-like influences
of tender specialty must not—so fine they be—
fall in neglect and all their loveliness be lost,
being to the soul deep springs of happiness, and full
of lovingkindness to the natural man, who is apt
kindly to judge of good by comfortable effect.
Thus all men ever hav judged the wholesomness of food
from the comfort of body ensuing thereupon,
whereby all animals retrieve their proper diet;
but if when in discomfort 'tis for pleasant hope 510
of health restored we swallow nauseous medicines,
so mystics use asceticism, yea, and no man

The Testament of Beauty

readier than they to assert eventual happiness
to justify their conduct. Whence it is not strange
(for so scientific minds in search of truth digest
assimilable hypotheses) they should extend
their pragmatism, and from their happiness deduce
the very existence and the nature of God, and take
religious consolation for the ground of faith:
as if the pleasure of life were the sign-manual 520
of Nature when she set her hand to her covenant.

But man, vain of his Reason and thinking more to assure
its independence, will disclaim complicity
with human emotion; and regarding his Mother
deemeth it dutiful and nobler in honesty
coldly to criticize than purblindly to love;
and in pride of this quarrel he hath been led in the end
to make distinction of kind 'twixt Pleasure and Happiness;
observing truly enough how one may have pleasure
and yet miss happiness; but this warps the sense 530
and common use of speech, since all tongues in the world
call children and silly folk happy and sometimes even brutes.

The name of happiness is but a wider term
for the unalloy'd conditions of the Pleasure of Life,
attendant on all function, and not to be deny'd
to the soul, unless forsooth in our thought of nature
spiritual is by definition unnatural.

But I would not thus wrong nature; rather say I
that as man realizeth his higher energies,
the quality and value of his pleasures will so change, 540
that though the animal life-joy persist through-out,
yet his transported joy developing thereon
cometh by excellence to need a special term.
And Aristotle in his tenth book thus summeth it—
“Whatsoever faculty may be which hath in man
“natural governance and apprehendeth things
“noble and divine,—it is the energy (so saith he)

Book IV. Ethick

“of thatt faculty in its proper excelence, which is
“the Perfect Happiness;” and with his predicate
he assumeth the less perfect also, and lower states. 550
But these philosophers—their Ethick being concern’d
with man’s perfection—used the abstracted terms whereby
they had pre-defined distinctions, which as they diverged
in separat culmination obscured identity.

’Twas for that reason, I guess, that Aristotle himself
so harpeth on his doctrin, as if he was aware
that his conclusion had somehow miss’d its full premiss:
But if we see Spiritual, Mental and Animal
to be gradations merged together in growth and mix’d
in their gradations, and that the animal pleasure 560
runneth thru’out all grades heartening all energies,
then Aristotle’s wisdom goeth without saying;
and the actual complexity of human conduct
wil appear nature’s order in the condition of growth;
and so the trouble and wonderment of baulk’d insight
may all be presently sponged from the treatises.

Altho’ in the distinction of pleasures good and bad
the unparagon’d nobility of the great virtues
standeth without controversy among them that know
—who instill them as duties—, yet they hav writ no rule 570
nor rubric whereby conduct can in lesser affairs
accommodate these principles, when they conflict
in upright personalities, nor square their use
with the intricat contingencies that knit our lives,
and the interaction of unrelated sequences.
In thatt uncharted jungle a good man wil go right,
while an ill disposition wil miss and go wrong:
yet in the worst we stil may find something to praise,
in the lame child that stumbleth, or the canker’d bud;
ev’n the poor blasted promise of desiderat fruit 580
hath true relation to the absent beauty thereof.

Forever on the asses bridge and in the ship of fools

The Testament of Beauty

life is agog; and there the Muse hath set her stage,
and in humorous compact with philosophy
hideth her godlike face beneath a grinning mask,
and donning the gay motley of idiotic man
empersonateth him in his chance dilemmas;
by the eternal comedy of the unfitness of things
beguiling the disconsolat with sympathy
and cheering contemplation with æsthetic mirth. 590
Full many hav found happiness toiling all their time
thus disporting with truth; and at carving such toys
hav thru' love of children become Teachers of men:
But here *I wol nat han to do of swich matere:*

Since then all promise of spiritual advancement
lieth in two things, good disposition and (as 'twas said)
right education, it followeth here to speak of these.

First then of Disposition.—Unless ther truly be
more good than bad absolutely in the make of man,
ther is no security for him and little hope, 600
except the inherent harmony and unity of good
be such as must in the end outweigh the surplusage
of all discordant enmity; and this well may be:
but should we inquire if Nature hath by any means
inclined man's disposition to the virtuous choice,
we may find how she hath done this, and by the energy
of the imitativ faculty hath assured her end.
“For Mimicry is inborn in man from childhood up:
“and in this differeth he from other animals,
“being the most imitativ: and his first approach 610
“to learning maketh he in mimicry, and hath delight
“in imitations of all kinds.” I would indeed
that Aristotle had set this pregnant verity
in forefront of his Ethick also, as now 'tis found
to stablish his Poetick; for the assumption of it

Book IV. Ethick

here and there in the Morals escapeth notice
and all the consequences thereof are unseen.
But if the cradled child imitateth the shows
that happen around him, he for-sure wil most attend
to those that most attract, and must therefore be drawn 620
and held by the inborn love of Beauty unconsciously
of preference to imitate the more beautiful things.
And because Virtue is an activity, and lieth not
in doctrin and theory but in practice and conduct,
co-ordinating potencies into energy,
(and here 'tis Aristotle again speaketh, not I)
the preferential imitation of right action
is THE HABIT OF VIRTUE: and thus a child well-bred
in good environment, so soon as he is aware
of personality, wil know and think himself 630
a virtuous being and instinctivly, in the proud
realization of Self common to all animals,
becometh to be his own ideal, a such-a-one
as would WILL and DO this (saith he) and never do thatt,
refraining there from shame, consenting here for love,
winning new beauty of soul from the embrace of beauty,
and strength by practised combat against folly and wrong,
to perfect as he may his idea of himself.

Spiritual life being thus imagin'd in the child
thru' conscient personality and love of beauty, 640
—which on so tender a plant budding hath power to bear
the richest fruit of all creation, incomparable—
ther is nought in all his nurtur of more intrinsic need
than is the food of Beauty: as mammal's milk to his flesh,
which admitteth no proxy, so Beauty is to his soul,
that calleth for this comforting of nature's breast,
tho' its outcries be unheard when it pineth in pain:
and since the hunger of mimicry is so strong in him,
that in the lack of milk 'twil ravin gall, and draw
infection and death from evil as quickly as life from good,

The Testament of Beauty

the first intrinsic need in education is found. 651

Thus Christ, who knew what was in man and taught
man's perfect happiness to be the wonted realm
of heav'n within his heart, spake thus **Take hede** (he said)

Se that ye offende not won of these litell wons:

and once again on this wise, "If ther be any sin
"unpardonable even in the wide compassion of God,
"tis the denial and blasphemy of his Holy Spirit,
"and the quenching in others of its nascent flame."

Delicat and subtle are the dealings of nature, 660
whereby the emotionable sense secretly is touch'd
to awareness and by glimpse of heav'nly vision drawn
within the attraction of the creativ energy
that is the ultimat life of all being soe'er:
While Science sitteth apart in her exile, attent
on her other own invisibles; and working back
to the atoms, she handleth their action to harness
the gigantic forces of eternal motion,
in serviceable obedience to man's mortal needs;
and not to be interrupted nor call'd off her task, 670
dreaming, amid the wonders of her sightly works,
thru' her infinitesimals to arrive at last
at the unsearchable immensities of Goddes realm.

But while the intellectual faculty is yet unborn,
spiritual things to children are even as Music is,
thatt firstborn pleasur of animal conscience that now
hath for its human honour its origin forgot;
the which a child absorbeth readily and without thought,
tho' in after years, if thatt initiation hav lack'd,
scarce can a man by grammar come at the elements. 680
Their twain affinity may be seen also in this,
that both are companied by the same full delight
of progress in performance, while the same method
serveth for both; if but the teacher be himself
virtuous or musical—an examplar as such,

Book IV. Ethick

he wil be keenly follow'd, and often in his love
that his pupil surpass him is his best reward.

Of intellectual training 'tis not here to tell;
thatt cometh later, and then the trouble is evermore
the lack of teachers; yet wer teachers plentiful, 690
and gentle environment as common as bramble-scrub,
never coud human wit discern to accommodate
the countless idiosyncracies of mind withal;
indeterminable are they and never can be told.

But 'twer well to consider in what a fusty crypt
the awakening mind is caged when—like a butterfly
that newly hath slipp'd its crysalis to sport i' the sun—
it thrusteth out its finely adapted tentacles
in their first palping movements to the encounter of life,
with confidence exploring its nativ yearnings. 700

How, when this apprehensiv expectancy is met
by fenced obstruction! How, when ev'n the syllables
which with such duteous pains the child had learn'd to tongue,
the secret spell whereat the fabled treasure-house
should open its doors—how, when thatt magic Sesamē
hath proved a foreign jargon and, like a rusty key,
by long mishandling already hath hamper'd the lock!
How should not childish effort, thus thwarted and teased,
recoil dishearten'd bruized and stupefy'd beneath
the rough-shod inculcation of inculcated minds, 710
case-harden'd by their own thoughtless reiterations?

The mud-fish may be happy and at home in the pond,
but live Imagination, conscient of its joy,
ranketh oft with the dunces in such scholarship,
finding its happiness in freedom to mature
the personality of its nativ potency.
Others in after-growth at heavy cost repair
their early damage, since in intellectual things
all errors are remediable; but 'tis not so
in the spiritual life, nay ev'n the soul wash'd pure 720

The Testament of Beauty

of absorb'd taint may take a strange gloss of the lye.

Of two young thoro'breeds galoping neck to neck
I'd choose the colt that with least effort held his course.
Of two runners abreast my liking would crown him
who had greater grace of limb and show'd no trouble of face,
tho' he by such complacency might miss the prize:
But virtue in the soldier is the martyr's heart
that, battling for supremacy, out-stayeth defeat,
firing the citadel ere he yield it to the foe:
and 'tis nobility that pulleth our favour 730
upon the weaker side in any unequal match.

Now in spiritual combat, altho' I must deem
them the most virtuous who with least effort excell,
yet, virtue being a conflict, moralisers hold
that where conflict is hardest virtue must be at best;
and in the rub of life and physical hindrance
a man who has striven heroically and done great deeds,
in spite of frailty or bodily disease or pain,
may win more admiration and praise in the end than he
who with comfort to himself, indolently as it wer, 740
hath done as well; nay, for the very impediments
may ev'n be envied, as old navigators wer
in the glory they had got to hav outridden their storms.
And yet from Zion's hill-top to the Dead-Sea shore,
between the Teacher sitting on the Mount and them,
the nethermost unfortunats, that cannot learn,—
in all the mid-mass crowding on the flowery slopes,
hearers o' the Word, ther is little difference to be told:
The same incarnat traitor routeth in all hearts;
nay, since 'tis an æsthetic delicacy of mind 750
that, refining the enticement of carnal pleasure,
voideth the shame, the elect are oft in straits extreme:
the mastery of warriorship, their apparent grace,
was won by disciplin of deadly strife: in them
ease is no indolence: indolence rather is theirs

Book IV. Ethick

who, ill-disposed to training, are unexercised
in good habit of war; and 'tis the lack thereof
maketh the soldier unready and the conflict so hard,
rather than any unwonted virulence or rage
of the onslaught; for thatt same happeneth anon to all. 760

AND here my thought plungeth into the darksome grove
and secret penetralia of ethic lore, wherein
I hav wander'd often and long and thought to know my way,
and now shall go retracing my remember'd paths,
tho' no lute ever sounded there nor Muse hath sung,
deviously in the obscure shadows, and none follow me
entering where erst I enter'd, and all enter free,
at the great clearing made by Socrates of yore,
when he said KNOW THYSELF; for true to his chief premiss
that ignorance is the root of all men's folly, he taught 770
to turn the lamp of Reason inwardly upon the mind.
And truly with thatt keen *Γνώθι σεαυτόν* of his
was great felling of trees: for not Socrates knew
nor any hath ever kenn'd how man thinketh; and less
how thought thinketh itself; nor how in thatt province
Reason hath right to rule; nor of what stuff the reins
can be, wherewith the Charioteer bridled the steeds
in that same vision of his which Plato saith he told
to Phædrus, as they sat together on the banks
of the Ilissus talking of the passions of men. 780

All terrestrial Life, in all functions and motions,
operateth thru' alliance of living entities
disparat in their structure but logically
correlated in action under some final cause.
Suchlike co-ordinations may be acquired in man
with reason'd purpose consciently, as when a learner
on viol or flute diligently traineth his hand

The Testament of Beauty

to the intricat fing'ring of the stops and strings;
or may be innate, as the spontaneous flight of birds;
or antenatal and altogether inconscient, 790
as the food-organs, call'd vegetativ because
such cellular connivance is the life of plants.

The main co-ordinations whereon life hangeth
wer ever automatous, and such states when acquired
tend to become self-working as they are perfected,
dropping out of our ken: the proverb truly spake
Habit is second nature, and 'twil function best
without superintendence, for the least brain-wave
or timid rippling of self-consciousness can rob
the bodily movements of their nativ grace. 800

Now these perfected unify'd organities,
whether of inconscient birth or such as when acquired
proudly stand off from conscience, all act in response
to external stimulants that vary in kind, and range
from mere material contact to untraceable thought.

Thus the digestiv kind is stirr'd by touch of food
within the body, or by the sight or sound or smell
of the object, or ev'n by the unconscious thought thereof;
and thence thru' appetite by mere thought of the sense;
and can decipher a message in the secret code 810
of language, and prick up at sound of the symbol:

For never can those privy-councilors in the brain
withhold official knowledge from the corporat mind;
ther is no deliberation or whisper'd thought, not ev'n
unspoken intention among them, but it wil leak out
to thatt swarming intelligence where life began,
and where ideas wander at liberty to find
their procreativ fellowship; thatt fluid sea
in which all problems, spiritual or logical
æsthetic mathematic or practic, resolve 820
melting as icebergs launch'd on the warm ocean-stream:
and wheresoe'er this corporat alchemy is at best,

Book IV. Ethick

'tis call'd by all men GENIUS, and its aptitudes
like virtuous disposition may be inherited.

Thus must all kind of stimulus hav come some way
across the misty march-land, whereon men would fix
their disputable boundary between Matter and Mind,
—as every sensation must suffer translation
ere it can mediate in the live machinery
of any final cause or purpose: whence 'twould seem 830
that science went astray thinking to appropriate
some nervous reactions wholly to her material sphere,
and rather should hav thought to extend the mental field.

Now this spontaneous life oweth nought to Reason
(the conscient faculty which Socrates invoked);
and so her claim to be the "very consciousness
of things judging themselves" is "vain above measure":
for every Essence hath its own Idea, and so
cometh thereby to its own full conscient life in man:
for-sure the idea of Beauty is not Reason's idea, 840
nor hath Reason the idea of Courage or of Mirth,
of Faith or Love or Poetry or of Music's delight;
if Reason as an essence owneth to any idea,
let her make good her claim and therewith be content:
so be it; and surely Reason's property wil be
the idea of Order;—and if so, I think to find
how by the very natur of her own faculty
she was deceived to imagin its universal scope;
for since all natur is order'd (nor none wil deny
that 'tis by Reason alone we are of such order aware), 850
all things must of their ordinance come in her court
for judgment; and 'twas thus Pythagoras coud hold
NUMBER to be the universal essence of things:
nay, see the starry atoms in the seed-plot of heav'n
stripp'd to their nakedness are nothing but Number;
and see how Mathematick rideth as a queen
cheer'd on her royal progress thru'out nature's realm;

The Testament of Beauty

see how physical Science, which is Reason's trade
and high profession, booketh ever and docketeth
all things in order and pattern; how Philosophy, 860
shuttling out in the unknown like a hungry spider,
blindly spinneth her geometric webs, testing
and systematizing even her own disorders,
her solipsism and her gossamer ontologies
gnostic or cabbalist: and 'twas thus Socrates
coud evoke Reason to order and disciplin the mind—
the divine Logos that should shine in the darkness,—
a good physician who must heal himself withal.
[The assumed docility is by English moralists
term'd the 'Good Will' and fetch'd in as 'twere from without;
yet 'tis but the old animal instinct of selfhood 871
to'ard realization, which continueth on
with the animal promoted to spiritual life;
wherein desire for betterment is the promise
and premiss of all virtue; or if the willingness
be but desire of knowledge, thatt wil find the goal
where Truth and Virtue and Beauty are all as one.]

Now seeing the aim of Socrates we must inquire
what the Mind's cöntents are; how disorder'd; and why
ther should in the good mind be any disorder at all. 880

What the Mind is, this thing bidden to know itself?
First I bethink me naturally of every man
as a unique creature, a personality
in whom we lucidly distinguish body and mind,
and talk readily of either tho' inseparable
and mutually dependent, together or apart
the created expression of Universal Mind.
And of the body I think as the machinery
of our terrestrial life evolving towards conscience
in the Ring of Reality; and thence of the mind 890

Book IV. Ethick

as thatt evolved conscience, the which in every-one is different, as the body differeth also in each.

And human Intellect I see form'd and compact of the essential Ideas, wherewith soever each man hath come in contact personally, and in so far as he is kindly disposed to absorb their influences to build his personality; and since all ideas come to him thru' the senses, thatt old proviso *nisi ipse intellectus* is futile to me; for *intellectus* here seemeth to exclude itself, 900 as being thatt all-receptiv conscient energy which is the mind of man; thatt ultimat issue of the arch-creativ potency of Being, wherefrom the senses took existence. Thus I come to think that if the mind held all ideas in plenitude 'twould be complete, at one with natur and harmonized with as good harmony as we may find in nature.

Now as our optic science teacheth pure white light to be the consummation of all the color-bands into which by diffraction it can be separated, 910 whereof if any ray went missing, the sunlight wer impure and imperfect (or so we may think); a suchlike imperfection must be in all men's minds, because the complemental ideas parcel'd in each are incomplete, being only such as thatt one man may hav happ'd on, and those only in the measure whereby he is tuned to take cognisance of them: thus it is all men differ each from each, since neither environment nor disposition can ever in any two men be the same or alike, and therefor (as was said) 920 true individuality within the species would seem reach'd in mankind. Again likewise 'tis seen how national mentalities are mutually incomprehensible and irreconcilable; since each group as it rose was determin'd apart

The Testament of Beauty

by conditions of life which none other could share,
by climate, language, and historic tradition
estranging evermore; nor are such obstinate bonds
the weaker for any intrinsic absurdity:

Nay, see the Armenian folk in their snow-burrows, 930
as if distrustful of their high mountainous plateau
between the seas, have riveted their patriotism
by stubborn adherence to an ancient heresy,
a paradox anent the two natures of Christ,
which some theologic bishop, peering in the fog
of his own exhalations, thought pleasing to God;
altho' no creature might possibly understand it.

Again from this same cause it will follow no less
that men commonly run so near to the average;
for the animal ideas are common property 940
and, being the greatest common measure of all mankind,
will stand-out as the mean statistical features.

Again we now may see—and 'tis pleasant to see—
how simple characters have such extreme beauty,
for that the soul's nobility consisteth not
in riches of imagination or intellect
but in harmony of Essences, which hath full power
where a few fundamentals in purity attain
their self-coordination; as honest pots and pans
may for their unsophisticated beauty excell 950
a prize diploma-picture of our academy:
like as in music, when true voices blend in song,
the perfect intonation of the major triad
is sweetest of all sounds; its inviting embrace
resolveth all discords; and all the ambitious flights
of turbulent harmony come in the end to rest
with the fulfilment of its liquidating cloze.

Again we hence rebut that old dilemma of Art,
which would set man in lordly enmity against nature
for that his pensive play transcendeth her beauty; 960

Book IV. Ethick

—as when Sebastian preludeth, all her voices
that ever hav reach'd our ears are crest-fal'n and abash'd:
for tho' man cannot wield her infinit resource
of delicacy and strength, yet hath he in lieu thereof
a range triumphant, where his exorbitant thought
defying Space and Time hath power to blend all things
visible and invisible, and freely redispose
every essence that he knoweth, to parcel them at will—
or so he thinketh—, like an occult magician
whose summons all spirits must attend and obey, 970
from the heart-blaze of heaven to the unvisited deep;
tho' he hav no wizardry to exorcise them withal.
Now this dilemma (I say) is rebutted hereby,
because man's faculty of creation, rare in him
and not at his command, is but Nature herself,
who danceth in her garden at the blossöming-time
'mong the flowers of her setting; and tho' true it be
that Art needeth as full devotion and diligence
in the performance as doth Virtue, yet i' the mind
of the artist Nature's method surely is on this wise;— 980
the Ideas which thru' the senses hav found harborage,
being come to mortal conscience work-out of themselves
their right co-ordinations and, creatively
seeking expression, draw their natural imagery
from the same sensuous forms whereby they found entrance;
thus linking up with all the long tradition of Art.

The manner of this magic is purest in musick,
but by the learner is seen more clearly in poetry,
wherein each verbal symbol exposeth its idea;
so that 'tis manifest by what promptings of thought 990
the imaginativ landscape is built and composed,
and how horizon'd: And the secret of a poem
lieth in this intimat echo of the poet's life.

Now in its selfcreativity the manner of Art
cannot be simulated, altho' Mimicry

The Testament of Beauty

is Beauty's cradle: But, as in the Spirit of Man
all manner of grades are found, so wil it be in his Art,
with such disorder of thought as is not here to tell;
for every man, whom Beauty hath laid beneath her spell,
—tho' but by glimpse or dream, and him full ignorant 1000
of what idea hath moved him and ev'n by what means;—
wil feel about to express some mintage of himself,
by imitation or birdlike hymeneal lilt,
to fix his hold on joy, his COGITO ERGO SUM.
Thus may a jingle of words fasten his faith on God,
as schoolboys memorize their lesson better in rhyme.

Inasmuch then as the ideas in any one mind
are a promiscuous company muster'd at random,
ther wil be such disorder as Reason can perceive
and may hav skill to amend; but tho' we grant her art 1010
valid in principle and salutary in effect,
the debit of failure is heavy in her accounts.
Yet we discredit not all Medicine because
ther be incurable maladies that end in death,—
nor yet because the leech, when he is call'd in to heal
an indigestiv stomach, can hav no dealing
directly with the embroil'd co-ordinating cells,—
and, for the lack of any intelligent knowledge
of their intimat bickerings, wil hav recourse
to palliatives and sentimental assurances 1020
of favorable conditions, exercise and air,
hoping thus to entice them to a better behaviour,—
or observing some chemical excess in their chyme
wil deftly neutralize it with a pinch of salt;
so we shall also allow Reason her claim to rule:
and to judge by oneself, as each man must, I find
Reason wil diagnose the common ailment of Mind
a lack of harmony; for with the Ideas at war
—now one Idea in mastery and now another,

Book IV. Ethick

acting at call o' the moment indiscriminately,— 1030
the man is foolish, unreasonable as we say,
inept, without set purpose, weak of will; whereas
if all should work together in concert, he wil be
determin'd and consistent: And I see man's Will
is here no independent concentrated force,
like the steel spring box'd-up in a French clock and wound
for local distribution, but is rather itself
the concentrating of a predistributed
intrinsic power;—the emotions, passions and desires,
concurrent with the Ideas, being surely of themselves 1040
wilful enough, and able among themselves at strife
to make a fool, and in co-ordination a sage.

WILL, then, in the good mind a sustain'd harmony,
is in the bad a dissonance, or it may be a strange
co-ordination, or the tyranny of one idea;
from which our great civic convulsions mostly arise
and popular rebellions, when the Demagog
hath fulminated some mighty essential idea,
which entereth wildly into the loose minds of the herd
and, finding there no governance, runneth riot 1050
and, drawing all wilful authority to itself,
wil seem the only live thing; like a firebrand at night
flaring afar, that i' the sunlight wer a troublous smoke:
and if such insurrection by contagion attain
predominance uncontrollable, to the overthrow
of any existing rule, then the Will of the folk
is dubb'd by history's pen the WILL OF GOD.
But since this over-mastering prevalent idea
may be good in itself while it wreaketh but wrong,
and since I see that all human activities 1060
may be order'd equally for ravage or defence,
Reason herself here questioneth me how I trust
her mere ordering of life to make for happiness—
whereto my answer is my good faith in what I hav writ.

The Testament of Beauty

How the mind of man from inconscient existence
cometh thru' the animal by growth of reasoning
to'ard spiritual conscience hath been duly told:
And Reason—being essentially (as in place 'twas found)
the idea of Order, and thus itself the appurtenance
of essences, with them passing from physical 1070
unto spiritual order in a mind endued
with conscience of the higher spiritual essences—
Reason (say I) wil rise to awareness of its rank
in the Ring of Existence, where man looketh up
to the first cause of all; and wil itself decree
and order discreetly the attitude of the soul
seeking self-realization in the vision of God,
becoming at the last thatt arch-conscience of all,
to which the Greek sage who possess'd it made appeal.

The attraction of this motion is our conscience of it, 1080
our love of wisdom and of beauty; and the attitude
of those attracted wil be joyful obedience
with reverence to'ard the omnificent Creator
and First Cause, whose Being is thatt beauty and wisdom
which is to be apprehended only and only approach'd
by right understanding of his creation, and found
in thatt habit of faith which some thinkers hav styled
The Life of Reason; and this only true bond of love
and reasonable relation (if relation ther be)
'twixt creature and creator, man and nature's God, 1090
the which we call *Religion*,—is fundamental,
physically and metaphysically in fashion
or force undistinguishable from Duty itself:
sprung from the same primal reality, it also
aborted in like dolorous superstition, when
the first-born intimations of spiritual life
scared man's animal mind, that in childish terror
seeking protection from the unseen, fenced his dark cave
with codes of fearful fantasy and—flush'd by the stir

Book IV. *Ethick*

of the irresistible impulse which drave him (yea, still 1100
driveth) with fierce exultation (albeit we deplore
thatt barbarous aberration),—with credulous magic
cloggeth his airy spirit and discrediteth
his Reason and Faith alike so old a trouble and great
that the honest indictment of the Epicurean
goeth unrefuted, and his famous verse TANTUM
RELIGIO POTUIT SUADERE MALORUM
yet ringeth true as when he thought to benefit
mankind, and from his woes rescue him for ever,
drowning the thought of God from off the face of the earth
in his deluge of atoms; and made in the mind 1111
a second Void, the which his sect should keep inane
by the inventiv levity of their enlightenment;
til, as with animals that hav fasted too long
and aking within for their emptiness wil eat
too greedily, we see in our fellows today
fresh recrudescence of forgonn superstition;
the while our generation, sicken'd by the grime
of murky slums, slag-heaps and sooty bushes,
wil plan garden-cities and for her soilure make 1120
reddition to Nature, replanting the fair lands
which our industrial grandsires disaforested.

This hankering after lost Beauty, in sickness of heart
a disconsolat sentiment, is the remnant grace
of nature's covenant, the starved germ *athirst for God*
ev'n for the living God, that singeth in the psalm
QUEMADMODUM CERVUS, and now amidst the blank
tyranny of ugliness maketh many a rebel
pining for enlargement and plotting to recall
thatt old arrant exile who, for all her mischief, 1130
hid neath her cloak the master-key of happiness.

In truth "spiritual animal" wer a term for man
nearer than "rational" to define his genus;
Faith being the humanizer of his brutal passions,

The Testament of Beauty

the clarifier of folly and medicine of care,
the clue of reality, and the driving motiv
of thatt self-knowledge which teacheth the ethick of life.

And yet hath PRAYER, the heav'n-breathing foliage of faith,
found never a place in ethick: for Philosophy
filtering out delusions from her theory of life, 1140
in dread of superstition gave religion away
to priests and monks, who rich in their monopoly
furbish and trim the old idols, that they dare not break,
for fear of the folk and need of good disciplin.
But since all men alike, in any strain of heart
or great emotion of soul, credulous or sceptic, fall
instinctivly to prayer for thatt solace and strength
which they who use the habit may be seen to hav found—
nay, had Prayer no effect other than reverence
for the self-knowledge, which the Greek enjoyn'd, whereby
'tis sovran to bind character, concentrate Will, 1151
and purify intention—nay, ev'n so 'twould claim
a place among the causes of determin'd flux.

Ah! tho' it may be a simple thing in reach of all,
Best ever is rare, a toilsome guerdon; and prayer is like
those bodily exercises that athletes wil use,
which each must humbly learn, and ere he win to power
so diligently practise, and in such strict course
as wil encroach unkindly on the agreements of life:
whence men slouch in the laxity that they call ease, 1160
rather than rouse to acquiring thatt strength, without which
the body cannot know the pleasur of its full ease,
the leisur of strength in the hard labor of life.

Now every emotion hath the bodily expression
beseeming each; and since the body cannot be
without some attitude, so Prayer wil hav its own:
and here just as in any athletic exercise

Book IV. Ethick

ther be postures and motions foolish in themselves
and often undignified, so too the postur of prayer
may shame our pride of spirit, which would grudge the limbs
warrant of entry upon her sacred solitudes; 1171
albeit the body come there in full abject guise
to do submission and pay fealty to the soul:

And since our speech, in its mere vocal cries and calls,
hath less natural beauty and true significance
than the bodily gestures which convey our desires,
so ev'n the words of prayer wil lack in dignity
and seem impertinent; as full often they be,
and ever had been, unless man's language had upgrown
from makeshift unto mastery of his thought, and learn'd 1180
by its fine musing art to redeem for his soul
the beauty of holiness, marrrying creatively
his best earthly delight with his heav'nliest desire,
when he calleth on God, *Send forth thy light and truth
that they may lead me and bring me unto thy Holy Hill,
to thatt fair place which is the joy of the whole earth.*

See! ther is never dignity in a concourse of men,
save only as some spiritual gleam hearteneth the herd.
Any idea whatsoe'er new-born to consciousness,
if it infect the folk, taketh repetend life 1190
and exuberant difformity of disorder'd growth
from physical communion of emotion and thought;
and of its nascent appetency 'twil embrace
affinity in its host, to stagger and eliminate
all other ideas, thus impropotionably
surmounting its own province in Nature's order;
so that unless itself it be a thing of Beauty,
insurmountable of kind, more beauteous in excess—
as when the glow reverberating in a golden cup
multiplyeth the splendour,—it cometh that the herd, 1200
being in its empassionment ever irrational,
wil even of harmless enthusiasm breed disgrace.

The Testament of Beauty

Thus in our English sport, the spectacular games,
where tens of thousands flock throttling the entrance-gates
like sheep to th' pen, wherein they sit huddled to watch
the fortune o' the football, ther is often here and there
mid the seething glomeration of thatt ugly embankment
of gazing faces, one that came to enjoy the sight
knowingly, and yet looketh little on the contest: to him
the crowd is the spectacle; its wrestle and agony 1210
is more than the actors, and its contagion so thick
and irresistible, that ere he feel surprise
he too may find himself, yea philosophy and all,
carried away—as when a strong swimmer in the sea
who would regain the shore, is by the headlong surf
toss'd out of action, and like a drifted log roll'd up
breathless and unresisting on the roaring beach.

But if he join the folk, when at the cloze of Lent
they kneel in the vast dimness of a city church,
while on the dense silence the lector's chant treadeth 1220
from cadence to cadence the long dolorous way
of the great passion of Christ,—or anon when they rise
to free their mortal craving in the exultant hymn
that ringeth with far promise of eternal peace . . .
or should it happen to him, in strange lands far from home,
to watch the Moslem host, when at their hour of prayer
they troop in wild accoutrement their long-drill'd line
motionless neath the sun upon the Arabian sands,
hush'd to th' Imám's solemn invocation of God,
as their proud tribal faith savagely draweth strength 1230
from the well-spring of life,—then at the full Amen
of their deep-throated respond he wil feel his spirit
drawn into kinship and their exaltation his own;
the more that he himself can be no part thereof,
incomprehensible because comprehending:
—and they be muddied pools whereat the herd water.

Such is the dignity of prayer in the common folk;

Book IV. *Ethick*

and its humility is the robe of intellect.

So whenever it hath been by some mystics renounced
in sanctuary of their sublime abstraction—as if
utter abnegation had left no manners else to abjure,—
they appear to lack in use and duty of fellowship.

Yet in such solitaires, pallid clerks of heaven,
souls blanch'd for lack of sunjoys (as 'twould seem to have
been),

their contemplation (it may be) of very intensity
generateth ideas of higher irradiance;
for ideas born to human personality,
having their proper attractions like as atom or cell,
from soul to soul pass freely; and 'twas this mystery,
whereof they kenn'd the need who set that clause i' the creed,
which, compelling belief in the COMMUNION OF SAINTS, 1251
foldeth the sheep in pastures of eternal life.

Nor doubt I that as this thinking machinery
perisheth with the body, so animal thought
with all its whimper and giggle must perish therewith,
with all shames, all vain ostentation and ugliness,
and all personality of all other ideas;
except it be that, like as in unconscient things
whence conscience came, ther is also thru'out conscient life
the same emergent evolution, persisting
in our spiritual life to the goal of conscience.

This mind perisheth with this body, unless
the personal co-ordination of its ideas
hav won to Being higher than animal life,
at thatt point where the Ring cometh upward to reach
the original creativ Energy which is God,
with conscience entering into life everlasting.

'Twas at thatt hour of beauty when the setting sun

The Testament of Beauty

squandereth his cloudy bed with rosy hues, to flood
his lov'd works as in turn he biddeth them Good-night; 1270
and all the towers and temples and mansions of men
face him in bright farewell, ere they creep from their pomp
naked beneath the darkness;—while to mortal eyes
'tis given, ifso they close not of fatigue, nor strain
at lamplit tasks—'tis given, as for a royal boon
to beggarly outcasts in homeless vigil, to watch
where uncurtain'd behind the great windows of space
Heav'n's jewel'd company circleth unapproachably—

'Twas at sunset that I, fleeing to hide my soul
in refuge of beauty from a mortal distress, 1280
walk'd alone with the Muse in her garden of thought,
discoursing at liberty with the mazy dreams
that came wavering pertinaciously about me; as when
the small bats, issued from their hangings, flitter o'erhead
thru' the summer twilight, with thin cries to and fro
hunting in muffled flight atween the stars and flowers.

Then fell I in strange delusion, illusion strange to tell;
for as a man who lyeth fast asleep in his bed
may dream he waketh, and that he walketh upright
pursuing some endeavour in full conscience—so 'twas 1290
with me; but contrawise; for being in truth awake
methought I slept and dreamt; and in thatt dream methought
I was telling a dream; nor telling was I as one
who, truly awaked from a true sleep, thinketh to tell
his dream to a friend, but for his scant remembrances
findeth no token of speech—it was not so with me;
for my tale was my dream and my dream the telling,
and I remember wondring the while I told it
how I told it so tellingly. And yet now 'twould seem
that Reason inveigled me with her old orderings; 1300
as once when she took thought to adjust theology,
peopling the inane that vex'd her between God and man
with a hierarchy of angels; like those asteroids

Book IV. Ethick

wherewith she later fill'd the gap 'twixt Jove and Mars.

Verily by Beauty it is that we come at WISDOM,
yet not by Reason at Beauty: and now with many words
pleasing myself betimes I am fearing lest in the end
I play the tedious orator who maundereth on
for lack of heart to make an end of his nothings.

Wherefor as when a runner who hath run his round 1310
handeth his staff away, and is glad of his rest,
here break I off, knowing the goal was not for me
the while I ran on telling of what cannot be told.

For not the Muse herself can tell of Goddess love;
which cometh to the child from the Mother's embrace,
an Idea spacious as the starry firmament's
inescapable infinity of radiant gaze,
that fadeth only as it outpasseth mortal sight:
and this direct contact is 't with eternities,
this springtide miracle of the soul's nativity 1320
that oft hath set philosophers adrift in dream;
which thing Christ taught, when he set up a little child
to teach his first Apostles and to accuse their pride,
saying, *Unless ye shall receive it as a child,*
ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven.

So thru'out all his young mental apprenticeship
the child of very simplicity, and in the grace
and beauteous attitude of infantine wonder,
is apt to absorb Ideas in primal purity,
and by the assimilation of that immortal food 1330
may build immortal life; but ever with the growth
of understanding, as the sensible images
are more and more corrupt, troubled by questioning thought,
or with vainglory alloy'd, 'tis like enough the boy
in prospect of his manhood wil hav cast to th' winds
his Baptism with his Babyhood; nor might he escape
the fall of Ev'ryman, did not a second call

The Testament of Beauty

of nature's Love await him to confirm his Faith
or to revoke him if he is wholly lapsed therefrom.

And so mighty is this second vision, which cometh 1340
in puberty of body and adolescence of mind
that, forgetting his Mother, he calleth it "first Love";
for it mocketh at suasion or stubbornness of heart,
as the ocean-tide of the omnipotent Pleasur of God,
flushing all avenues of life, and unawares
by thousandfold approach forestalling its full flood
with divination of the secret contacts of Love,—
of faintest ecstasies aslumber in Nature's calm,
like thought in a closed book, where some poet long since
sang his throbbing passion to immortal sleep—with coy 1350
tendernesses delicat as the shifting hues
that sanctify the silent dawn with wonder-gleams,
whose evanescence is the seal of their glory,
consumed in self-becoming of eternity;
til every moment as it flyeth, cryeth "Seize!

Seize me ere I die! I am the Life of Life."

'Tis thus by near approach to an eternal presence
man's heart with divine furor kindled and possess'd
falleth in blind surrender; and finding therewithal
in fullest devotion the full reconcilment 1360
betwixt his animal and spiritual desires,
such welcome hour of bliss standeth for certain pledge
of happiness perdurable: and could he sustain
this great enthusiasm, then the unbounded promise
would keep fulfilment; since the marriage of true minds
is thatt once fabled garden, amidst of which was set
the single Tree that bore such med'cinable fruit
that if man ate thereof he should liv for ever.

Friendship is in loving rather than in being lov'd,
which is its mutual benediction and recompense; 1370
and tho' this be, and tho' love is from lovers learn'd,
it springeth none the less from the old essence of self.

Book IV. Ethick

No friendless man ('twas well said) can be truly himself;
what a man looketh for in his friend and findeth,
and loving self best, loveth better than himself,
is his own better self, his live lovable idea,
flowering by expansion in the loves of his life.

And in the nobility of our earthly friendships
we hav all grades of attainment, and the best may claim
perfection of kind; and so, since ther be many bonds 1380
other than breed (friendships of lesser motiv, found
even in the brutes) and since our politick is based
on actual association of living men, 'twil come
that the spiritual idea of Friendship, the huge
vastidity of its essence, is fritter'd away
in observation of the usual habits of men;
as happ'd with the great moralist, where his book saith
that ther can be no friendship betwixt God and man
because of their unlimited disparity.

From this dilemma of pagan thought, this poison of faith,
Man-soul made glad escape in the worship of Christ; 1391
for his humanity is God's Personality,
and communion with him is the life of the soul.

Of which living ideas (when in the struggle of thought
harden'd by language they became symbols of faith)
Reason builded her maze, wherefrom none should escape,
wandering intent to map and learn her tortuous clews,
chanting their clerkly creed to the high-echoing stones
of their hand-fashion'd temple: but the Wind of heav'n
bloweth where it listeth, and Christ yet walketh the earth,
and talketh still as with those two disciples once 1401
on the road to Emmaus—where they walk and are sad;
whose vision of him then was his victory over death,
thatt resurrection which all his lovers should share,
who in loving him had learn'd the Ethick of happiness;
whereby they too should come where he was ascended
to reign over men's hearts in the Kingdom of God.

The Testament of Beauty

Our happiest earthly comradeships hold a foretaste
of the feast of salvation and by thatt virtue in them
provoke desire beyond them to out-reach and surmount 1410
their humanity in some superhumanity
and ultimat perfection: which, howe'er 'tis found
or strangely imagin'd, answereth to the need of each
and pulleth him instinctivly as to a final cause.
Thus unto all who hav found their high ideal in Christ,
Christ is to them the essence discern'd or undiscern'd
of all their human friendships; and each lover of him
and of his beauty must be as a bud on the Vine
and hav participation in him; for Goddes love
is unescapable as nature's environment, 1420
which if a man ignore or think to thrust it off
he is the ill-natured fool that runneth blindly on death.

This Individualism is man's true Socialism.
This is the rife Idea whose spiritual beauty
multiplieth in communion to transcendant might.
This is thatt excelent way whereon if we wil walk
all things shall be added unto us—thatt Love which inspired
the wayward Visionary in his dóctrinal ode
to the three christian Graces, the Church's first hymn
and only deathless athanasian creed,—the which 1430
“except a man believe he cannot be savèd”.

This is the endearing bond whereby Christ's company
yet holdeth together on the truth of his promise
that he spake of his great pity and trust in man's love,
Lo, I am with you always ev'n to the end of the world.

Truly the Soul returneth the body's loving
where it hath won it . . . and God so loveth the world . . .
and in the fellowship of the friendship of Christ
God is seen as the very self-essence of love,
Creator and mover of all as activ Lover of all, 1440
self-express'd in not-self, without which no self were.
In thought whereof is neither beginning nor end

Book IV. Ethick

nor space nor time; nor any fault nor gap therein
'twixt self and not-self, mind and body, mother and child,
'twixt lover and loved, God and man: but ONE ETERNAL
in the love of Beauty and in the selfhood of Love.

FINIS

Publisher's Note on The Text of THE TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY

THE slight approach to a simplified spelling in this book is copied from the author's MS., which the printer was instructed to follow. The simplification, as will be seen, is mainly confined to two particulars, namely the final *e* and the doubled consonant. Since this *e* is invariably mute he would reserve it to distinguish heavy from light syllables: thus *hav*, not *have*, and *liv* distinguished from *live*; and all the *-ate*, *-ile*, *-ive*, and *-ite* words can have their speech-values shown, as *steril* and *puerile*; and thus *ther* is no confusion there.

And so the doubled consonant, which following the short vowel denotes its accentuation, is retained for that purpose: and this allows the useful distinction of the demonstrative pronoun *thatt*, from the other *thats* which have no proper accented vowel.

Inconsistencies (except for possible oversights such as *shear* for *sheer* in IV. 241 and *ethick* for *ethic* in IV. 353) are intentional, any rule being stayed at that point where it would needlessly distract the reader: thus *nature* appears in two spellings, of which the explanation is that the final syllable (whether the word be pronounced as may be indicated by the spelling *nāt^hur*, or by *nacher* as recognized by our Southern-English authorities) is always light and unaccented; but since the syllable *tur* has an uncertain value and is very offensive to the eye, the common full spelling *ture* is always maintained, except in those places where it suffers liquid synalæpha in the prosody, where the omission of the *e* guides the eye to the easy reading of the rhythm: and the author would explain that the use of *-eth* for the 3rd per. sing. of verbs is not an archaic fancy, but a practical advantage, indispensable to him, not only for its syllabic lightness, but because by distinguishing verbs from the identical substantives, it sharpens the rhetoric and often liberates the syntax.

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
A cottage built of native stone	354
A coy inquisitive spirit	27
<i>Affliction of Richard</i>	302
A frosty Christmas Eve	477
After long sleep when Psyche first awoke	105
Again with pleasant green	252
Ah heavenly joy	219
Ah, what a change	441
Ah! wild-hearted wand'rer	478
All-ador'd, all glorious Aphrodita	551
All earthly beauty hath one cause	204
All women born	241
Almighty wondrous everlasting	479
A man that sees by chance	206
<i>Amiel</i>	441
Among the meadows	371
And I am asked for mere variety	555
And truly need there was	113
An effigy of brass	349
Angel spirits of sleep	291
An idle June day	206
<i>Anniversary</i>	292, 363, 443
A poppy grows upon the shore	234
April adance in play	475
<i>April, 1885</i>	284
Ariel, O,—my angel, my own	299
A schoolboy lay one night abed	535
<i>Asian Birds</i>	307
A single lamp there stood	161
Askest thou of these graves?	491
A song of my heart.	311
As our car rustled swiftly	539
Assemble, all ye maidens	238
At dead of unseen night	442
A thousand times hath in my heart's behoof	201
At times with hurried hoofs	205
Awake, my heart, to be loved	277
Away now, lovely Muse	221
A winter's night with the snow about	272

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
Beautiful is man's home	496
Beautiful must be the mountains	311
Beauty sat with me	215
Beauty, the eternal Spouse of the Wisdom of God	657
Because thou canst not see	268
Behold! the radiant Spring	255
Belov'd of all to whom that Muse is dear	376
Beneath the wattled bank	330
Be these the selfsame verses	533
Betwixt two billows of the downs	301
Bright day succeedeth unto day	61
Bright, my beloved, be thy day	363
<i>Britannia Victrix</i>	497
<i>Buch der Lieder</i>	533
<i>Burns, To Robert</i>	384
But Aphrodite to the house of Zeus	153
But Eros now recover'd from his hurt	169
But fairest Psyche still in favour rose	97
By our dear sons' graves	491
Careless wast thou in thy pride	497
<i>Catullus, To</i>	550
<i>Cheddar Pinks</i>	507
<i>Chenier, From André</i>	443
<i>Chinese, From the</i>	442
<i>Chivalry of the Sea</i>	490
Christ and his mother	313
<i>Christmas Eve, 1917</i>	493
Clear and gentle stream	225
<i>Cliff-Top</i>	229
Close up, bright flow'rs	71
Cold is the winter day	308
<i>College Garden in 1917</i>	518
Come gentle sleep, I woo thee	211
Come, rosy angel, thy coronet donning	437
<i>Come se quando</i>	522
<i>Communion of Saints</i>	443
Countryman Hodge has gone to fight	546
Crown Winter with green	297
<i>Curfew Tower</i>	482
 <i>Dead Child</i>	 267
Dear lady, when thou frownest.	232

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
<i>Dejection</i>	260
<i>Demeter</i>	49
<i>Democritus</i>	503
<i>Dirge</i>	397
<i>Downs</i>	251
<i>Dream</i>	542
<i>Dreary was winter</i>	220
<i>Dunstone Hill</i>	354
<i>Duteous Heart</i>	350
<i>Eclogues I, II, III</i>	323, 327, 330
<i>Elegy</i> ('Clear and gentle stream')	225
<i>Elegy</i> ('The wood is bare')	227
<i>Elegy among the Tombs</i>	258
<i>Elegy on a Lady</i>	238
<i>Elegy: Recollections of Solitude</i>	367
<i>Elegy: The Summer-House on the Mound</i>	332
<i>Emily Brontë</i>	534
<i>Ended are many days</i>	367
<i>England to India</i>	496
<i>England will keep her dearest jewel bright</i>	546
<i>Epistles I, II</i>	409, 423
<i>Epitaph on the Worcesters</i>	491
<i>Epitaphs</i>	443
<i>Épos</i>	348
<i>Eros and Psyche</i>	87
<i>Eternal Father, who didst all create</i>	221
<i>Ἐρώσιον ἄχθος ἀρούρης</i>	484
<i>Evening. From Wm. Blake</i>	437
<i>Excellent Way</i>	495
<i>Fair Brass</i>	349
<i>Fair lady of learning</i>	389
<i>Fight well, my comrades</i>	443
<i>Fire of heaven, whose starry arrow</i>	290
<i>First Spring Morning</i>	318
<i>Flame-throated robin</i>	309
<i>Flowering Tree</i>	476
<i>Floyd, to Thomas</i>	377
<i>Flycatchers</i>	483
<i>Folk alien to the Muse</i>	501

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
Fool that I was: my heart was sore	492
For beauty being the best of all we know	191
For thou art mine	188
<i>Fortunatus Nimium</i>	502
<i>Founder's Day</i>	313
<i>Fourth Dimension</i>	438
<i>Fourth of June at Eton</i>	330
<i>Francis Jammes, To</i>	531
<i>French, From the</i>	438, 442
From a friend's house had I gone forth	537
 <i>Garden in September</i>	 304
Gay and lovely is earth	53
Gay Robin is seen no more	285
<i>Gheluwelt</i>	491
<i>Ghosts</i>	484
<i>Giovanni Duprè</i>	327
Gird on thy sword, O man	405
<i>Gloire de Voltaire, La</i>	378
Gloom and the night are thine	401
Goddess azure-mantled and aureoled	480
<i>Great Elm</i>	537
<i>Greek, From the</i>	551
<i>Growth of Love</i>	185
 Hark! the world is full of thy praise	 364
Hark to the merry birds	283
Hark! what spirit doth entreat	403
<i>Harry Ellis Wooldridge, To</i>	501
Haste on, my joys	269
Having told of SELFHOOD, ere now I tell of BREED	623
Heavy meanwhile at heart	145
<i>Hell and Hate</i>	484
<i>His Excellency, To</i>	544
His poisoned shafts.	240
<i>Hodge</i>	546
How could I quarrel or blame you	193
How fares it, friend, since I	377
How should I be to Love unjust	540
How thickly the far fields of heaven	522
How well my eyes remember	332
<i>Hymn of Nature</i>	401

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
<i>Ibant Obscuri</i>	444
I care not if I live	203
I climb the mossy bank	338
I died in very flow'r	444
<i>Idle Flowers, The</i>	351
If I could but forget and not recall	207
I found to-day out walking	233
I had come in front of a building and knew	542
I have lain in the sun	502
—I have loved flowers that fade	263
I have sown upon the fields	351
I heard a linnet courting	231
I heard great Hector	213
I know not how I came	246
I live on hope	218
I love all beauteous things	281
I love my lady's eyes	278
I made another song	237
In all things beautiful	202
In autumn moonlight	215
<i>In der Fremde</i>	478
<i>Indolence</i>	270
I never shall love the snow again	309
In midmost length of hundred-citied Crete	89
In still midsummer night	374
In thee my spring of life	190
In the golden glade	317
In this May-month	307
In this neglected, ruin'd edifice	209
<i>Invitation to the Country, and Reply</i>	252, 255
<i>Invitation to the Oxford Pageant, July 1907, An</i>	389
In ways of beauty and peace	402
I praise the tender flower	272
I saw it all, Polly, how when	508
I saw the Virgin-mother	245
<i>Isle of Achilles, The</i>	359
I stand on the cliff	266
It's all up I may tell you	550
I travel to thee with the sun's first rays	201
I will be what God made me	218
I will not let thee go	232
I wish'd to sing thy grace	347
I would be a bird	198

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
<i>Jammes, to Francis</i>	531
<i>January</i>	308
<i>Je donnerais pour revivre à vingt ans</i>	378
<i>Joachim, To Joseph</i>	376
<i>Johannes Milton, Senex</i>	439
Joy of your opulent atoms	503
Joy, sweetest lifeborn joy	275
 <i>Kate's Mother</i>	 514
Kind dove-wing'd Peace	486
 <i>Labe, From Louise</i>	 437
<i>Larks</i>	306
<i>Last week of February, 1890</i>	283
<i>Late Spring Evening</i>	245
<i>Laus Deo</i>	300
<i>Lawrence and Richard</i>	327
Let praise devote thy work	300
Let us, as by this verdant bank	250
<i>London Snow</i>	265
Long are the hours the sun is above	235
Look down the river	327
Look! Look! the spring is come	318
Love and the Muse have left their home	501
<i>Love Lyric, A</i>	347
Love not too much	302
Love on my heart from heaven fell	287
Love that I know	217
Love to Love calleth	395
<i>Low Barometer</i>	541
Lo where the virgin veiled in airy beams	71
 Man born of desire	 397
Man, born to toil	402
Man hath with man	323
Man's mind that hath this earth for home	495
Many happy returns, sweet Babe	493
Mazing around my mind	484
<i>Melancholia</i>	375
<i>Melancholy</i>	531
Mid the squander'd colour	507
<i>Millicent</i>	372
<i>Milton, Johannes</i>	439

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
<i>Months, The</i>	323
<i>Morning Hymn</i>	261
Mortal Prudence, handmaid of divine Providence	569
Mortal though I be, yea ephemeral	443
<i>Music, Ode to</i>	392
My bed and pillow are cold	273
My delight and thy delight	339
My eyes for beauty pine	286
My lady pleases me and I please her	202
Myriad-voiced Queen	392
My soul is drunk with joy	46
My spirit kisseth thine	298
My spirit sang all day	281
My wearied heart	220
 <i>Narcissus</i>	 479
<i>Nightingales</i>	311
No country know I so well	491
<i>Noel: Christmas Eve, 1913</i>	477
No ethical system, no contemplation	423
<i>North Wind in October</i>	317
Nothing is joy without thee	199
<i>November</i>	344
Now all the windows	340
Now in wintry delights	409
Now since to me altho' by thee refused	193
Now thin mists temper	304
 O bold majestic downs	 251
<i>October</i>	475
<i>Ode on the Tercentenary Commemoration of Shakespeare, 1916</i>	486
<i>Ode to Music</i>	392
O flesh and blood, comrade to tragic pain	197
O golden Sun, whose ray	261
O heavenly fire, life's life	40
O Love, I complain	335
O Love, my muse	286
O miserable man	37
'O my goddess divine'	204
O my life's mischief	205
O my uncared-for songs	212

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
O my vague desires	46, 264
On a mournful day	500
Once I would say	210
One grief of thine	373
One of all our brave commanders	544
On the Hellenic board of Crete's fair isle	137
Open for me the gates of delight	399
O that the earth, or only this fair isle	72
O thou unfaithful	273
<i>Our Lady</i>	480
Over the warring waters	490
O weary pilgrims	198
<i>Oxford Pageant, July 1907, An Invitation to the</i>	389
O youth whose hope is high	280
'Pages Inédites', Etc., For	491
<i>Palm Willow, The</i>	306
<i>Passer-by, A</i>	244
<i>Pater Filio</i>	343
Perch'd on the upland wheatfields	514
Perfect little body	267
<i>Philosopher and his Mistress, The</i>	479
<i>Philosopher to his Mistress, The</i>	268
<i>Ποικιλόθρον'</i>	551
<i>Poor Child</i>	500
<i>Poor Poll</i>	508
Poor withered rose	228
<i>Portrait of a Grandfather, The</i>	388
<i>Povre Ame Amoureuse</i>	437
Power eternal, power unknown	401
<i>President of Magdalen College, Oxford, To the</i>	375
<i>Priam and Achilles</i>	461
<i>Prometheus the Firegiver.</i>	I
<i>Psalm, The</i>	520
<i>Pythagoras</i>	439
<i>Recollections of Solitude</i>	367
<i>Regina Cara</i>	364
Rejoice, ye dead	196, 399
<i>Revenants</i>	442
<i>Richard and Godfrey</i>	330
Riding adown the country lanes	342

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
<i>Robin, A</i>	309
<i>Rondeau</i>	240
<i>Ruin, The</i>	442
Sad, sombre place	258
<i>Sappho, Translated from</i>	551
Say who be these	195
Say who is this with silvered hair	296
<i>Screaming Tarn</i>	355
See, Love, a year is pass'd	443
See, whirling snow	306
Sense with keenest edge unused	343
<i>Septuagesima</i>	340
<i>Shakespeare, Ode on the Tercentenary Commemoration of,</i>	486
<i>Shakespeare, Sonnet on</i>	197
<i>Simpkin</i>	548
Since I believe in God	439
Since not the enamour'd sun	214
Since now from woodland mist	375
Since then 'tis only pity looking back	210
Since thou, O fondest and truest	279
Since to be loved endures	303
Since we loved	346
<i>Sleeping Mansion, The</i>	539
<i>Socialist in London, To a</i>	423
Sometimes when my lady sits by me	234
<i>Song</i> ('I love my lady's eyes')	278
Sorrow and joy, two sisters coy	547
So sweet love seemed	305
<i>South Wind, The</i>	336
<i>Spring. Odes I and II</i>	252, 255
Spirit of grace and beauty	350
Spring goeth all in white	286
Spring hath her own bright days	199
Sweet compassionate tears	404
Sweet pretty fledgelings	483
<i>Tapestry, The</i>	511
Tears of love, tears of joy	207
<i>Testament of Beauty, The</i>	565
The birds that sing on autumn eves	293

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
The cliff-top has a carpet	229
The clouds have left the sky	283
The dark and serious angel	217
The day begins to droop	345
Thee fair Poetry oft hath sought	393
The evening darkens over	279
The fabled sea-snake, old Leviathan	200
The full moon from her cloudless skies	277
The green corn waving in the dale	288
The hill pines were sighing	288
The idle life I lead	290
The image of thy love	209
The infinitude of Life	518
The lonely season in lonely lands	344
The north wind came up	315
The pinks along my garden walks	289
The poets were good teachers	189
There is a hill	248
There's many a would-be poet	192
There was no lad handsomer	319
The saddest place	355
The sea keeps not the Sabbath day	341
The sea with melancholy war	394
These grey stones have rung with mirth	442
These meagre rhymes	214
These tapestries have hung fading	511
The sickness of desire	375
The snow lies sprinkled on the beach	298
The south wind rose at dusk	336
The south wind strengthens to a gale	541
The spirit's eager sense	211
The storm is over	294
The summer trees are tempest-torn	292
The upper skies are palest blue	282
The very names of things below'd	189
The VISION OF THE SEER who saw the Spirit of Man	593
The whole world now is but the minister	188
The wood is bare	227
The work is done	200
The world comes not to an end	212
The world still goeth about to shew and hide	197
They tell me Simpkin is a saint	548
They that in play can do the thing they would	187

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
They wer' amid the shadows	444
This world is unto God a work of art	195
Thou art a poet, Robbie Burns	384
Thou didst delight my eyes	274
Thou dimpled Millicent	372
Thou hadst all Passion's splendor	534
Thousand threads of rain	442
Thou vainly, O Man, self-deceiver	439
Thro' innocent eyes at the world awond'ring	482
Thus sed 'he, & Hermes hearing	461
Thus to be humbled	203
Thus to thy beauty	191
'Tis April again in my garden	531
To me, to me, fair hearted Goddess, come	396
To my love I whisper	339
To us, O Queen of sinless grace	400
<i>Trafalgar Square</i>	492
<i>Tramps, The</i>	535
<i>Triolets</i>	241
Truest-hearted of early friends	438
Turn, O return	393
'Twas mid of the moon but the night	531
'Twas on the very day winter took leave	216
Two demons thrust their arms out	484

<i>Verses written for Mrs. Daniel</i>	555
<i>Vignette, A</i>	371
<i>Villager, A</i>	319
<i>Virgil, From</i>	444
<i>Vision</i>	540
<i>Vivamus</i>	373
<i>Voice of Nature, The</i>	266
<i>Voltaire, La Gloire de</i>	378
Voyaging northwards	359

<i>Walking Home</i>	442
<i>Water-Party, A</i>	250
Wanton with long delay	284
Weep not to-day	320

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
We left the city when the summer day	270
<i>West Front, The</i>	491
We watch'd the wintry moon	479
What Fairy fann'd my dreams	476
What happy bonds together unite you	443
What is sweeter than new-mown hay	292
'What think you, sister'	121
What voice of gladness	306
When Death to either shall come	347
Whenever I pass that house	564
When first I saw thee, dearest	216
When first we met	241
When from the lowest ebbing	129
When I see childhood	208
When June is come	289
When men were all asleep	265
When my love was away	294
When parch'd with thirst	208
When sometimes in an ancient house	194
When thou didst give thy love to me	373
When thou, my beloved, diedst	444
When to my lone soft bed	437
Wherefore to-night so full of care	260
Where San Miniato's convent	196
Where thou art better I too were	444
While Eros in his chamber hid his tears	177
While Northward the hot sun	520
While yet we wait for spring	190
Whither, O splendid ship	244
Who builds a ship	194
Who goes there? God knows	484
Who has not walked upon the shore	236
Who takes the census of the living dead	213
Why art thou sad	347
Why hast thou nothing	348
Why, O Maker of all	441
<i>Widow, The</i>	564
Will Love again awake	242
<i>Windmill, The</i>	288
<i>Winnowers, The</i>	301
<i>Winter Nightfall</i>	345
Winter was not unkind	192
<i>Wintry Delights</i>	409

Index of Titles and First Lines

	PAGE
<i>Wishes</i>	347
With mild eyes agaze	388
<i>Wooing</i>	246
<i>Woodridge, To Harry Ellis</i>	501
Would that you were alive to-day, Catullus	550
Ye blessed saints	219
Ye thrilled me once	296

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